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SECOND SESSION, FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS

PRINTED BY ORDER OF

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1874-'75.

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and No. 7, Attorney-General.
Volume 6....No. 1, part 5, Interior, (vol. 1.)
Volume 7....No. 1, part 5, Interior, (vol. 2, Education.)
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Volume 10....No. 5; No. 6, and No. 150.
Volume 11....No. 8 to No. 44, inclusive.
Volume 12....No. 45 to No. 78, inclusive.
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Volume 14....No. 100, Coast Survey.
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR THE

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REPORT

OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR;

BEING PART OF

THE MESSAGE AND DOCUMENTS

COMMUNICATED TO THE

TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

AT THE

BEGINNING OF THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

VOLUME I.

WASHINGTON:
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1874.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, October 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for your information and the consideration of Congress, the following summary of the operations, during the last fiscal year, of those branches of the public service which are placed, by law, under the supervision of this Department, and for the details thereof to refer to the accompanying reports of the chiefs of Bureaus and other officers.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The operations of the Indian Bureau, during the past year, are highly gratifying. They furnish conclusive evidence of the justice, wisdom, and practicability of the policy inaugurated by the present administration. The success of this policy is no longer a problem. If steadily pursued, we shall soon see all roving tribes located upon reservations. The disposition of the more restless and turbulent, to leave such reservations on hunting and marauding excursions, will rapidly disappear, and the improvement of the semi-civilized Indians, already so apparent in many localities, will be greatly accelerated. We may reasonably expect occasional disturbances in the future, caused by individual, or by disorderly bodies of Indians; but with a judicious and efficient execution of the present mode of treatment, it is not believed that we shall see another general or even serious Indian war. In my last annual report, a brief but distinct statement of the nature and scope of the Indian policy was attempted. I deem it best to refer to this subject again, in order to avoid either misapprehension or misrepresentation.

INDIAN POLICY.

The present method of dealing with the Indian race aims to induce, and when necessary to compel, the roaming tribes to accept reservations as rapidly as possible. On such reservations they are instructed in agriculture, and other pursuits incident to civilization, and with the aid of our Christian organizations, their intellectual, moral, and religious culture is advanced as rapidly as practicable. When a tribe refuses to

accept a reservation, and continues to violate the laws of civilization, it is treated with all needful severity, and thus made to appreciate the advantages of accepting the kind and humane treatment which the Government surely extends to such as are disposed to peace. If those who have accepted reservations leave their homes and commit depredations, they also are treated as offenders, and taught the necessity, as well as the advantage to themselves, of obedience and good behavior. By the judicious exercise of power and persuasion as thus indicated, it is the aim of the Government to deal kindly and justly with this unfortunate race, and to make them appreciate, as speedily as possible, the real motives and purpose of the Government. The execution of this policy is necessarily attended with difficulties, which cannot at once be entirely overcome. To distribute the supplies annually authorized by Congress among the Indians, [scattered, as they are, over a vast extent of territory,] in such manner as to be entirely just and most useful, is a very difficult undertaking. Agents employed to do this work must surrender, without adequate consideration, the advantages and comforts of civilized life, and endure hardships and privations which are not often appreciated. Nothing but a high sense of duty is sufficient to induce men of proper capacity and right motives to undertake this task. I feel it a duty to repeat here what I have said on this subject in former reports, that the welfare of this service would be greatly promoted by increasing the salaries of these agents, and, in my judgment, it would be a measure of economy as well as of justice to make such increase immediately. I am happy in being able to say that the earnest, active, and cordial co-operation of the several Christian organizations, to which the right of nominating agents has been assigned, and upon whose nominations alone such agents are appointed, is constantly improving the character of this class of employés, and thus we are each year, to some extent, advancing the service by obtaining agents more experienced and intelligent and of greater capacity for their secular as well as their moral and religious work. The Indian population of the United States, since the first occupation of our territory by white men, has been compelled to recede as the white population has advanced. The natural result has been the creation of a feeling among Indians that they have suffered great injustice at our hands. They have strong local attachments and adhere with tenacity to the home of their fathers. They once occupied without dispute vast regions of country which have been wrested from them. Under such circumstances, can it be supposed that they will accept the complete change in their modes of life, and in their management by the Government which is now being effected, without complaint and resistance, which may occasionally require the employment of force; or can it be supposed that time is not required for the accomplishment of such change? The complete success of this policy requires the cordial co-operation of the War Department, which, I am happy to say, has always been unquali-

fiedly given. It also needs the support and sympathy of the leading officers of the Army, who are necessarily charged occasionally with executing military orders for the purpose of compelling, on the part of the Indians, a compliance with the wishes of the Government. I am happy to say that such support and sympathy have, as a rule, been freely given. But this policy cannot be carried on successfully without the favor and support of Congress. The Indian race cannot be induced to abandon nomadic habits, where subsistence has been procured by hunting, and be placed upon reservations, unless supported and sustained by the Government, while being taught arts of civilization and habits of industry sufficiently to be self-supporting. The present policy therefore requires, in order to be successful, liberal appropriations. It is impossible to suppress the emotions produced by hunger and destitution, and it is not difficult to predict the effects of such emotions among either savage or civilized men. Undoubtedly, it is wiser and more humane, just, and economical to provide for the welfare of our Indian population under the existing policy than to encounter the consequences of hostility and war, which the abandonment of this policy would render inevitable.

Each year of this service presents to those most familiar with it new subjects requiring the favorable consideration and action of the legislative department of the Government, and to some of these, as developed by the experience of the past year, I deem it my duty to invite attention.

HOMESTEADS FOR INDIANS.

To aid in prosecuting the work of Indian civilization, I recommend the extension of the homestead-laws to Indians, with certain modifications, hereafter to be more fully stated. These laws at present apply to citizens of the United States only, and their provisions cannot be enjoyed except by that small portion of the Indian race who are legally entitled to the privileges of citizenship.

This Department has frequently been compelled to consider and determine the relations held by Indians to the General Government and their rights under the homestead-laws. On the 27th of March, 1872, a question came before it, which involved the status of the Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, and their rights under the treaty of July 31, 1855. The fifth article of this treaty (see Stats., vol. 11, p. 624) provided that "the tribal organization of said Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, except so far as may be necessary for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this agreement, is hereby dissolved." Such dissolution, however, was dependent upon the payment to the Indians by the United States of certain sums of money, specifically provided for in the treaty. This payment having been made, the question was submitted for decision whether these Indians then became citizens of the United States and entitled to make homestead-entries. This question involved a consideration of the civil status of Indians after the dissolution of their tribal relations had been accomplished with the consent of the Government

The provisions of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution material to the question are as follows :

Persons born and naturalized in the United States, and *subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, are citizens of the United States and of the States wherein they reside. Representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed.

These Indians were born in the United States, and, therefore, expressly included in the provisions above quoted, provided they were "*subject to the jurisdiction thereof*." During the existence of tribal relations, they were not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. They were, however, in some sense subjects of the United States, but not citizens in mere right of home birth. (See Opinions Attorneys-General, vol. 7, p. 749.)

It would perhaps be proper to say that Indians, while in this condition, are "domestic subjects;" but certainly they are not the "sovereign constituent ingredients of the Government." This principle has been several times recognized by the courts. (20 Johnson, 193; 5 Peters, 1; 6 Peters, 515; the Kansas Indians, 5 Wallace, 737.)

When tribal relations have been dissolved, with the consent of the United States, by treaty or legislative enactment, there is no longer any dependent nation or tribe, and those who composed the previous Indian community are merged into the mass of population, and become subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. They are then liable to taxation, and are to be counted in the enumeration for representation.

By the fourteenth amendment, Indians not taxed are excluded from the basis of representation. This embraces simply such Indians as are not liable to taxation; and in the case of the Kansas' Indians, already referred to, the Supreme Court held that they were not liable to taxation while the tribal relation continued. This reasoning implies that when that relation is ended they become liable to taxation, and are then to be counted in the enumeration for representation.

Thus the Department arrived at the conclusion, that when an Indian tribe is dissolved and its tribal relations ended, with the consent of the United States, either by treaty or legislative enactment, the members of such tribe become *ipso facto* citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the privileges and immunities belonging to other citizens.

The attention of the Department was again called to this subject February 23, 1874, when the following question was presented for consideration :

In the absence of congressional legislation, or treaty provision specially authorizing it, can an Indian, by mere act of voluntarily abandoning his tribal relations and ceasing to claim or exercise any of the special privileges, immunities, or exemptions incident to such a political condition, and by adopting the habits and customs of civilized life, become, without further action on his part, a citizen of the United States ?

To this inquiry the Department answered, that an Indian cannot vol-

untarily dissolve his relations with his tribe, and thereby become a citizen of the United States; that, before citizenship can be created, the tribal relations must be dissolved by the tribe *as a tribe*, and that, too, with the consent of the General Government, as shown by treaty or act of Congress.

Reviewing these opinions, I feel assured of their correctness. It was, in my judgment, inconsistent with sound law, as well as with public policy, to permit an individual Indian, by voluntarily withdrawing from his tribe, to become a citizen without some act of the Government recognizing his citizenship.

Under these circumstances, and in view of the importance of this subject, I deem it proper to invite the attention of Congress to the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office in favor of legislation in behalf of Indians who desire to withdraw from their former associations, become citizens of the United States, and avail themselves of the benefit of the homestead-laws.

A common ownership of property is the normal condition of the Indian race, and with it are found nomadic habits totally inconsistent with the idea of permanent habitations, individual ownership, and domestic industry. The work of civilization can never be completed until these habits are abandoned. Every proper inducement, therefore, ought to be offered the Indian, which will prompt him to individual ownership of property, and such habits of industry and economy as are incident to our civilization.

Our homestead-laws require residence and cultivation for five years before the applicant becomes entitled to a patent for his land. These five years afford considerable guarantee that no one will apply to make homestead-entries unless he possesses the qualities essential to citizenship.

Should it be suggested that the extension of this privilege to Indians would furnish inducements to speculators to use them in acquiring titles to our public lands, I would reply that this danger can be prevented by providing that the patent to be issued shall contain a clause rendering the title inalienable except by consent of the President. This would insure ample security against the abuse of this privilege, as well as necessary protection against improvident sales without adequate consideration.

An extension to the Indians of the benefits of the homestead-laws, under the safeguards mentioned, and such others as the wisdom of Congress may suggest, will greatly facilitate the work of their civilization. It will rapidly break up tribal organizations and Indian communities; it will bring Indians into subjection to our laws, civil and criminal; it will induce them to abandon roving habits; and teach them the benefits of industry and individual ownership, and thus prove highly advantageous in promoting their prosperity.

GENERAL LEGISLATION REQUIRED. •

The condition of the Indian population is anomalous, and their relations to the general Government undefined. This is the result of necessity, but the time has arrived when, in the progress of events, it should be remedied. It may not be possible, at present, to devise a system of laws which shall perfectly define the relations between Indians and the Government, or that will cure all the defects now existing for want of legislation, but it is possible to remedy many existing evils, and thus facilitate the work we have undertaken.

The act of June 30, 1834, "to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian tribes, and preserve peace on the frontiers," is the only general law under which Indian affairs have been conducted. The provisions of this act are entirely inadequate to meet the present requirements of the service, and the experience of the past has shown that they are not sufficient for the protection of the Indian. It has been held, for example, by a territorial judge that he has no power, for want of jurisdiction, to try and punish an Indian who murdered one of his race, although the crime was committed in his own district and outside of an Indian reservation. No officer of the Government has authority to punish Indians for crimes committed on an Indian reservation. There is no law enforcing obedience to the injunctions or compliance with the requirements of an agent, and hence he is to a great extent powerless unless aided by military authority. Depredations are daily committed by white men upon Indians on their reservations, and the only punishment that can be inflicted is expulsion from the Indian country.

In many instances we have treaty-stipulations requiring annuities of cash and property to be paid to Indians per capita. In some cases the only evidence of such payments consists of receipts given by the chiefs of the tribes. The improvidence and want of intelligence which characterize most Indians entitled to such annuities, render the payments not merely useless, but absolutely unprofitable; nay, even demoralizing. On receipt of the money or goods, the uncivilized Indian hastens to dispose of his portion for a toy, a trifle, or, what may be worse, spirituous liquors, which render him troublesome and dangerous. In view of these and other examples which could be given, early legislation to remedy such defects in the existing laws is absolutely necessary, and the attention of Congress is seriously and earnestly invited to the consideration of this subject.

The work of civilization will be greatly accelerated by enactments which shall define as far as possible the relations between this race and the Government, which shall furnish authority for enforcing the orders and requisitions of agents, which shall be sufficient to punish Indians for crimes against each other and against white people *wherever* committed, and which shall also inflict adequate punishment upon white people who trespass upon territory belonging to Indians or commit crimes against them.

INDIAN CITIZENSHIP.

The time has arrived when some general law regulating Indian citizenship is, in my judgment, indispensable. Occasionally, treaty-stipulations with Indian tribes are expiring, among whom is found a greater or less degree of civilization. This compels the Department to determine the status of such Indians in regard to citizenship. There are also many who desire to separate from their tribes, adopt the habits and customs of civilized life, and become citizens.

It must also be borne in mind that by our treaties with Mexico we acquired, with the territory then obtained, a large number of Indians. These are, for the most part, Pueblo or Mission Indians, and in either case are to some extent civilized. They are peaceable, inoffensive, and industrious. Before being attached to the United States, many of them were under the care and instruction of Roman Catholic priests. It is claimed that our treaties with Mexico guaranteed these Indians citizenship, because, as is asserted, they were citizens of Mexico previous to the treaty attaching them to this government. They have, however, never been recognized as citizens by the department, but have been treated like other Indian tribes. They have accepted assistance, received agents, and come under the general system of management applied to other Indians of the United States. Hence, the Department has experienced a difficulty in declaring them citizens, by which, among other things, they would become entitled at once to the benefits of our homestead-laws. I am inclined to the opinion that a large number of these Pueblo and Mission Indians are sufficiently intelligent, well-disposed, and industrious to be allowed at once to become citizens, under such conditions and restrictions as Congress may deem it wise to impose. Some of the difficulties herein alluded to will be remedied should Congress adopt the recommendation made in another part of this report in favor of extending, conditionally, the homestead-laws to the Indian population; but the entire subject needs such additional legislation as will comprehend the whole question and provide the necessary conditions upon compliance with which Indians may become citizens.

CATTARAUGUS AND ALLEGANY INDIAN RESERVATION.

This reservation, situated in the State of New York, is encumbered by a claim of a "privilege of pre-emption," known as the right of the Ogden Land Company. This claim has been the cause of considerable embarrassment and great annoyance, and its extinguishment by suitable legislation is very desirable, in order to prevent the future agitation of the question touching the removal of the Indians from the reservation.

KIOWA, COMANCHE, CHEYENNE, AND ARAPAHO TRIBES.

Marauding and predatory parties belonging to these tribes have given the Department serious trouble by their frequent unlawful incursions

into Texas, and rendered a resort to military force necessary. Expeditions, under direction of the proper officers of the Army, have successfully operated against such parties, severely punishing the offenders. The Department is advised that the campaign is drawing to a close, and that these Indians will be brought under complete subjection. In the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, so long as they remain upon the borders of the plains where game is accessible, their disposition to lead a roving life cannot easily be overcome. He recommends that measures be adopted for their removal to a tract of country to be procured from the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws, where the efforts of the Government to promote their advancement can be more successfully prosecuted. I fully concur with the views of the Commissioner in relation to this subject.

MODOCS.

An agreement was effected with the Eastern Shawnees, dated June 23, 1874, which secured a tract of land as a permanent home for the Modoc Indians in the Indian Territory. It is desirable to confirm this agreement so that the title to the land may be held in trust by the United States for the Modocs.

It will be remembered that these Modocs were transferred from the Pacific coast after the termination of what is known as the Modoc war. Their tribal relations were destroyed, and they were taught by this extinguishment of their nationality that they could not pursue their barbarous practices and escape punishment. This example, I think, will have a salutary influence upon other tribes; certainly, it is producing good results among the Modocs themselves, and it is gratifying to be able to say that they are accepting the situation and conforming to the requirements of the Government with great facility, and are in every way rapidly improving their condition.

The contract with the Shawnees, before referred to, will be submitted to Congress for approval, and it is hoped that it will be ratified without delay.

OMAHAS AND WINNEBAGOES.

The chiefs of the Omaha tribe, on the 31st July, 1874, ceded to the United States, in trust for the Winnebago Indians of Wisconsin, a portion of the Omaha reservation in Nebraska, for which payment was made out of the appropriation provided for the purpose at the last session of Congress. The confirmation of this arrangement, by an act of Congress, is earnestly recommended. Its utility and propriety cannot be doubted.

FREEDMEN AMONG THE CHOCTAWS AND CHICKASAWS.

During the last session of Congress, a letter was addressed by this Department to the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, inviting atten-

tion to the condition of the freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations. This letter recommended the extension to these freedmen of the privileges of full citizenship among the Choctaws and Chickasaws, and expressed briefly the reasons for such recommendation. The oppressed condition of these freedmen, as well as their habits of industry and their general good behavior, induce me to invite the attention of Congress, through you, to this subject, and to repeat the recommendations contained in the letter referred to.

TREATY WITH SIOUX INDIANS.

This treaty, concluded April 29, 1868, (15 Stat., 639-640,) may be regarded as having laid the foundation for the civilization of the wild and intractable Sioux tribes. The sixteenth article of this treaty stipulates that the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of Big Horn Mountains shall be considered as unceded Indian territory; that no white person shall be permitted to settle upon or occupy any portion of the same, or, without the consent of the Indians first obtained, to pass through the same. A large portion of the territory embraced within this provision is in the State of Nebraska, and the time has arrived when it should be open to settlement and cultivation by the white man. It is not needed for Indian purposes, nor is it desirable that it should be longer considered and held as unceded Indian territory. The eleventh article of the same treaty secures, to the Indians who were parties to it, the right to hunt on any lands north of the North Platte and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River, so long as the buffaloes range thereon in such numbers as to justify the chase. It is not believed that buffaloes range any longer on the territory thus described in numbers sufficiently large to justify the chase, nor is it desirable that these Indians should longer enjoy the privilege of hunting buffaloes within this territory. To effect a modification of this treaty with the consent of the Indians, a commission was appointed to negotiate with them for the relinquishment of these rights and privileges. The same commission were charged with the duty of finding, if possible, a new location for the Whetstone or Spotted Tail agency. Various causes have arisen to retard the successful prosecution of the first duty assigned to these commissioners. It is believed, however, that with the aid of an appropriation made by Congress at the last session, to be used in inducing the Indians to consent to the modification of the two articles of the treaty before referred to, their consent will yet be obtained. It is probable that in strict law the Indians have forfeited their right to hunt as secured by the terms of the treaty, by their frequent violation of its stipulations. It is better, however, that the treaty should be modified with the consent of the Indians than to have it done by the decision of the Department, to which they may not willingly consent.

SIOUX.

The most numerous, warlike, and uncivilized Indians are the Sioux, who inhabit the Territory of Dakota. The efforts to bring them upon reservations, though attended with difficulty, have, to a great extent, been successful. The Sioux, excepting two bands, have been enrolled at eleven agencies, where they receive subsistence. Those not enrolled are frequently troublesome, making predatory visits to agencies to procure food, where their presence and conduct tend to demoralize those who, in compliance with the wishes of the Government, have remained permanently at their respective localities. The unproductive soil and the severity of the winter-season in Dakota and Montana seriously embarrass all attempts to improve the condition of the Indians by agricultural labor or stock-raising in those Territories. Their attention has been invited to the Indian Territory, where both climate and soil are so favorable for the production of everything necessary to sustain and make them comfortable. The effort, however, to induce them to occupy a portion of said Territory has thus far been unsuccessful. Time, I think, will ultimately overcome their objections, as well as their naturally strong attachment to the location of their ancestors.

The Indians belonging to the Sioux agencies along the Missouri River, where good land is to be found, have already been induced to make fair beginnings in the cultivation of the soil, and, by manual labor, will gradually improve their condition and become self-sustaining.

The experiment of providing Indians, partially civilized, with stock-cattle has been tried during the past year at some of the agencies, and the result has fully met the expectations of the Department. Applications have been made by Indians of other agencies to be similarly provided, and a compliance with this request I deem advisable.

The Sioux located near the Missouri will, by the means now employed for their improvement, in the opinion of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, soon reach a condition of civilization that will no longer make their proximity to white settlements a cause of apprehension. The country occupied by them, however, does not contain sufficient resources for the supply of all their wants, and they must, for some time to come, rely upon the Government, to a certain extent at least, for aid. It must be observed that such a reliance is in itself an impediment to their progress in civilization, and hence the importance of removing these Indians, as well as the great number of Sioux in Montana and Dakota, above referred to, to the Indian Territory at the earliest possible moment, where they will soon become wholly self-sustaining.

INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

Attention is invited to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the action taken by the Department in relation to the disposition of Indian lands in Kansas and Nebraska. To carry out

the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872, relating to the Nebraska lands, further legislation is necessary, and such recommendations will be made to Congress, at the ensuing session, as are considered desirable on this subject.

COMMISSIONS.

The legislation of Congress at the last session required the appointment of commissioners to visit different sections of the country to investigate various matters pertaining to Indian affairs. Their several reports are embraced in the report of the Commissioner, and attention is invited to them.

BLACK HILLS.

The military reconnoissance of the Black Hills country was regarded by the Indians as a violation of their treaty, and produced a turbulent feeling among them. Its objects, however, were peaceably accomplished. Extravagant statements concerning the mineral wealth of this country created great excitement among the people, and exploring parties were organized for the purpose of prospecting the country. Subsequent information establishes the fact that no evidence of valuable mineral deposits was furnished, and that the lands in that region are undesirable for cultivation and settlement by white men. Notwithstanding this, organized parties have attempted to explore it, and have been attacked and repulsed by the Indians. It is apprehended that efforts will be made to induce legislation for the extinguishment of the Indian title to the Black Hills country, and to bring the land into market. It is hoped that such efforts will be without success, because of the general unfitness of the country for settlement, and because any attempt to dispossess the Indians, at present, of a region of country upon which they located for security against the encroachments of the white man would meet with violent and determined resistance.

AGENCY IN THE BLACK HILLS.

The establishment of an agency in the Black Hills country was recommended during the last session. Subsequent events have demonstrated the propriety of this recommendation and the necessity for such an agency in order to enable the Department to provide for the Sioux known as the wild and non-treaty Indians. Such an agency will do more to prevent their predatory incursions to the agencies now established, and to check their inclination to depredate upon white settlements, than any other measure which has presented itself to the consideration of those in charge of this subject.

I desire to invite special attention to the full and able report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which presents in detail the operations of the Indian Bureau during the past year, and the general management of the various tribes of Indians under the charge of the respective superintendents and agents, to whose reports the Commissioner refers for "flat-

tering evidences of advancing civilization among nearly all the different tribes, and a growing general disposition to peace and good-will toward the Government."

The Commissioner has classified the Indians as follows: First, wild and refractory tribes, who are only attracted to Indian agencies by the subsistence furnished by the Government; second, those who appreciate the necessity for manual labor, and are willing to follow the advice of the Government, and receive instruction from agents in the work of civilization; and, third, those who hold lands and own stock and implements pertaining to the various branches of agriculture. In regard to the first class, the Department has gratifying evidence that during the past year they have submitted, to a great extent, to the influences intended to reclaim them. Hostile Indians, owing to the presence of troops at various agencies, and to the effective military operations against them, have become submissive, and this fact, added to the dissensions existing among themselves, will, in the opinion of the Commissioner, render the occurrence of a general Indian war impossible. It is not anticipated, therefore, that the employment of so large a military force as has been required during the past year will be necessary hereafter. Indians embraced in the second class are generally abandoning their barbarous customs and yielding to civilizing influences. Their number has during the year been largely increased. The hope is therefore entertained that their condition will rapidly improve, provided Congress shall legislate in their behalf so as to continue the present policy. The third class embraces tribes recognized as civilized Indians, who have been aided in attaining their present condition by direct moral influences and religious instructions.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Attention is again invited to the present condition of the Indian Territory, over which some form of government should be established for the protection of its inhabitants.

The efforts of the Indians to organize a government which will enforce law and give security to person and property have thus far totally failed, and the lawlessness and violence that prevail in that Territory call for immediate legislation. At present it is a resort for lawless men and criminals, who take refuge thus in order to avoid the restraints incident to an efficient government, or to escape the penalties due for crimes elsewhere committed. These refugees from justice are a constant source of trouble among the Indians, and render it impossible to carry on successfully the civilizing policy of the Government. Nothing short of a territorial government will be likely to attain the objects so much to be desired; but if it is impossible to establish such a government, the next most desirable thing, in my judgment, is the establishment of Federal courts within this Territory, supported by such a number of marshals as shall be equal to the difficulties to be encountered. Possi-

bly something like obedience may be secured in this way, if nothing better be suggested; but without some legislation in this direction the condition of things must necessarily continue to grow worse with each succeeding year. Excursions of white men into this country, in order to depredate upon the property of Indians, stealing and carrying off ponies and cattle, are very frequent, and yet there is no authority adequate to the prevention of such crimes.

This subject is of such vital importance to the work of Indian civilization as to constrain me to express myself as strongly in favor of immediate action by Congress as propriety will permit.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

This board has not yet made its annual report, and I am, therefore, unable to refer in detail to its operations during the past year. As soon as the report shall have reached me, copies will be duly transmitted to the Executive and to the proper committees of each branch of the national legislature. I have no doubt of the efficiency and fidelity with which all the members of the board have co-operated with the Department in the work assigned to them, and take pleasure in saying that it is a source of encouragement and strength to feel assured that the Department will have, in the future, the benefit of their advice and co-operation.

PUBLIC LANDS.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, public lands were disposed of as follows:

	Acres.
Cash sales	1, 041, 345. 46
Military-warrant locations	133, 160. 00
Homestead entries.....	3, 518, 861. 63
Timber-culture entries.....	803, 945. 47
Agricultural-college scrip locations	112, 932. 98
Approved to States as swamp.....	202, 187. 91
Certified to railroads	3, 264, 314. 42
Certified for wagon-roads	57, 921. 11
Certified for agricultural colleges	114, 289. 18
Certified for common schools.....	69, 899. 84
Certified for universities.....	64, 636. 52
Approved to States for internal improvements	134, 986. 70
Sioux half-breed scrip locations	720. 00
Chippewa half-breed scrip locations.....	11, 671. 71
Total	9, 530, 872. 93

a quantity less by 3,499,733.94 acres than that disposed of the preceding year.

The cash receipts were \$2,469,938.50, a sum less by \$938,577 than that received the preceding year.

During the year 29,492,110.43 acres were surveyed, making, with the quantity previously surveyed, 649,393,052 acres, and leaving yet to be surveyed 1,185,605,348 acres.

It is worthy of notice that the diminution in the aggregate quantity of lands disposed of the last fiscal year, as compared with the year before, is found chiefly in the amount certified to railroads; 3,264,314.42 acres in the year ending June 30, 1874, against 6,083,536.57 acres in that ending June 30, 1873. Nearly a million acres were entered under the timber act, which augurs well for the now treeless prairies of the West. The entries under this and the homestead act exceed by over half a million acres like entries during the preceding year. Such entries, being made for actual use, are the surest criterion of the progress of the country.

TIMBERED LANDS.

I invite special attention to the well-considered and judicious observations of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office touching the present system of disposing of timbered lands, or, as he terms them, "pine lands."

The rapid destruction of timber in this country, and especially that which is found on the public lands, is a source of great solicitude to all persons who have given the subject any consideration. If this destruction progresses in the future as rapidly as in the past, the timbered lands of the Government will soon be denuded of everything that is valuable. Effective legislation protecting these lands from such waste is absolutely necessary, and cannot longer be neglected without serious injury to the public interests. The proper limits of this report forbid the introduction of such statistics as might easily be furnished establishing beyond controversy the correctness of this statement.

The recommendations of the Commissioner are, that pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws; that a system of surveys be devised by which the quantity of pine and fir timber on each smallest subdivision of a section may be at least closely approximated; that an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed portion of those States and Territories known to contain pine and fir timber be made, with a view of ascertaining the geographical situation of such districts; that the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate surveys, appraisements, proclamations, and sales, at not less than the appraised value, and for cash only.

Under the laws now in force for the disposition of public lands, it is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain more than the minimum price (\$1.25 per acre) for land, however valuable. When timbered lands are advertised for sale, private parties, desiring to purchase, make such arrangements and combinations as to prevent competition; hence the lands, if disposed of at all, are sold at the minimum when offered at public sale, and, if not then sold, are immediately entered at the minimum Government price by such parties. The most effectual means of preventing these practices is, in my judgment, to adopt the suggestions of the Commissioner regarding the survey and appraisal of these lands, and when

they are offered at public or private sale to make the appraised value their minimum.

These observations are intended to apply to all the timbered lands owned by the Government, embracing the pine lands east of the Rocky Mountains, and the pine, fir, and redwood lands on the Pacific coast.

Unless some other system to attain the same object more effectually and satisfactorily can be devised, I commend these suggestions to the favorable consideration of Congress, feeling confident that great benefit to the country will result from their adoption.

The propriety of so amending the homestead act as to permit citizen Indians to avail themselves of its provisions has been discussed and strongly recommended by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office. I fully concur in the opinion expressed by that officer on this subject, and my reasons for this are found at length in this report, under the head of "Indian Affairs."

I would respectfully commend to the favorable consideration of Congress the suggestions of the Commissioner concerning the expediency of repealing the law which requires claimants of confirmed private land-claims to defray the expense of the survey of their claims; concerning the consolidation of the homestead and pre-emption laws; and concerning the urgent necessity of reorganizing and increasing the clerical force of his Office.

SAN JUAN AND OTHER ISLANDS.

Pursuant to the authority vested in you by the first section of the act approved on the 20th of June last, you appointed, on the 23d of September last, a commissioner to make and report to this Department a list of all British subjects who, on the 15th day of June, 1846, were in the occupation of land, lawfully acquired, within the limits which were the subject of the award of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, together with a description of the land actually occupied by each at said date. Instructions for the guidance of the commissioner in the performance of his duties have been prepared and forwarded to him. At the last session of Congress an appropriation of \$1,000 was made to meet the expenses of this commission. This sum, it is believed, will prove to be entirely inadequate. This commission is an important one. It will consume considerable time and require the necessary employment of much clerical labor in order to collect and record the evidence touching the rights of such persons as shall claim lands under the award made by His Majesty the Emperor of Germany. I therefore recommend such additional appropriation as, in the judgment of Congress, may be deemed necessary, suggesting that, in the opinion of the Department, the further sum of \$1,500 will at least be required.

PATENTS.

The operations of the Patent-Office during the year ending September 30, 1874, show a large increase over those of the preceding year.

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The number of applications, inclusive of re-issues and designs, was 21,077, of which 13,545 were allowed; 229 applications for extensions were filed, of which 208 were granted, and 2,680 patents were allowed, but not issued, on account of failure to pay the final fees. Six hundred and ninety-six applications for trade-marks and labels have also been filed, of which 583 were granted registration. The total amount of fees received was \$721,111.35, and the total expenditures were \$694,075.72, leaving a balance of \$27,035.63, a sum greater by \$24,858.60 than that of the preceding year.

The Commissioner is of opinion that the prompt publication in the Official Gazette of abstracts of all patents issued has resulted in preventing many fruitless applications for inventions already patented, by giving to the public accurate information as to the character of the patents granted. The yearly volumes of the Patent-Office reports have heretofore contained only an index of the patents issued during the year covered by the report, and, consequently, a great deal of perplexing and often ineffectual labor in searching for patents has been rendered necessary. To remedy this, the Commissioner has, during the past two years, caused an accurate general index to be prepared of all patents issued from the year 1790 to 1873 inclusive. This index will be published in two sets, one containing the subject-matter of the patent and the other the name of the inventor or patentee.

The reproduction of drawings, old and new, in the Patent-Office, so far as the work is completed, has resulted in great advantage to persons having business before it, and to the courts, as well as in a saving of at least 20 per cent. in the labor of the examining corps. The Commissioner recommends a special annual appropriation of at least \$100,000, for two or three years, for the purpose of finishing the reproduction of old drawings. If this work shall be completed, it is estimated that the sale of copies will soon re-imburse the Treasury, and subsequently be a source of revenue. Without this appropriation, a considerable increase in the force of the Office will be required. Should it be made, however, the present examining corps will probably suffice for many years. This recommendation has the unqualified approbation of the Department.

The Commissioner also urges that a special appropriation be made for the preparation of complete digests of all patents granted by the United States, as classified in the Patent-Office. In order to examine intelligently new applications, it is necessary to ascertain what is contained in each previous application or patent belonging to the same subject or class, and, as there are now nearly 300,000 applications, patented and unpatented, the great amount of labor involved is apparent. It is obvious, therefore, that complete digests of the character referred to would greatly economize such labor, and be valuable in securing greater accuracy in the granting of patents. I cordially commend the subject to your favorable consideration.

The Commissioner again invites attention to the immediate necessity for additional room for his Office, as the space allotted to it is entirely inadequate. The increasing business of the Patent-Office has, in the last few years, so crowded the building as to seriously embarrass the proper discharge of its duties. The files, models, and drawings of the Patent-Office must of necessity be kept in such condition as to be easy of access, but, at present, great inconvenience is experienced by the public as well as by the employes of the Office from the want of room in which to arrange such files, &c., for convenient reference and examination.

PENSIONS.

The statistics furnished by the report of the Commissioner of Pensions indicate that the maximum number of pensioners on the bounty of the Government has probably been reached. This conjecture is based upon the fact of a decrease, during the last fiscal year, of 2,170 names in the roll of pensioners, whereas, during the seven fiscal years immediately preceding, the roll was steadily increased at an average annual rate of 16,000 names. On the 30th of June, 1873, the names of 238,411 pensioners were borne upon the roll, and during the ensuing year 10,496 names were added thereto, and 12,656 dropped therefrom, for various causes, leaving 236,241 names on the roll June 30, 1874, whose annual pensions aggregate the sum of \$26,254,071.10. Of this number 102,457 were Army invalids, and 107,516 Army widows and dependent relatives, a total of 209,973 Army pensioners; 1,551 Navy invalids, and 1,785 Navy widows, &c., a total of 3,336 Navy pensioners; and 17,620 survivors, and 5,312 widows of the war of 1812; a total of 22,932 pensioners of the war of 1812; in all 236,241. The net decrease during the year in the number on the rolls is 2,170, as before stated, while the net decrease in the annual aggregate payment is only \$5,645.13. This seemingly inadequate amount is explained by the fact that many pensions have been increased during the year pursuant to recent legislation.

During the last fiscal year there were examined and allowed 30,133 Army pension-claims, of which 5,758 were for invalid pension, 8,063 for increased pension to invalids, 3,051 for pension to widows, dependent relatives, &c., 12,932 for increased pension to widows, &c., and 329 for restoration; 734 Navy pension-claims, of which 196 were for invalid pension, 126 for increased pension to invalids, 107 for pension to widows, dependent relatives, &c., 286 for increased pension to widows, &c., and 19 for restoration; and 1,384 claims for pension of survivors and widows of soldiers in the war of 1812, of which 813 were of the latter class; making a total of 32,251 claims, adjudicated at an aggregate annual rate of \$1,856,986.

The following amounts were paid on account of pensions during said year: To Army invalids, \$10,853,367.86; to Army widows and dependent relatives, \$16,993,835.95; to Navy invalids, \$174,185.36; to Navy

widows, &c., \$367,511.04; to survivors of the war of 1812, \$1,588,832.95; and to widows of soldiers in said war, \$616,016.40; making a total amount, including the expenses of disbursements, of \$30,593,749.56, which is an increase of \$1,408,459.94 over the amount paid the preceding year. The Commissioner is of opinion that the disbursements to invalid pensioners will, for the current fiscal year, differ little in amount from those of the last year, but anticipates a considerable reduction in the payments to widows and minor children.

At the close of the year there were on file unadjusted 61,660 pension claims, of which number 27,114 were for invalid pension; 33,026 those of widows, dependent relatives, &c., and 1,520 of survivors and widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. This is an actual increase, during the year, of 6,113 pending (or unadjudicated) claims; but, in order to reconcile an apparent discrepancy between these figures and those given in the last annual report of the Department, an explanation is necessary. During several years past many applications for pension, which had been placed on the files of rejected and abandoned claims, have been included in the reports of the Commissioner of Pensions to this Department among the number of pending claims, but it has been deemed proper to regard, now and hereafter, such claims as belonging to the rejected class, for it is believed that very few of them will ever be called up for prosecution. These claims are, therefore, omitted in the present report, and the figures above given (61,660) accurately state the number of pending claims on the 30th of June last.

At the close of the year there were borne on the rolls the names of 410 widows of soldiers in the revolutionary war, and of 1,057 widows and children of soldiers who served in wars subsequent to the Revolution, excepting that of 1812 and prior to the late rebellion.

During the last fiscal year 234 bounty-land warrants were issued for 35,640 acres, being 16,520 less than the number of acres issued for the preceding year. There are now upon the files of the Pension-Office about 100,000 suspended claims for bounty-land, of which number only 350 were prosecuted during the year. The Commissioner states that, in his judgment, the existence of so large a number of suspended claims for bounty-land tends to the fabrication of testimony by unscrupulous parties, for the purpose of securing the allowance of claims which are inadmissible upon the evidence filed. The latest act of Congress granting bounty-land has been in force for nearly twenty years, a sufficient period within which all who are entitled thereto should have availed themselves of its provisions. There is no existing legal limitation during which proof in support of such claims must be filed, and hence it cannot be said that a claim for bounty-land is rejected unless the record-evidence is incontrovertibly adverse to its admission. It may be disallowed, but the claimant is at liberty to file additional testimony at any time and have the claim re-opened. These claims are

consequently termed "suspended," no better word having been suggested to express their exact condition.

I therefore recommend that, by appropriate legislation, a limited period be prescribed during which the several acts of Congress granting bounty-land shall remain in force. Such legislation would, I am satisfied, work no injustice to those who may have just and equitable claims, and would render impossible those fraudulent practices which are, under existing laws, so difficult of detection and prevention.

The medical division has rendered valuable service in solving the various medical questions that arise in the adjudication of claims for pension, and in examining and revising the certificates of examining surgeons, in order that the disabilities described therein may be equitably rated. The roster of examining surgeons, now numbering 1,440, is constantly undergoing changes with a view to greater efficiency in its composition, and the efforts of the medical referee to insure among its numbers a more intelligent apprehension of their duties have met with marked success, the general character of their certificates being much improved as compared with former years. The Commissioner is of opinion that the present scale of fees allowed by law for an examination by a surgeon is inadequate to secure the necessary medical ability for this branch of the service. He recommends, therefore, that, by appropriate legislation, the fee for an ordinary examination be fixed at \$3, and for one requiring special skill, the use of scientific appliances, &c., at \$5.

Important service in the detection and preventing of fraud upon the Government has been performed by special agents of the Bureau, and through their efforts a sum thrice as much as the appropriation made for the purpose has been directly saved to the Treasury.

It is estimated that \$30,500,000 will be required for the pension service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

The Commissioner again invites attention to the necessity for a reorganization of the clerical force of his Office. The subject was referred to in my last annual report, and is again recommended for favorable consideration.

A gratifying feature disclosed by the Commissioner's report, and one to which special attention is invited, is that we have probably reached the maximum number of pensions under existing legislation. This presumption is based upon the fact that, while the pension-roll has sustained during several years prior to June 30, 1873, an average annual increase of 16,000 names, it was diminished by 2,170 names during the last fiscal year. In addition to this fact, it is reasonable to infer that, of the unadjudicated claims now on file, (although the number has been considerably increased during the year,) the proportion allowed will annually diminish, and that the rate of mortality among those now pensioned must naturally increase with each advancing year. It also appears that the pensions of 96,377 minor children, whose names are now on the

roll, will shortly cease. The Commissioner's report shows that, of this number, the pensions of 8,512 expire during the present calendar year; 15,917 will expire in 1875; 17,539 in 1876; 18,306 in 1877; 15,391 in 1878; and of the remainder, 20,712, will terminate soon afterward. These facts and considerations justify the opinion that the maximum annual expenditure for pensions has been reached, and that there will be an annually increasing diminution therein.

EDUCATION.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1874 is prepared on the method of its several predecessors, so universally approved by those in charge of systems and institutions of education. It shows an increase in the amount of work accomplished, while the clerical force is still inadequate; that, although the year has been one of considerable progress, the advanced movements of education have, in many cases, encountered special manifestations of antagonism, and that some of the most thoroughly established methods have been vigorously challenged to show reasons for their adoption and maintenance at public expense. The demands upon the Office, arising from this cause, have greatly increased its labors, and show that the summary of experience contained in the annual reports has been prepared none too soon to supply the data necessary to sustain the efforts for the support of all well-tested principles and methods. The call upon the Office from foreign countries shows steady increase, and is gratifying as indicating the world-wide interest in republican institutions.

The Commissioner reports the continuance of discouraging circumstances encountered and unfavorable anticipations generally expressed by the friends of education in the States in which slavery has been lately abolished. He holds that the unsettled condition of affairs in these States can only be effectually remedied by the universal education of the people, so that, in the guidance of their conduct, conscience, intelligence, and reason may take the place of ignorance, passion, and prejudice. In view of the difficulty of meeting the required expenditure for schools in these sections, the Commissioner recommends the setting apart of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to be distributed, temporarily, among the several States, on the basis of the illiteracy of their respective populations as shown by the last census.

The Commissioner invites attention to the proposition, generally favored among educators of the country, to make a special effort to bring forward at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876 such representations as they are able to make of the relations borne by education, present and historical, to the progress of our prosperity and the perpetuity of our institutions. He finds from various quarters great demand that the Office should co-operate in the preparation of the necessary materials for this representation, and submits the question whether or not means shall be furnished the Office for undertaking the work.

The favor with which the work of the Office is received by all laborers and inquirers in the field of education furnishes the most satisfactory evidence of their belief that the nation has something to do in the way of aiding, though not controlling, the primary and most essential interest of its citizens; and that this agency for the collection and dissemination of information in regard to the experiences, the successes, and the failures of our many and diverse systems and methods should receive the favorable consideration and liberal support of Congress.

CENSUS.

The annual report of the Superintendent of the Census will contain only a statement of the number and amount of claims against the United States for services rendered in taking the eighth and ninth censuses which have been adjusted and paid during the year; and, also, a copy of a letter written by him on the 30th of January, 1874, relative to the proposed census of 1875, a copy of which was transmitted by this Department, on the 3d day of the following month, to the sub-committee on census of 1875 of the House of Representatives. The recommendations contained in the two last annual reports of this Department in reference to such a census are respectfully renewed.

RAILWAYS.

The subscriptions to the stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company amount to \$36,783,000, of which \$36,762,300 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from the transportation of passengers were \$3,749,998.12; of freight, \$5,672,724.01; and from miscellaneous sources, \$824,038.03; total, \$10,246,760.16. (These figures include "amounts earned for, and withheld by, the United States, for transportation of its passengers, freight, and mails.") The expense of operating the road for the year has been \$5,089,789.17, leaving net earnings \$5,156,970.99. The entire cost of the road and fixtures to 30th June, 1874, was \$112,427,277.46. The total bonded indebtedness of the company is shown to be \$75,261,512, of which \$27,236,512 is due to the United States. The "floating debt" (not including the company's note for \$2,000,000, issued to the "Hoxie contract") is \$2,234,873.62, and "sterling loans" £20,000.

The amount of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company subscribed is \$62,608,800, of which \$54,275,500 has been paid. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from transportation of passengers were \$4,389,718.52; and of freight, \$7,638,773.93; total, \$12,028,492.45. The operating expenses of the road for the year were \$4,816,082.40, leaving net earnings to the amount of \$7,212,410.05. At the close of said year the indebtedness of the company amounted to \$85,673,181.75, of which \$27,855,680 was to the United States. This company embraces, by consolidation, (besides the original Central Pacific Company,)

the Western Pacific, the California and Oregon, the San Francisco, Oakland, and Alameda, and the San Joaquin Valley Companies.

On the 30th of October, 1869, a board of eminent citizens, appointed pursuant to a joint resolution of Congress, reported that the sum of \$2,162,750 would be necessary to supply deficiencies in the Central Pacific and Union Pacific roads. Mr. Secretary Cox accepted their report and made it the basis of the adjustment of the land-grants to said companies. He directed half the lands inuring to them under acts of Congress to be withheld until these deficiencies should be supplied. Commissioners appointed during the current year have re-examined the roads and reported the deficiencies supplied. Pursuant to your direction, Mr. Secretary Cox's order has been revoked, and the lands due the companies will all be patented to them.

Stock of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company was subscribed to the amount of \$1,000,000, of which \$980,600 was paid. The receipts for transportation of passengers for the year ending 30th June, 1874, were \$44,080.36; and for freight, \$84,407.71; total, \$128,488.07. The actual amount expended on said road for the year is \$147,918.43. The cost of the road and fixtures has been \$3,763,700. The company's indebtedness (in addition to the first-mortgage bonds, \$1,600,000, and the Government loan, \$1,600,000) is \$308,966.96.

The amount of stock of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company subscribed is \$9,992,500, and the amount paid in is \$9,689,950. Total amount of stock allowed by law, \$10,000,000. The receipts for the transportation of passengers for the year ending 30th June, 1874, are \$1,363,090.99; for freight during the same period, \$1,982,060.69; miscellaneous earnings, \$64,184.50; total, \$3,409,336.18. The cost of construction and equipment of six hundred and thirty-nine miles of main line and thirty-three miles of branch line (six hundred and seventy-two miles) has been \$34,359,540.66. The total funded debt of the company is \$27,301,600, of which \$6,303,000 is due the United States. Other liabilities and indebtedness, \$3,126,235.99; total, \$30,427,835.99.

Stock of the Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company to the amount of \$4,478,500 has been subscribed, of which \$1,791,400 has been paid in. The receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1874, from the transportation of passengers, were \$84,922.85; of freight, \$209,722.02; from express, \$3,008.98; and from miscellaneous sources, \$22,165.27; total, \$319,819.12. The expenses during that period were \$263,703.52, leaving net earnings \$56,115.60. The indebtedness of the company is \$3,387,210.99, of which \$1,628,320 is due to the United States. This road commences at Sioux City, Iowa, and extends to Fremont, Nebr., where it intersects the Union Pacific Railroad, a distance of 101.77 miles.

At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1874, the amount of subscribed stock of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was \$15,429,200, of which \$14,071,100 was paid. The cost of surveys,

up to the end of said year, has been \$125,043.40. The amount received for transportation of passengers was \$512,637.53; of freight, \$536,050.58; total, \$1,048,688.11. The expenses of the road and its fixtures for the year were \$478,647.48, leaving net earnings \$570,040.63. The indebtedness of the company is \$11,000,000. You accepted the fifth section of this road on the 9th of May last; and, on the 26th instant, an additional section of twenty miles, making the total number of miles accepted 160.26.

Stock of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, to the amount of \$19,760,300, has been subscribed and paid in. The road is completed from Pacific, Mo., to Vinita, Ind. T., a distance of three hundred and twenty-seven and a quarter miles. The expense of additional equipment within the last fiscal year has been \$726,665.63. The lease of the Saint Louis, Lawrence and Denver Railroad by this company on the 29th June, 1872, for a period of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, has, by mutual agreement, been canceled. The cost of the surveys to 30th June, 1874, was \$323,927.36. The amount received from passengers on the Atlantic and Pacific division was \$272,011.26; on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased-lines division, it was \$1,005,062.29; total, \$1,277,073.55. The amount received from freight on the Atlantic and Pacific division was \$949,763.15; on the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased-lines division, \$2,665,498.17; total, \$3,615,261.32; entire receipts, \$4,892,334.87. The cost of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and fixtures to 30th June, 1874, was \$37,250,732.36. The running-expenses of the road from 30th June, 1873, to 30th June, 1874, were \$642,091.80, and the same expenses of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and leased lines during said period were \$2,201,308.31; total expenses, \$2,843,400.11. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: Bonded debt of the South Pacific Railroad Company, secured by mortgage of lands assumed by this company, \$7,190,000; Atlantic and Pacific company's bonds, dated July 1, 1868, (twenty years,) \$2,840,000; same company's Central division first-mortgage railroad and land-grant bonds, dated November 1, 1871, \$1,195,500; same company's Central division land-grant bonds, dated November 1, 1871, \$795,000; same company's second-mortgage railroad and land-grant bonds, dated November 1, 1871, \$1,189,500; same company's equipment bonds, dated June 27, 1873, \$753,000; same company's 6 per cent. bonds, dated December 1, 1873, \$1,149,800; (and scrip outstanding, \$513,946.81;) 6 per cent. income-bonds, dated December 1, 1873, \$375,300; land-debentures, dated January 1, 1874, \$12,000; total bonded indebtedness, \$15,500,100; floating indebtedness, \$2,478,029.82; entire indebtedness, \$17,978,129.82. Assets of cash debts due company, and securities other than of this company, amounting to \$1,861,431.29, on hand.

Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company (as shown by last report) to the amount of \$100,000,000 has been subscribed, and certificates for 202,326 shares, of \$100 each, have been issued. The main line

of the road has been built and is now in daily operation from Du Luth, on Lake Superior, westward to Bismarck, on the Missouri River, a distance of four hundred and fifty miles, and from Kalama, on the north side of the Columbia River, in the Territory of Washington, northward to Tacoma, on Commencement Bay, Puget Sound, a distance of one hundred and five miles. The cost of the surveys of the lines of the road, including necessary purchase of right of way, has been \$1,108,893.75. The extent of lines surveyed is 9,388 miles, and, in addition, 2,350 miles of river reconnaissance. When the final locations shall have been made, the number of miles surveyed will be about 12,000, and the cost of the surveys will aggregate about \$1,500,000—equal to \$125 per mile. The company owns, by purchase, an equal half of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad, from Du Luth to the junction with the Northern Pacific Railroad, a distance of twenty-four miles. In 1873 the road was definitely located west of Bismarck from the mouth of Heart River, a tributary of the Missouri, to the mouth of Glendive Creek, a tributary of the Yellowstone, a distance of two hundred and five miles. This portion of the line has been made ready for construction, and bids have been received, after public notice, for clearing, grubbing, grading, and bridging the entire distance. The company's report states that it is safe to estimate that the next two hundred and five miles of road west of Bismarck can be constructed at a maximum cost of \$20,000 per mile, if paid for monthly and in cash. The precise point at which the road will cross the Missouri River has not yet been fixed, but it is considered safe to assume that a bridge can be erected, without great cost, within two miles of and above Fort Abraham Lincoln, at which point the river is about 3,500 feet wide. West of the mouth of Glendive Creek, and east of the junction of the Deer Lodge and Blackfoot Rivers, all in Montana Territory, the line has not been definitely fixed. The location will, however, probably be made along and up the right (south) bank of the Yellowstone as far as a point opposite the mouth of Porcupine Creek, a distance of two hundred miles from the mouth of Glendive Creek. From the mouth of the Porcupine, on the Yellowstone, to the junction of the Deer Lodge and Little Blackfoot Rivers, a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles, the location of the line has not been decided on. The hostility of the Indians constitutes an obstruction to engineering work. The amount received from the transportation of passengers on the road (in both the Pacific and Minnesota divisions) for the last fiscal year was \$250,878.73; from freight transportation for same period on said divisions, \$737,252.67; total, \$988,131.40. The expense of the road and fixtures has been: for surveys, \$1,108,278.52; construction, including docks and wharves, \$14,446,356.54; auxiliary and connecting rail and water lines, \$2,728,980.09; equipment, \$2,434,346.25; general expense, including officers' salaries, traveling expenses, taxes, rent, attorneys' fees, &c., \$635,454.71; total, \$21,353,416.11. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: first-mortgage bonds, (dollar,)

\$28,847,600; first-mortgage bonds, (sterling,) \$1,250,000; bills payable, \$702,293.36; accounts payable, \$75,442.20; bonds and scrip issued to fund interest, \$683,304; total, \$31,558,639.56. On the 1st December last you accepted a section of 196.4 miles of this road, and on the 12th of May of the present year a portion of 40.1 miles, making a total number of miles approved 529.41.

December 5 last I accepted the southern division of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, (125.96 miles,) commencing at the Arkansas River, (Little Rock,) and ending at the Red River, (Fulton;) also, the first twenty-five miles, lying immediately south of the boundary-line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas.

The amount of stock of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company authorized by law is \$50,000,000; capital stock issued: scrip-stock for partial payments on account of subscriptions, \$600,000; full-paid stock, \$1,000,000; total, \$1,600,000. The indebtedness of the company is as follows: first-mortgage 6 per cent. gold construction bonds issued, \$9,210,000; first-mortgage land-grant 7 per cent. currency bonds issued, \$9,251,000; floating debt, \$2,207,444.45; debt of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company to the State of Texas, assumed by the Texas and Pacific Company, \$204,964.69; total, \$22,473,409.14. The receipts from the transportation of passengers for the year ending 30th June, 1874, were \$269,488.86; of freight, \$572,453.13; from express, \$6,906; United States mail, \$14,318.63; from telegraph, \$420.17; and from miscellaneous sources, \$8,394.83; total, \$871,981.62. The expenditures for same period were: for conducting transportation, \$184,973.22; motive power, \$172,133.51; maintenance of way, \$239,794.07; maintenance of cars, \$54,357.06; general expenses, \$39,474.56; total, \$690,732.42; for current construction—improving road, widening gauge, ditching, grading, &c.—\$336,319.58. There are three hundred and twenty miles of this road now in operation; one hundred and forty-six and nine-hundredths miles (from Marshall to Dallas, Texas,) have been completed and accepted since last report; one hundred and seven miles are graded, bridged, and tied, ready for the iron. The company's assets are as follows: three hundred and twenty miles of constructed and equipped road; one hundred and seven miles of partially constructed and equipped road; three hundred and fifty miles of telegraph line, \$20,708,986.63; accounts collectible, \$73,481.77; supplies on hand, \$138,990.78; cash on hand, \$97,183; total, \$21,018,642.18. The road will extend from Shreveport, La., on Red River, to San Diego, Cal., with a branch from Marshall, Texas, to Texarkana, there connecting with the Cairo and Fulton Railroad, and from Texarkana, through Paris and Sherman, connecting with the main line at Fort Worth. Over this route the surveys have determined that in an engineering and commercial point of view the line to be adopted is as follows: Leaving Shreveport, the road runs almost due west through Caddo Parish, Louisiana, and through the counties of Harrison, Gregg, Upshur, Wood, Smith, Van Zandt, Kaufman, Dallas, and Tarrant, in

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Texas, passing through the towns of Marshall, Hallville, Longview, Willow Springs, Gladewater, Hawkins, Mineola, Grand Sabine, Will's Point, Elmo, Terrel, Forney, Mesquite, and Dallas, to Fort Worth, at the junction of the West and Clear Forks of Trinity River, in Tarrant County. The distance (by the company's line of route, as shown by their report) from Fort Worth to San Diego is 1,457.64 miles; from Shreveport to San Diego, 1,676.64 miles, and from Texarkana to San Diego, 1,693.63 miles. In addition to the main line from Shreveport to San Diego, the company have the Jefferson division, from Marshall to the Transcontinental Division, at a point five miles west of Texarkana, sixty-nine miles, (distance from Marshall to Texarkana, seventy-four miles,) and the Transcontinental division, from Texarkana to Fort Worth, two hundred and thirty-six miles.

The amount of stock of the Denver Pacific Railway and Telegraph Company, subscribed as authorized by law and paid in, is \$4,000,000. The receipts for the year ending June 30, 1874, for transportation of passengers, were \$165,910.71; of freight, \$112,462.74; miscellaneous earnings, \$8,152.34; total, \$286,525.79. The expenditures for the same time were \$130,975.68, leaving net earnings \$155,550.11. The cost of construction and equipment of the road to the date above stated was \$6,493,800, and the indebtedness of the company to that date was \$2,706,223.63.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

In addition to the geological and geographical survey of the Territories of the United States, conducted during several years past by F. V. Hayden, under the direction of this Department, the surveys formerly conducted by J. W. Powell, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, were placed by Congress, at its last session, under the direction of the Department of the Interior. The gentlemen named had been operating in contiguous Territories, the former in Colorado and the latter in Utah, and it was deemed advisable that a uniform system, in the prosecution of future surveys of this character, should be adopted. The survey to be conducted by Mr. Hayden was designated as the "First Division," and that by Mr. Powell as the "Second Division" of the "United States Geological and Geographical Survey of Territories," and full instructions were prepared by the Department for their guidance during the past season. They were instructed that the one great object of their labors was the construction of suitable maps of the country surveyed for the use of the Government and of the nation, which would afford full information concerning the agricultural and mineral resources and other characteristics of the unexplored regions of our territorial domain; and that, to this end, a uniform plan for mapping the areas of their surveys should be followed. A plan was therefore prepared and adopted by the Department, contemplating the construction of a physical atlas of the Territories of the United States,

which would show, on a large and uniform scale, the results of these surveys as they progress. This plan, after premising that the area to be surveyed comprises the greater part of the arid region of the United States, as well as the greater number of mining districts therein, prescribed that the maps composing the contemplated atlas should be on a scale of sufficient magnitude to exhibit all the important geographical and geological features of the country explored. It was also deemed advisable that the mapping should be on a uniform plan, in order that the several parties working under the direction of this Department might properly connect their work. The plan further provided that "general" maps should be prepared, on a scale of four miles to an inch, and that the area to be represented on each sheet should be two and one-half degrees in longitude by one and one-fourth degrees in latitude, and that "special" maps or charts should be constructed on a larger scale whenever it might be found necessary for the purpose of properly representing mining districts, mineral, agricultural, pasture, or timber lands, or for other special purposes. Messrs. Hayden and Powell were instructed to conform to this plan, and to make such observations, concerning the physical features of the country surveyed by them, as would be necessary for the construction of such maps; and, also, to obtain the necessary information for the preparation of charts upon which should be indicated the areas of grass, timber, and mineral lands, and such other portions of the country as might be susceptible of cultivation by means of irrigation. They were also instructed to collect specimens of mineralogy, Indian art, &c., in order to enlarge, as far as possible, the collections of such articles now in the Smithsonian Institution, and which are designed for exhibition at the Centennial Exhibition of 1876.

The first division of the survey under Mr. Hayden completed the unfinished work of the preceding season in the central portion of Colorado Territory, and extended its operations westward over that portion of said Territory lying between the one hundred and eighth and one hundred and tenth meridians of west longitude. About eighteen thousand square miles were surveyed, covering a section of country probably more generally elevated above the sea-level than any other within the borders of the United States. As an illustration of the uniform great elevation of extensive sections of this region, it may be mentioned that one of the subdivisions of the survey, in exploring an area of nearly three thousand square miles, was compelled to operate above the timber-line (about 11,500 feet above the level of the sea) for over a month. The necessary materials have been collected for constructing accurate maps of the region surveyed, which will require for illustration six sheets or maps of the physical atlas. Special attention was given to the mining and agricultural resources of the country, and those portions of it which can be redeemed by irrigation will be properly indicated on the maps. The San Juan mining region in southern Colorado was included in the survey, and over fifty mines therein were properly located. Many

valuable specimens of ores, minerals, fossils, Indian art, &c., were collected. Numerous ruins of towns and dwellings of an extinct race of people which once inhabited the mesas and cañons of western Colorado were found, and remarkable fortifications of hewn stone laid in mortar discovered in the sides of deep cañons, many of which are situated a thousand feet vertically from the stream below. The structure of these fortifications and dwellings and the peculiar glazed pottery in the vicinity indicate the existence of a people inhabiting this region many centuries ago, who were much further advanced in the arts than any of the Indian tribes of the present day. The results of the work of the past season will exceed in quantity and interest those of any previous year.

The field of operations during the past season of the second division, under Mr. Powell, was the central and northeastern portions of Utah Territory, and its labors were principally confined to the completion of the unfinished work of the preceding year. The main party is still in the field, so that the full results of the season's survey cannot at this date be given. It may be stated, however, that material has been collected for the mapping of an extensive region of country heretofore but little known; that the positions of many of the more important mineral lodes have been determined, and will be represented on the "general" maps; and that the area and distribution of such portions of the country surveyed, as can be redeemed by irrigation, will be properly indicated on the "special" maps. Extensive coal-beds have been discovered and traced, interesting and valuable specimens of fossils, rocks, minerals, and ores obtained, and a large collection made of Indian relics and articles, illustrating the arts existing among the Indians inhabiting that region. Mr. Powell had, in former surveys, discovered many ruins of towns and hamlets once occupied by the ancient inhabitants of the valley of the Colorado River; and during the past season many other such ruins have been found, some of their ancient picture-writings and many of their stone implements collected. The positions of many scores of these ruined towns will be accurately indicated on the "general" maps. The researches of this division among the extinct races, as well as the present inhabitants of this interesting region, have embraced polity, mythology, traditions, language, poetry, arts, habits, customs, and the means of obtaining subsistence, together with pre-historic remains; and when the results obtained shall have been published, it is believed that they will constitute an important contribution to the ethnography of American tribes.

These surveys have, so far as they have been prosecuted, resulted in affording much information of great value to our people, as well as to the scientific world. The construction of a physical atlas of the Territories, which will show all the results of the surveys as rapidly as they can be prepared for publication, is designed to preserve, for convenient reference, the information thus obtained; and if a continuation of the

surveys should be authorized, such an atlas would become, in time, of intrinsic value, not only to the people at large, but to other nations.

In view of these and other considerations, I regard the moderate cost of these surveys as more than compensated by the value of the information thereby obtained, and therefore cordially recommend a continuation of the United States geological survey of the Territories.

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

The remarks contained in my last annual report, in regard to the condition of the Yellowstone National Park and the necessity for an appropriation to enable this Department to provide for its proper government, apply with equal force at the present time, inasmuch as no appropriation for the purpose has been made. During the year several additional applications for permission to erect buildings, build roads, &c., have been received, but no action upon any of them has been taken, for the reasons given in said report, to which attention is respectfully invited. The superintendent has submitted an estimate for an appropriation of \$100,000 for the purpose of enabling the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the act of March 1, 1872, which set apart and dedicated said park for the pleasure and benefit of the nation. This estimate was received too late to be included in the annual estimates of this Department, but will be submitted to Congress at its approaching session. I trust that prompt action will be taken, in order that the wonders of the park may be preserved.

CAPITOL.

The architect, in his report, furnishes the details of various improvements made in the Capitol and the grounds surrounding the same during the last fiscal year. The buildings which, at the date of the last annual report, remained on the squares recently purchased for the extension of said grounds have been removed, and the architect recommends that the space now occupied by temporary buildings, used as stables and work-shops connected with the Capitol, be also removed. The Government having purchased land north and south of the Capitol, partly for sites for the stables, &c., which are required for the accommodation of the mail-wagons and horses employed by both Houses of Congress, the architect urges the appropriation of a sufficient sum for the purpose of erecting such stables. The lot purchased for engine-house and stables has been graded, and the former building is now in process of erection. The frame structure opposite the main eastern portico of the Capitol, for many years occupied by the architect, has been removed.

IMPROVEMENT OF CAPITOL GROUNDS.

Congress having provided for the improvement of the Capitol grounds "according to the plans and under the general direction of Fred. Law

Olmsted," important changes have been made in that direction, in accordance with a general plan prepared by Mr. Olmsted. That portion of the grounds lying east of the Capitol has been excavated, in order to conform to the grades of the adjacent streets, the inferior trees having been removed, and the more valuable lowered and adjusted in the places designated for them.

The general plan of Mr. Olmsted provides for a court upon which all the doors of the eastern front of the Capitol will open, and for carriage and foot approaches to this court from each of the avenues and streets that open on the boundary of the grounds. The public thoroughfares heretofore dividing them are to be abolished. The treatment of those portions of the surface which will not be occupied by roadways and other necessary conveniences is designed to be very simple, with a view to its perfect subordination in interest to the architectural design of the Capitol. Artificial decoration will be applied to objects which serve a distinctly useful purpose, and then only where, by their form and position, they may be made to appear as attachments and supports of the central structure. Ornamental objects of this class, though substantial and elegant, will, with a single exception, be inconspicuous in a general view. The exception proposed is designed to produce an effect of greater strength and more stately proportions in the western base of the Capitol. The present building is set further out upon the hill-side than it would have been had the design from the beginning contemplated so large a structure, and the scant embankments faced with turf, by which its deep basement and foundations are concealed, have the effect of enhancing, rather than overcoming, this defect of position. It is proposed to substitute a single terrace 50 feet wide, with supporting walls 10 feet in height, of the same material and architectural character as the main structure, which, in a general view, will apparently give greater proportionate height and breadth of base to the building than at present, and will also impart to it the appearance of being seated more firmly on the summit of the hill.

Operations have thus far been limited mainly to the reduction of the surface on the eastern side of the Capitol, which has involved the removal of 150,000 cubic yards of material; the construction of new sewers; the laying of gas and water pipes, and the establishment of a suitable soil on the new surface. The new roadways and walks on the eastern side have also been graded, and the foundations of the road-beds laid.

PNEUMATIC TUBE.

In the last annual report of this Department it was stated that the contractor for the construction of a pneumatic tube to connect the Capitol with the Government Printing-Office, was at that time engaged in a second attempt to lay such a tube as would accomplish the purposes contemplated by the act making the appropriation therefor. His first

attempt had been unsuccessful, and it appears that he has not yet succeeded in connecting the buildings before named in the manner stipulated in his contract. The architect of the Capitol reports that a tube which works satisfactorily in the manner desired, has been laid from the Capitol to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad track; that it would be impracticable to carry the tube over or under said track in the present state of the grades in that locality; but that when North Capitol street shall have been filled up to the proper grade, the tube can be successfully laid the whole distance required to connect said buildings. The architect states that the contractor is ready to finish the work as soon as the necessary grading of North Capitol street has been completed. I do not feel at liberty, however, to express any opinion in regard to the practicability of this undertaking.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

INSANE ASYLUM.

The number of patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane during the year ending June 30, 1874, was 849, being 87 more than were treated the preceding year; 477 were from the Army and Navy; 73 were pay-patients; 50 died, 80 were discharged as recovered, 28 as improved, and 9 as unimproved, leaving under treatment at that date 682 patients, a number exceeding by 62 that remaining at the same date of the preceding year. Of the whole number treated during the year, 659, or nearly three-fourths, and of those remaining under treatment at the close, 526, or nearly four-fifths, were males. During said year 229 persons were admitted to the hospital, of whom 111 were from the Army and Navy. Since the opening of the hospital, 3,597 persons, of whom 1,780 were native-born, have received treatment therein. The general health of the hospital has been excellent.

Fifty acres of the Shepherd farm, from which the forest trees were removed during the late war, have been placed under cultivation during the year. The expenditures for the last fiscal year amounted to \$156,258.63, of which sum special appropriations, amounting to \$46,712.22, were expended in erecting a stock and hay barn, and in making various improvements and repairs in the buildings and grounds of the hospital. The sum of \$17,636.99 was received for board of private patients, and \$2,255.74 from the sale of live-stock, &c. The products of the farm and garden during the year were estimated to be worth \$20,650.14, and the live-stock, farm and garden implements, &c., belonging to the institution are valued at \$18,302.25. The board of visitors submit the following estimates: For support of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1875, \$150,171; completing the river-wall, &c., \$8,748; building coal-vault, \$2,500; general repairs and improvements, \$17,000; and for supplying the hospital with water from the Potomac aqueduct, \$10,000; a total of \$188,419. The last item, of \$10,000, is regarded by the board

of visitors as essential to the safety and welfare of the institution, in view of the frequent scarcity and inferior quality of the water of the Anacostia River, upon which the hospital is now mainly dependent.

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM.

The operations of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb during the past fiscal year have been conducted to the entire satisfaction of the Department. One hundred and thirteen pupils received tuition therein, of whom 59, representing twenty-one States and the District of Columbia, were in the collegiate, and 54 in the primary department. The course of study in this institution is well adapted to afford to the deaf and dumb much greater advantages in acquiring a good education than are usually at their command. The receipts of the institution during the year were \$1,953.39 in excess of the disbursements.

In the year 1866 the sum of \$600,000 was estimated as the cost of completing suitable buildings and grounds for the institution. The purchase of Kendall Green, which has since been effected at a cost of \$80,697.46, and which was not contemplated in the original estimate, makes a total estimated cost of \$680,697.46. The entire amount heretofore appropriated for the erection of buildings and the purchase of land, including the cost of Kendall Green, is \$454,645.33, being \$226,052.13 less than the first estimate. Assuming that the sum of \$125,000 may become necessary to complete the college building and provide for certain requisite alterations, the entire cost will be about \$100,000 less than was originally contemplated. I regard this favorable showing as reflecting credit upon the management of the institution.

The estimates for the next fiscal year are, in my judgment, reasonable, and deserve the favorable consideration of Congress. Among them are two items to which I invite special attention, viz: For continuing the erection and fitting up of the buildings of the institution in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, \$75,000; and for the improvement and care of the grounds thereof, \$4,000.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The number of patients who received treatment in the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, during the last fiscal year, was 2,125, of whom 2,017 were received during the year. The out-door patients numbered 1848; 1,621 were restored to health; 196 relieved; 13 died; in 180 cases the results are unknown; and 115 remained under treatment.

The directors estimate that \$24,300 will be required for the support of the institution during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL.

During the year ending June 30, 1874, 582 patients received treatment in the Freedmen's Hospital, and in the orphans' asylum and

quarters connected therewith. Of these, 206 were admitted during the year; 50 were relieved; 117 were cured; 69 died, and 301 remained under treatment at the close of the year.

In addition to the inmates of the hospital and orphan asylum, there are 64 aged freed-people who reside in this District and who are supplied by the hospital with rations, medicines, medical attendance, and clothing. Most of these were formerly slaves on the Arlington estate, and came into this District upon the breaking up of the Freedmen's Village Asylum. The surgeon-in-chief reports that the greater number of the patients now in the hospital are so helpless, either from bodily infirmity or from extreme old age, that they will require to be supported, from some source, during the remainder of their lives.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

There were received at this Department, for distribution, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the following documents, viz :

From the Congressional Printer :

House and Senate documents.....	50,580
Wallace's Reports of the Supreme Court, vol. 17	300
Wallace's Reports of the Supreme Court, vol. 18	300
Report on the Acrididæ of North America.....	2,000
Report on the Extinct Vertebrate Fauna	2,000
Report on the Flora of Colorado	2,000
Dr. F. V. Hayden's sixth annual report	2,900
Dr. F. V. Hayden's first, second, and third annual reports.....	3,000
Miscellaneous publications of the United States geological survey.....	1,000
United States Official Register, 1873.....	1,500

From the Department of State :

Pamphlet Laws, first session Forty-third Congress	250
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From Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. :

Pamphlet Laws	11,000
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Total number of volumes received	76,320
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These documents were distributed as soon as practicable after their reception, in accordance with legal provisions relating thereto.

The expense necessarily connected with the packing and distribution of so great a number of public documents will require a larger appropriation than the last, which has been found inadequate for the purpose.

The reports relating to the geological survey of the Territories, under the supervision of Dr. Hayden, are in large request. I regard the continuation of the publication of these reports in numbers sufficient to meet a reasonable demand as very desirable. They embody the results of careful investigation, and are the best, and often the only, sources of information concerning those portions of our country to which they refer.

I beg also to call your special attention to the statistical atlas of the United States, compiled by Prof. F. A. Walker, from the census reports

made since the establishment of the Government. This atlas is regarded by many who have examined it as one of the most valuable of recent publications, containing, as it does, a vast amount of statistical information which cannot elsewhere be obtained, except by a large expenditure of time and money, and presented in such a way as to be readily comprehended by all. Many requests for this atlas have already been received, although only two of the three parts in which it is to be published have yet been issued.

As provision was made for the distribution of only six hundred copies by this Department, the supply will be very quickly exhausted. I would, therefore, respectfully suggest that an appropriation be made for additional copies.

NEW JAIL.

The act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, which provided for the construction of a jail for the District of Columbia, created a board of commissioners, three in number, with full power to carry out the provisions of the act of July 25, 1866, which originally authorized the construction of such a jail. This board was composed of the Secretary of the Interior, the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, and the governor of said District, but, the office of the latter having been abolished by Congress at its last session, the board was thus reduced to only two members. The first section of the former act appropriated the sum of \$300,000 for the erection of the jail, and, in order to re-imburse the United States for a part of its cost, the second section required the legislative assembly of the District of Columbia to collect, by tax or otherwise, and pay into the Treasury of the United States, at or before the completion of the jail, the sum of \$125,000. It is not known to this Department whether any part of this sum has been paid into the Treasury by the late District government; but it is obvious, in view of the abolishment of said legislative assembly by the act of June 20, 1874, that the act of June 1, 1872, should be amended in order to provide for the re-imbursement contemplated by the second section thereof. Attention is also respectfully invited to the propriety of providing, by suitable legislation, for the restoration of the board of commissioners to its original complement by the designation of an additional member.

The construction of the jail has steadily advanced since the date of my last annual report, although the supervising architect reports that much delay in the progress of the work resulted from the failure, by the parties who contracted to furnish the cut-stone, to supply the same within the time specified in their contract. He is of opinion, however, that if no unforeseen delay occurs, the building will be completed within the current fiscal year. He states that the work already done has been satisfactorily and economically performed; and that when completed the new jail for the District of Columbia will be superior in

general arrangement and in the important requisites of light and ventilation to any prison-building in this country. Proposals were duly invited by advertisement for cut-stone cornice and flagging, and contracts were awarded, with the approval of the board of commissioners, to the lowest responsible bidder in each case.

The architect invites attention to his former recommendation, that the building be completed in such a manner that it may be used not only for the purposes of a jail, but for those of a penitentiary. He estimates that the expense would be comparatively small, involving little more than the cost of the material required to construct workshops and a suitable wall to inclose the premises. The convicts could perform the necessary labor in making such improvements, in grading the grounds, and extending them to the main channel of the Anacostia River. The latter improvement would, in the opinion of the architect, reclaim a considerable tract of valuable land, and is furthermore desirable in order to make the locality salubrious. He also states that were the building to be used for penitentiary purposes, a large annual saving to the Government would be effected.

The architect again submits for consideration the fitness of providing a separate building for the detention and reformation of female prisoners. He suggests the propriety of removing the inmates of the poor-house to some other and more desirable locality, and of converting the present building into a house of correction for female prisoners, for which purpose it can be adapted, in his judgment, at a reasonable expense. The poor-house is in close proximity to the jail, and while it is desirable, for many reasons, that the occupants of the former should be transferred to a more suitable locality, it is necessary that the building for the detention and reformation of female prisoners should not be far removed from the jail building.

The supervising architect submits the necessary estimates for the completion of the jail and its surroundings, in accordance with plans already approved. His estimate for the completion of the building amounts to \$490,057.93, and for fencing and inclosures \$9,900, in all \$499,957.93. Congress having made an appropriation of \$300,000 on the 1st of June, 1872, and an additional appropriation of \$50,000 on June 23, 1874, a balance is left to be provided for of \$149,957.93. He also estimates that there will be required for heating-apparatus \$29,900, and for kitchen-utensils, washing-apparatus, and driving-engine, \$5,691. The whole amount, therefore, that will be required to complete the jail, according to the supervising architect's estimates, is \$185,548.93.

TERRITORIAL PENITENTIARIES.

The penitentiary for the Territory of Washington, which was building at the date of my last annual report, was completed on the 21st of November, 1873. On the same day the building was inspected by a com-

XXXVIII REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

mittee appointed for that purpose by this Department, who reported that it had been constructed of the best materials, in a workman-like manner, and in strict accordance with the plans and specifications prepared therefor. The keys of the building were thereupon surrendered to the United States marshal for said Territory, who thereby took possession of the building on behalf of the Department of Justice. This transfer of possession was made pursuant to the provisions of section one of an act of Congress approved January 10, 1871.

NEED OF ADDITIONAL ROOM.

In my annual reports for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, I referred to the want of additional room for the accommodation of the clerical force of the Department of the Interior. I deem it necessary to refer again to this subject, respectfully inviting attention to what has previously been said in regard to it.

During the past ten years the business of the several Bureaus connected with this Department has steadily and largely increased; the Bureau of Education was created, and the geological and geographical survey of the Territories, with other miscellaneous subjects, was placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The extent of this increase in the public business committed to the charge of the Department is apparent from the fact that, ten years ago, the Patent-Office building accommodated the entire clerical force of the Department at Washington, numbering about 550, whereas said force is at present about 1,200, of which number only 750 can be conveniently provided for in the Department building. The remainder (450) are necessarily scattered among several buildings in different sections of the city, the annual cost for rent of which to the Government is \$22,400.

The increase in the business of the Patent-Office during the period named has been at an average rate of 20 per cent. per annum, and it is anticipated that this average will be fully maintained in the future. The growing industry and resources of the country develop and give employment to the inventive genius of our people, as shown by the annual reports of the Patent-Office, and the demand for additional room for the prompt transaction of the increasing business of that Office is such that it cannot longer be resisted without serious detriment to the public service.

The business of the General Land-Office since the close of the rebellion has also greatly increased, and is steadily growing. The construction of railroads across the continent and through the Western States and Territories facilitates the progress of population westward, and the constant discovery of new regions of mineral wealth stimulates this emigration. It must also be remembered that our liberal system of disposing of the public domain, embracing as it does our humane and benevolent homestead and pre-emption laws, is an additional inducement for our people to enter and settle upon the public lands. These causes combine

to augment the labor of the Land-Office, and this increased labor necessarily demands a larger force and additional room for its proper performance.

Our pension-laws, so liberal and just to those who suffered by the efforts to suppress the late rebellion, have increased beyond comparison the labors and duties of the Pension-Office, and compelled the employment of a large force not previously required. It became necessary three years ago to transfer the whole clerical force of the Pension Bureau, excepting those immediately attached to the Commissioner's office, together with the voluminous and valuable files and records relating to pension claims, to the Seaton building, some three squares distant from the Department. The separation of this force from its chief officers causes much inconvenience and delay in the proper transaction of the business of the Bureau, but a more important consideration is that the Seaton building is not fire-proof. The loss by fire of the valuable archives of the Pension-Office would be irreparable, the danger of which should be averted by their removal to a fire-proof building.

The entire Bureau of Education, and the force employed in the geological surveys, are also accommodated in buildings owned by private individuals. Only one of these buildings is considered fire-proof, but neither of them is well adapted for official use.

It has been impossible for the Department to obtain the occupancy of fire-proof buildings for the purposes above referred to. The danger of destruction by fire of the records of these Bureaus is a subject of great solicitude to the Department, and one that ought no longer to exist. I cannot too urgently commend the consideration of this subject through you to the attention of Congress, which is the only power capable of affording relief. It is sincerely hoped that that body will appreciate the necessity of early action, and will provide, by suitable legislation, so as to prevent the disastrous consequences to which I have adverted, and which are so much to be apprehended.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. DELANO, *Secretary*.

The PRESIDENT.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, October 15, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with a resolution adopted on the 28th of February, 1855, by the Senate of the United States, I have the honor to submit the following as an abstract of the annual report of this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, viz:

	Acres.
Disposal of public lands by ordinary cash sales.....	1, 041, 345. 46
Military bounty-land warrants, locations under acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855.....	133, 160. 00
Homestead entries.....	3, 518, 861. 63
Timber-culture entries.....	803, 945. 47
Agricultural college scrip locations.....	112, 932. 98
Certified to railroads.....	3, 264, 314. 42
Certified for wagon-roads.....	57, 921. 11
Lands approved to the States as swamp.....	202, 187. 91
Certified for agricultural colleges.....	114, 289. 18
Certified for common schools.....	69, 899. 84
Certified for universities.....	64, 636. 52
Internal improvement selections approved to States.....	134, 986. 70
Sionx half-breed scrip locations.....	720. 00
Chippewa half-breed scrip locations.....	11, 671. 71
Total	9, 530, 872. 93
Disposals of previous year.....	13, 030, 606. 87
Decreased disposal.....	3, 499, 733. 94
Cash receipts under various heads.....	\$2, 469, 938. 50

	Acres.
Total area of the land States and Territories.....	1, 834, 998, 400. 00
Surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. 29, 492, 110. 43	
Previously surveyed..... 619, 900, 941. 57	
Total surveyed to June 30, 1874.....	649, 393, 052. 00
Leaving yet to be surveyed.....	1, 185, 605, 348. 00

List of papers composing the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

1. Surveys of public lands, showing the number of acres surveyed in each of the land States and Territories during the past fiscal year and the condition of the surveying service at the close of said year, together with a tabular exhibit of the progress made in surveys, disposal of public lands, increase of surveying districts and local land-offices since

REPORT

OF THE

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1863. Surveys under the deposit system and instructions to carry the same into effect.

2. Survey of islands and beds of meandered lakes. Instructions to facilitate the survey of the same.

3. Surveys of Indian reservations.

4. Surveys of confirmed private land-claims at the cost of the claimants; recommending repeal of existing law requiring the same.

5. Survey of State and Territorial boundaries.

6. Private land-claims. Donation claims. Decisions affecting the same in California, Louisiana, Oregon, and Washington Territory, and copy of scrip issued under act of April 5, 1872.

7. Of pre-emptions, and rulings relating thereto.

8. Act extending time to pre-emptors on public land in State of Minnesota to make final payment, and instructions thereunder.

9. Town-site laws, operations under the same; giving names of towns and cities patented, and number of acres embraced therein.

10. Act providing for removal of Flathead and other Indians from the Bitter Root Valley, in the Territory of Montana, and instructions under the same.

11. Act for relief of settlers on the Cherokee strip in Kansas, and instructions thereunder.

12. Act extending time for completing entries of Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

13. Homestead laws, and operations thereunder.

14. Homestead rulings.

15. Graduation entries.

16. Abandoned military reservations.

17. Educational land-bounty.

18. Timber-culture act, and operations and rulings thereunder.

19. Timber depredations, showing action of this Office to prevent the same.

20. Kansas Indian lands.

21. Indian homesteads—legislation recommended in relation thereto.

22. Operations under the mining laws, rulings, and list of mining claims patented during the past fiscal year.

23. Coal lands.

24. Iron lands, how title may be obtained thereto.

25. Bounty-land warrants.

26. Revolutionary bounty-land scrip.

27. Agricultural college scrip, locations, &c.

28. Action of General Land-Office under act of April 5, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas B. Valentine," and copy of instructions issued governing the location thereof.

29. Railroads, rulings.

30. Swamp and overflowed lands.

31. List of surveyors-general.

32. List of district land offices.

33. Annual reports of surveyors general for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, numbered from A to Q.

Tabular statements accompanying the annual report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for 1874.

1. Tabular statements showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the land States and Territories at the close of the last fiscal year; also the total area of public lands remaining unsurveyed at that date.

2. Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor; number of acres entered under the homestead law of 1862; of commissions received under the sixth section of said act; also, land located with scrip under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value thereof; and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the first half of the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

3. Statement showing like particulars for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

4. Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, showing the number of acres disposed of for cash; for bounty-land scrip; by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, March 21, 1864, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 homestead payments; homestead commissions; also, locations with agricultural college and mechanic scrip under act of July 2, 1862.

5. Statement showing the quantity of swamp lands selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, to September 30, 1874.

6. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land approved to the several States under acts named in table 5, to September 30, 1874.

7. Statement exhibiting the quantity of swamp land patented to the several States under acts approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860; also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana, under act approved March 2, 1849.

8. Statement showing the State selections under the internal improvement grant of September 4, 1841, to the 30th of June, 1874.

9. Exhibit of bounty land warrant business under acts of 1842, 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1874.

10. Statement showing the selections made by certain States of lands within their own limits under the agricultural college and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplemental acts of April 14, 1864, and July 23, 1866; also the locations made with scrip under said acts.

11. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1874.

12. Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1874.

13. Estimate of appropriations required for the office of the Commissioner of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

14. Estimates of appropriations required to meet expenses of collecting the revenues from sales of public lands in the several States and Territories for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

15. Estimates of appropriations for the surveying department of the General Land Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

16. Estimates of appropriations required for surveying the public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

17. Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach to the lands granted so far as at present determined.

18. Connected map of the United States from ocean to ocean, exhibiting the extent of surveys, land districts, seats of surveyors general and district land offices; also, localities of railroads of general interest.

During the past fiscal year there were received 56,366 letters, and 52,853 were written covering 36,261 folio pages of record. There were also written and recorded 31,969 patents. By reference to the foregoing

statements it will be seen that 29,492,110.43 acres of land were surveyed during the fiscal year of 1874. These figures show a decrease of 996,021.57 acres from the surveys of 1873, which amounted to 30,488,132. The disposals of public land under various heads, for the last fiscal year, amounted to 9,530,872.93 acres, which shows a decrease from the area disposed of in 1873 of 3,499,733.94 acres. This falling off, it will be noted, is principally confined to land certified in aid of internal improvements and railroads, to swamp selections and lands certified for the use of agricultural colleges, universities, and common schools, the decrease of area certified for railroad purposes alone being 2,819,222.15 acres.

As to lands disposed of for actual settlement and use as evidenced by entries under the several homestead acts, the decrease is but 274,750.89 acres, but even this apparent falling off is compensated for by a new class of entries, not heretofore appearing among the annual exhibits of lands disposed of, known as entries under the timber culture act. Such entries are now reported to the extent of 803,945.47 acres, which added to entries made under the homestead law show an appropriation for use within the fiscal year of 4,322,807.10 acres, being in excess of this class of disposals over that of the previous year of 529,194.58 acres. The decrease in surveying may be attributed to the fact that complete returns of the field work of surveys under several contracts made with deputies during the past fiscal year have not yet been received.

Upon referring to the annual reports of this Office for years past I find that the attention of Congress was called to the necessity of repealing the law requiring claimants of confirmed private land claims to defray the cost of the survey of their claims. Such legislation is now urgently needed, as it would enable this Office at once to cause the segregation of the private from the public lands, thereby bringing into market a region of country now unlawfully monopolized under undefined grants from foreign governments. Legislation has also been recommended having in view the abolishing of the present very unsatisfactory system of adjudicating private land claims in the Territories of New Mexico, Colorado, and Arizona, and adopting a system something similar to that which was established for California. The reasons assigned for these changes will be found more fully discussed in the body of this report under their appropriate headings. I concur in the fullest measure with the recommendations heretofore made by this Office for a consolidation of the existing homestead and pre-emption laws. The experience of every year confirms the conclusion long since reached that the machinery of the pre-emption laws furnishes a ready means of fraud, and ought for that reason to be changed, while the now well-settled policy of holding the public domain for the benefit of actual and productive use may well be aided by the certainty and simplicity incident to a single method of disposal as contemplated by the proposed legislation.

In the year 1870, the question of the right of Indians inhabiting the United States to avail themselves of the benefits of the homestead laws, and under what conditions of tribal abandonment they might, if at all, assert this right, was brought to the attention of this Office, and eventually to the consideration of the Department proper, and on the 11th day of February, A. D. 1870, the then Secretary of the Interior, in a communication addressed to this Office, held—

“That in the absence of more explicit legislation on the subject an Indian, if otherwise qualified, is entitled to the benefits of the homestead law if he has voluntarily dissolved all connection with his tribe, so that by reason thereof he can no longer lawfully share in the annuities, exemptions, or privileges secured to it by acts of Congress or treaty stipulations.”

On the 1st day of April, A. D. 1870, following the decision of the Secretary, instructions were issued to the registers and receivers extending the right of homestead entry to Indians who brought themselves within the conditions laid down in that decision. Under this authority a number of this class of persons have availed themselves of the privilege offered, and these entries are awaiting final proof. It is now learned that the question of the status of such individual Indians as may elect to abandon their tribes, and their then relationship to the question of citizenship has, though not in any matter having connection with the administration of the affairs of this Office, been again brought to the attention of the Department, and that a decision has been reached in all respects opposite to that on which the present practice of this Office is based.

Entertaining no doubt whatever of the correctness of the later decision, I shall feel compelled to revoke the circular of April 1, 1870, and to hold for cancellation all entries of this class now pending unless Congress shall by appropriate legislation give them validity.

On the invitation of this Office, these persons have been induced to renounce their tribal relations with all attendant privileges and benefits. They should not now be deprived of the equivalent offered. I therefore recommend that such legislation be had as shall give validity to all homestead entries which otherwise being found in accordance with law are subject to be defeated on account of the Indian descent of the claimant; and I venture the suggestion that the homestead laws be so amended as to invest this class of persons with the full right of participation in their benefits upon their severance of the tribal relation and relinquishment of the benefits incident thereto.

To such as have given the problem of Indian civilization and citizenship careful study, it has long been manifest that a chief obstacle to the advancement of the race is found in the system of "ownership in common" of all landed property claimed by the tribe; and the consequent absence of all those inducements to frugality and industry incident to the methods of our tenures, and which are the foundation of our material civilization. The process of the homestead law presents the exact schooling required to correct the vicious system prevailing among the tribes from their earliest history. It corrects the roving instinct by requiring a residence in the same place for five years; it enforces habits of industry by the requirement of improvement and cultivation of the land, and must result in that added self-respect and consequent capacity for usefulness which ownership brings with it. Such an observance of the provisions of the homestead law as would be evidenced by the grant of a patent might well answer any necessary conditions of naturalization, and furnish the best possible test of capacity for citizenship. It is worthy of consideration whether it would not be well and just, not only to provide that the homestead privilege be extended in the manner before suggested, but that the receipt of a patent issued under the homestead law shall entitle the holder to all the rights of citizens of the United States.

My attention has been attracted to what seems to me an omission in the laws governing the disposal of the public lands. During the last forty years the legislation relating to this subject has been prompt and apt in providing specific methods of entry and sale, at discriminating prices, of lands shown to be exceptionally valuable for other than agricultural uses; as instance the laws regulating the sale of such portions of the public domain as contain gold, silver, iron, lead, cinnabar, copper, coal, sulphur, &c. The fact has also been recognized that the lands em-

braced in abandoned military and Indian reservations have been greatly enhanced in value by reason of their having been brought, by long severance from the mass of the public lands, to the very threshold of an eager market, and their disposal has been wisely provided for upon a judicious appraisement of such value; but I fail to find, from the beginning of the Government to the present time, a single enactment of Congress providing any distinctive method for the disposal of that vastly extensive and proverbially valuable class of lands known as "pine-lands." These lands are notoriously unsuited to general agricultural uses, but have been held subject only to pre-emption and homestead entry.

The product of these lands is of universal use, and forms the staple of commerce of no inconsiderable portion of the nation. The difference between the Government price and the actual value thereof is large, yet Congress provides that these lands shall be disposed of under the pre-emption laws at \$1.25 per acre, or under the homestead laws by commutation under the eighth section of the act of 1862 at the same rate.

It is true the law provides that in the discretion of the President this class of lands may be proclaimed and sold at public outcry to the highest bidder, but the experience of this Office shows this method to be entirely ineffectual, for the reasons: First, that under the ordinary system of surveys the "field-notes" cannot disclose, with any degree of accuracy, which are pine lands and which are not; and, second, that there is little room for doubt that combinations are formed among purchasers at Government public sales, whereby prices are kept down to a merely nominal figure. The usual result is, therefore, the Government receives the minimum price of the lands, *less the large expense of three months' advertising required by law*. Another and greater evil results from such public sales under existing laws. This Office having, as I have before stated, no reliable means of distinguishing pine lands, it is reduced to the necessity of including in the proclamation all lands *supposed* to contain pine. It results that only such small proportion of the tracts proclaimed as are known to the purchasers to contain pine are sold, while the great mass of them, receiving no bid, remain with the Government as "offered lands," *subject thenceforth to private cash purchase without settlement*, and become the easy prey of non-resident speculators, thus defeating the now well established and beneficent policy of the Government in that regard. The remarks here made apply as well to the "fir lands" of the Pacific as to the pine lands east of the Rocky Mountains, and are indeed of more importance as bearing on the question of future disposals of "fir land," since the quantity of "pine lands" remaining unsurveyed and unsold is now comparatively limited. Under this state of facts I would urgently recommend the passage of a law providing:

First. That pine and fir lands shall not be subject to entry under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Second. That a system of surveys shall be devised by which the quantity of pine or fir in each smallest subdivision of a section may be at least closely approximated.

Third. That an immediate exploration by experts of the unsurveyed portions of those States and Territories known to contain pine or fir be authorized, with the view of ascertaining the geographical situation of pine and fir districts or fields.

Fourth. That the reports of such explorations be followed by immediate survey of these districts.

Fifth. That survey be followed by immediate appraisal, proclamation, and sale, at not less than the appraised value, and for cash only.

As I have indicated in the foregoing suggestions, I am strongly of the opinion that the wisest policy the Government can pursue in respect to this class of lands is that which will most speedily divest it of title in the same for a fair consideration, for the reason that depredations to an enormous extent are constantly occurring, which existing laws are powerless to prevent and seemingly legally powerless to punish.

In the annual reports of my immediate predecessor for the years 1871 and 1872, the necessity for a thorough re-organization and increase of the clerical force of the General Land Office was adverted to and discussed at length. I do not deem it essential to reiterate in form the facts and reasons by him clearly set forth in support of that necessity. My own experience amply justifies the belief that the urgency of his statement was moderate in view of the facts. Though very much was done during the efficient administration of the affairs of the Office for the past three years to correct the evils flowing out of the accumulation of business theretofore existing, I am yet almost daily made painfully aware of the fact that both the public and private interests are suffering on account of a lack of adequate clerical force, and while I appreciate the purposes of economy which thus far prevailed against the urgent representations heretofore made to Congress on the subject, I must yet discharge my imperative duty in the premises by declaring that with the existing organization and force I am not able to execute the laws relating to the disposal of the public domain with that efficiency and economy demanded for the protection of both the public and individual interests.

Respectfully submitted.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, November, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this branch of the public service during the fiscal year ending the 30th day of June last.

In addition to other matter usually comprised in the annual report there will be found, under appropriate heads, such decisions on current questions as, from their general applicability to matters arising or likely to arise in the administration of the various branches of the public land system, are of general interest to the public at large.

1.—SURVEYS.

The surveys of public lands of the United States for the past year were as follows:

	Acres.
Minnesota.....	1, 242, 456. 58
Kansas.....	2, 337, 178. 38
Nebraska.....	2, 521, 190. 30
California.....	955, 537. 00
Nevada.....	1, 477, 781. 83
Oregon.....	1, 296, 129. 89
Washington Territory.....	1, 752, 064. 77
Colorado Territory.....	2, 405, 783. 66
Utah Territory.....	850, 097. 44
Arizona Territory.....	341, 173. 61

	Acres.
New Mexico Territory	625, 775. 42
Dakota Territory	3, 773, 573. 62
Idaho Territory	699, 675. 36
Montana Territory	1, 757, 168. 08
Wyoming Territory	1, 451, 169. 93
Louisiana .....	.....
Florida .....	.....
Indian Territory	6, 015, 354. 51
Total	29, 492, 110. 43

which, added to the amount previously surveyed, gives an aggregate of 649,393,052 acres surveyed since the commencement of operations under the present system, and leaving an estimated area of 1,185,605,348 acres yet to be surveyed.

The following table exhibits the progress of surveys and the disposal of public lands since 1863:

Fiscal year ending June 30.	Surveying districts.	Land-offices.	Cost of survey.	Number of acres surveyed.	Number of acres disposed of.
1864	10	53	\$172, 906 00	4, 315, 954	3, 238, 865. 00
1865	10	53	170, 721 00	4, 161, 778	4, 513, 734. 00
1866	10	61	186, 389 88	4, 267, 037	4, 629, 312. 00
1867	12	62	423, 416 22	10, 808, 314	7, 041, 114 00
1868	13	68	325, 779 50	10, 170, 656	6, 665, 742. 00
1869	12	66	497, 471 00	10, 822, 812	7, 666, 151. 00
1870	17	81	560, 210 00	18, 165, 278	8, 095, 413. 00
1871	17	83	683, 910 00	22, 016, 607	10, 765, 705. 00
1872	17	92	1, 019, 378 66	29, 450, 939	11, 864, 975. 64
1873	17	90	1, 305, 531 67	33, 834, 178	13, 030, 606. 87
1874	17	96	995, 353 39	29, 492, 110	9, 530, 872. 93

This shows an increase of the number of surveyors general from ten to seventeen, and of land offices from fifty-three to ninety-six, and an increase in annual surveys and disposals of public lands for a period of ten years.

The area of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1874, includes the surveys made at the expense of individuals under the "deposit system" authorized by the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, entitled "An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States," and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 3, 1871, which directs that deposits made for the survey of the public lands may be used in part payment of the lands thus surveyed.

In order to carry into effect this last provision a copy of the following circular of instructions was sent to each surveyor general and district land officer of the United States.

Circular instructions to give effect to the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, directing deposits made for the survey of public lands to go in part payment of the lands thus surveyed.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, February 25, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: By an act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to reduce the expenses of the survey and sale of the public lands in the United States,' approved May 30, 1862," the following became a provision of law:

"SECTION 11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases where settlers shall make deposits, in accordance with this act, to the credit of the United States, for public surveys, such amounts so deposited shall go in part payment for their lands situated in the townships, the surveying of which is paid for out of said deposits, and effect shall be given to this act by regulations to be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office."

In order to carry the foregoing into effect, the following regulations are prescribed for your observance, viz:

When one or more settlers on public lands shall apply to the surveyor general of the district within which such lands are situated, for the survey of a particular township, at his or their expense, that officer shall furnish to said applicant or applicants two separate estimates, one being the cost of the subdivisional survey of the surveyable portion of the entire township, and the other to cover the expense of platting the survey as required by the 10th section act of May 30, 1862, and the resolution explanatory of the same of July 1, 1864, (U. S. Laws, vol. 12, p. 410, and vol. 13, p. 414, respectively.)

Settlers availing themselves of the provisions of the above quoted section shall deposit with a United States designated depository, to the credit of the United States Treasurer, on account of surveying the public lands and clerk-hire in the surveyor general's office in the district in which their claims are situated, the sums estimated as aforesaid, as the cost of the field and office work.

The surveyor general will take precaution to estimate adequate sums, thereby preventing any deficiency in the payment of deputy surveyor, as well as for clerk-hire involved in the service.

Where several settlers desire the survey of the same township, the necessary deposits to cover all expenses of the survey and platting may be so subdivided as to be proportionate to the amount of lands within the township claimed by each settler; this, however, is a matter to be regulated by parties applying for such surveys; but all applicants should be informed that the law makes no provision for the refunding of any excess of the deposit over the value of the lands taken. The excess, however, if any, over and above the actual cost of the survey in the field and office work, will be refunded as heretofore, under the resolution of Congress of July 1, 1864, (U. S. Laws, vol. 13, p. 414.)

No certificate of deposit can be received in payment by the receiver for more than the cost of the land at Government price, and when the certificate is for more than that amount the receiver will indorse the amount for which it is received, and will charge the United States with that sum only, not as cash, but in the manner prescribed in the last paragraph of these instructions, and not with the sum named on the face of the certificate.

The surveyor general in all cases will be careful to express upon the register's township plat the amount deposited by each individual, the cost of survey in the field and office work, and in case of excess of deposit over and above the field and office work, to mention the amount that is to be refunded and to whom. The surveyor general will also furnish this Office immediately with like information.

The receiver in accepting certificates of deposit will be guided by the data expressed upon the township plat, and particularly in cases where a portion of the sum deposited is to be refunded to the depositor.

Where the amount of deposit is, however, less than the cost of the land, the certificate will of course be received at its face value, subject to the deduction therefrom of the sum to be refunded as aforesaid, and the remainder of cost of land paid for in cash.

Assuming that the estimated cost of survey (both office and field work) is \$850, which amount the party deposits, and the actual cost is \$800; the party will be entitled, under the act of July 1, 1864, to the \$50 thus deposited in excess of the actual cost of the field and office work; but he will not be entitled to the return of the \$600 deposited in excess of the Government cost of one hundred and sixty acres at \$1.25 per acre (amounting to \$200.)

If, however, there are several applicants, the amount deposited by each can be equitably arranged among themselves, provided, of course, the aggregate deposits cover the estimated expenses of the survey and incidental clerk-hire.

The surveyor general shall distinctly state to the applicant that the application for survey and depositing of the money will give no preference right to the land where adverse claims exist, and that all contests relative to lands applied for, whenever they arise, must be investigated and passed upon by the proper local land office before pre-emption entry can be allowed or the deposit credited to the depositing settler, as the benefits conferred by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1871, hereinbefore cited, inure exclusively to pre-emptors under existing laws.

In making his monthly and quarterly returns, the receiver shall designate the lands in payment for which certificates of deposits were used by settlers under the law, describing separately in his receipts the amounts of such payments and the balances paid in cash, if any occur, crediting the United States in said returns with the acres and purchase-money of the lands embraced by the class of entries alluded to, and immediately opposite such entries debiting the United States with said certificates of deposit, which must accompany quarterly returns as vouchers, at the same time being careful to give the number of the certificate, date, amount, by whom and with whom deposited, and the actual sum for which it was received.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

To the SURVEYOR GENERAL, REGISTERS, and RECEIVERS.

2.—SURVEYS OF ISLANDS AND BEDS OF MEANDERED LAKES.

For the survey of small islands in navigable meandered waters in the States where the offices of surveyors general had been closed and no appropriation of funds applicable for such purposes had been provided, proceedings were initiated by this Office in 1868, by which that service has since been executed at the cost of the applicant. In the absence of specific legislation applicable to such surveys, regulations were prescribed by this Office and embodied in the official circular of June 10, 1868, by which applicants were required to describe the particular island they wished to be surveyed, with reference to the lines of public surveys adjoining the same, to furnish affidavits of disinterested persons of the existence of such lands, and to deposit the requisite amount to cover the cost of the survey; but with the understanding that the payment for such survey would confer no preference right in the purchase of the land, such lands when surveyed being held subject to pre-emption and homestead rights under existing laws. The question of the ownership and proper method of disposition of the beds and reclaimed margins of meandered lakes, sloughs, and ponds being frequently brought to the attention of this Office, and the regulations of June 10, 1868, just recited, not seeming to be fully applicable to that class of lands, it became necessary to establish general and uniform rules by which such lands could be surveyed and disposed of. Accordingly, the regulations embodied in the following circular were promulgated:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, Washington, D. C., July 13, 1874.

As inquiries arise in regard to the survey of the beds of meandered lakes or other similar bodies of water in districts where the office of surveyor general has been discontinued, the following is communicated as defining the conditions under which such lake beds are regarded as surveyable, and as giving the proper mode of proceeding to have the same surveyed and to obtain title thereto:

The beds of lakes, (not navigable,) sloughs, and ponds over which the lines of the public surveys were not extended at the date of the original survey, but which from the presence of water at the date of such survey were meandered, are held to be the property of the United States; and whenever, by evaporation or the operation of any other cause, natural or artificial, the waters of such lake, slough, or pond have *so permanently* receded or dried up as to leave within the unsurveyed area dry land fit, in ordinary seasons, for agricultural purposes, such dry land is subject to survey and sale under the general laws regulating the disposal of the public domain.

Such surveys will be ordered and, upon approval, disposition proceeded with in the following cases:

1st. Where the waters have so far permanently receded or disappeared as to permit, during the ordinary surveying season, (not on the ice,) the actual extension of the lines of survey, and the establishment and marking of corners in the manner required by law, over the whole area of the bed of such former lake.

2d. Where the waters have not generally disappeared, but where they have so far permanently receded as to leave a margin of dry land fit for cultivation between the original meandered lines and the remaining waters of sufficient area to admit of the survey and of the establishment of at least three of the corners of a quarter-section.

3d. The Commissioner of the General Land Office will consider the question of ordering a survey of margins not admitting the laying off of one hundred and sixty acres, but not less than forty acres.

Parties desiring the survey of such lands may make application in writing to the Commissioner of the General Land Office therefor, stating the approximate area, and the situation of the tract with reference to the section, township, and range of the public surveys, the same to be illustrated by a diagram; the fact that the waters have disappeared in the manner or to the extent as specified in one of the three several above-specified cases—such statement to be accompanied with the affidavit of at least two credible and disinterested witnesses as to the disappearance of the waters, the probable quantity of land capable of being surveyed in the whole area lying between the original meandered line and the then margin of the waters, and showing what proportion of such area is fit for agricultural purposes. To insure prompt attention and

decision by this Office, both the statement and affidavits required must be *full and specific*.

If, upon examination of such statement, diagram, and proof, it is found that such survey may be properly allowed, the parties applying will be so notified, and upon their designating to this Office the name and residence of some competent and reliable surveyor, together with a statement from him in writing of the amount for which he is willing to execute the field-work of the survey, and a certificate of some United States depository that the amount specified has been deposited to the credit of the United States "on account of individual depositors," the Commissioner will then issue the necessary instructions to the surveyor to enable him to execute the field-work of survey in accordance with the public land system.

To correct what seems to be a very general misapprehension as to the manner in which persons may proceed to perfect title who have made actual settlement on lands of the character herein designated, and who claim or propose to claim under the pre-emption laws of the United States, it is remarked that in no event and at no stage of the proceedings can their declaratory statements be received or filed in this Office. Such declaratory statements must be filed in the local land office, and cannot be there received until after such survey has been made and the approved plat thereof filed in the local office.

It is proper to further state that the fact of having borne the expense of survey will give no priority of claim or right, under existing laws, to purchase the land, or in any manner affect the vested interest of any party thereto, should such exist, as the land, when surveyed, will be subject to disposal according to the laws of Congress and the regulations of this Office relative to the disposal of lands embraced in fragmentary surveys.

In case the lake bed is small and is so situated that no township, section, or quarter-section corners will need to be established by reason of such lake being situated within a given section or sections fully surveyed, no deposit will be required; and upon proof being furnished this Office as above of the disappearance of the water, the premises will be platted, and the land can then be disposed of under existing laws,

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner.

These regulations are not new in their substance, but are simply a formulation of the pre-existing practice of the Office as heretofore administered with reference to the class of lands to which they apply. An examination of the laws now in force, embracing the subject of the survey of the public lands, discloses the fact that the authority for conducting the operations embraced by the circular quoted is very meagre, and that in fact such authority rests more on official practice than on specific enactment. The whole subject is worthy the attention of Congress, and indeed both public and private interests require its early settlement. These fragmentary portions of the public domain are often found in localities which, from nearness to growing cities and villages, or from being within thickly and long settled neighborhoods, give them a value far beyond the Government price of public land; generally they are so situated as to be capable of entire reclamation, and would be so reclaimed could they by being transferred to private ownership be brought within the operation of State laws on the subject of drainage. It is often, and no doubt with reason, asserted that the health as well as the material growth of neighborhoods where such ponds and sloughs are situated is deleteriously affected by their continuance in an unreclaimed or partially reclaimed condition. I am of the opinion that, in view of all the circumstances, these lands might well be transferred to the States where situated, under such conditions as would protect any rights legally initiated under the homestead and pre-emption laws and secure their early reclamation.

3.—SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

By the terms of the sixth section of an act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, (13 Stats., p. 41,) the duty of surveying any Indian or

other reservation devolves on the Commissioner of the General Land Office; anterior to the passage of that act the surveys of Indian lands under treaty stipulations were made by direction of the Indian Office.

Conformably to the provisions of the aforesaid act of Congress, and under appropriations made for the survey and subdivision of Indian lands during the past fiscal year, contracts were entered into and surveys executed thereunder in the localities and to the extent set forth in the following tabular statement:

Survey of Indian lands under treaty stipulations.

Date of treaties.	Indian tribes.	Locality of the lands.	Extent of surveys in acres.	Under contracts with—	Remarks.
July 19, 1866	Cherokee	Indian Territory.	6, 015, 355	Comm'r Gen. Land-Office.	
July 14, 1866	Creek	do			
Mar. 21, 1866	Seminole	do			
Apr. 23, 1866	Choctaw and Chickasaw leased lands.	do			
Oct. 21, 1867	Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.	do	193, 914	Surveyor-general..	
Mar. 19, 1867	{ White Earth Reserve.	Minnesota			
	{ Chippewas of the Mississippi.	do	268, 748	do	
Mar. 19, 1854, & act June 10, 1872.	{ Otoe and Missouri.	Kansas	21, 132	do	Subdivided into 40-acre tracts.
Jan. 26, 1855	{ do	Nebraska	56, 042	do	Do.
	{ Skokomish	Washington Territory.	4, 173	do	Do.
Dec. 26, 1854	{ Nisqually	do	4, 717	do	
	{ Puyallup	do	18, 062	do	
Jan. 22, 1855	Lummi	do	12, 312	do	Do.
Jan. 8, 1864	Chihalis	do	4, 225	do	Do.
Dec. 24, 1854	Squaxin	do	1, 494	do	
Apr. 9, 1874	Muckleshoot	do	3, 357	do	Executive order.
June 9, 1855	Yakama	do	23, 043	do	Subdivided into 40-acre tracts.
Jan. 22, 1856	{ Tullalip	do	22, 490	do	Do.
	{ Fort Madison	do	7, 284	do	Do.
Nov. 8, 1873	Cœur d'Aléne	Idaho	18, 560	do	Do.
	Total		6, 674, 908		

4.—SURVEYS OF CONFIRMED PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS AT THE COST OF CLAIMANTS.

The act of Congress entitled "An act for the survey of grants or claims of land," approved June 2, 1862, required parties claiming or owning the lands in any of the States or Territories of the United States, derived from any foreign country or government, to pay the expenses of the survey in advance of the field-work.

This act was repealed by the act approved February 18, 1871, (16 Stat., 416,) leaving in force the act of May 30, 1862, as the only law under which the survey and segregation of such claims can be made. This latter law experience shows to be of little practical good in securing the end sought, for the reason that at no time has there been adequate appropriation to meet the expenses of such surveys save in the State of California, and for the further reason that the third section of the statute referred to requires before patent shall issue to the claimants that they refund to the United States the expense of survey and platting of their claims.

The stipulation of the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded February 2, 1848, with Mexico, while ceding to the United States that part of her territory now constituting the State of

California and Territories of New Mexico and Colorado, provided that the right of property of Mexicans embraced within said ceded territory should be guaranteed to them "without their being subjected to any contribution, tax, or charge whatever."

In view of this provision of the treaty, claimants are unwilling either to advance voluntarily the funds to meet the expenses of such surveys or to refund the same where the survey has been made at the expense of the United States.

In most instances it is not, in fact, to the interest of such claimants that their claims should be clearly defined in the field, for the reason that the segregation thereof from the public lands would curtail the extent of their claims as now held by them, and deprive them of the use of the excess now unlawfully held through the want of accurate definition of boundaries.

The delay occasioned in the final adjustment of cases of this nature has greatly retarded the settlement and development of lands immediately surrounding these claims, and some adequate provision should be made to remedy the matter.

To this end, I would strongly recommend that sufficient appropriation to meet the expenses of survey of private claims in the districts referred to be made, and I have therefore submitted estimates for that purpose.

To further obviate the difficulties and bring this class of cases to an early adjustment, I adopt the recommendation of my immediate predecessor, that the law of 1862, requiring the repayment by the claimant of the expenses of survey before patent shall issue, be repealed.

The advantages to be derived from a speedy and definite segregation of these claims, so far as the localities in which they are situated are concerned, cannot be overestimated.

It would not only set at rest many vexed questions of title, but would release to the operations of the pre-emption and homestead laws large tracts of desirable lands now wrongfully held by the owners of these undefined claims.

5.—SURVEY OF STATE AND TERRITORIAL BOUNDARIES.

The following is an exhibit of operations for the year in the survey of State and Territorial boundaries under appropriations for that purpose.

1. *Eastern boundary of California.*—Under the appropriation of \$41,250, made by act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, the final returns of survey were made by Alexey W. Von Schmidt, astronomer and surveyor. This boundary separates the jurisdictions of the States of Nevada and California. Its length, from the thirty-fifth to the forty-second parallel of north latitude, is 611 miles 75.77 chains, and the cost of said survey \$40,750.32.

2. *Northern boundary of Nevada.*—The survey of this boundary, common in part to the State of Nevada and Territory of Idaho, and in part to the States of Nevada and Oregon, was contracted for by this Office with Daniel G. Major, astronomer and surveyor, September 7, 1872, under the appropriation of \$15,500 made by Congress for that purpose, by act approved June 10, 1872. This boundary is coincident with that part of the forty-second parallel of north latitude embraced between the thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington and the one hundred and twentieth degree west from Greenwich. The length of the boundary is 304 miles and 62 chains, according to the returns of survey, which, at \$50 per linear mile, amounted to \$15,401.11.

3. *Southern boundary of Wyoming.*—An appropriation having been

made by Congress March 3, 1873, for the survey of this boundary, forming in part the north boundary of the Territories of Colorado and Utah, a contract was entered into with Alonzo V. Richards, who has completed the work and made returns of the survey to this Office.

The boundary includes 367 miles 48.81 chains in length, and the cost for executing the survey was \$22,056.61.

4. *Western boundary of Wyoming.*—Under an act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, appropriating \$13,800 for the survey of this boundary, a contract was made with Alonzo V. Richards, astronomer and surveyor, who has completed the field-work, but the returns have not yet reached this Office.

5. *Washington and Idaho boundary.*—By the act of March 3, 1873, \$10,800 was appropriated for the survey of this boundary, and accordingly a contract for the work was entered into by this Office with Messrs. Rollin J. Reeves and Charles S. Denison, astronomers and surveyors, under date of June 6, 1873; the returns of survey extend from the initial point, at the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, due north to within two and one-half miles of the international boundary. On account of the difficult topography of the country in the immediate proximity of the forty-ninth parallel, which prevented further operations, the contractors were released from completing that short interval. The line as established is one hundred and seventy-six and one-half miles in length, and was executed at a cost of \$10,590.

6. *Eastern part of the southern boundary of Colorado and the northern part of eastern boundary of New Mexico.*—Three thousand eight hundred dollars having been appropriated for the survey of these boundaries, at a rate not exceeding \$40 per linear mile, a contract was awarded by the Department to John G. Major, astronomer and surveyor, for the establishment of said boundaries, connecting the southwest corner of the State of Kansas with the northeast corner of New Mexico, and the latter point with the northwest corner of the State of Texas. The survey was executed during the past fiscal year, and the observations and deduced results, together with the field-notes of survey and plats in triplicate, have been received, the work approved, and paid for. The extent of the lines is ninety-one and one-half miles, and the cost \$3,662.25.

7. *Northern boundary of Nebraska.*—The act of June 10, 1872, appropriated \$3,800 dollars for the survey of this boundary, and a contract was entered into with Chauncey Wiltse for running and marking the same on the 43d parallel of north latitude.

Owing to the hostile attitude of the Dakota Sioux Indians, the surveyor was not able to take the field without an escort of United States troops, which could not be obtained, but it is expected he will do so during the ensuing year under a renewal of the appropriation.

6.—PRIVATE LAND-CLAIMS.

From the 1st of July, 1873, to the 30th of June, 1874, inclusive, the number of cases disposed of in this class of claims was as follows:

By patent, in California.....	21
By patent, in Missouri, Louisiana, and Florida.....	46
By patent, in Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.....	25
By patent, in Washington Territory and Oregon.....	1,293
Indian patents.....	139
By issue of certificates of location in Louisiana.....	7
Total.....	1,531

In addition to the work thus performed, six claims, requiring a report to Congress, have been examined and submitted under the provisions of the act of June 22, 1860, and a large amount of labor bestowed in the examination of claims not ready on the 30th of June last for final disposition by patent or the issue of location-certificates.

The number of cases ready for examination in this division of the General Land Office at the close of the last fiscal year was as follows:

Claims from California.....	18
From New Mexico and Colorado.....	17
From Louisiana, Florida, Missonri, and Arkansas.....	19
From Washington Territory and Oregon.....	385
From Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan.....	90
Indian claims ready for examination.....	110
Total.....	639

Decisions affecting private land and donation claims.

CALIFORNIA.

Rancho "Cuyamaca." Olvera, confirnee.—Decision by Commissioner:

Held that where a private land claim in California has been confirmed for quantity, its location, under the act of 1864, must be made in compact form within the exterior boundaries described in the final decree on title, if such boundaries contain a larger number of acres than the quantity confirmed; but if the boundaries thus described contain a less quantity than the area confirmed, then the location must conform, in all respects, to such boundaries, and these boundaries may be described in express words in the final decree on title, or by reference in such decree to some document containing such description.

Held, also, that this Office cannot consider any testimony which relates solely to the validity of any document referred to for description in the final decree on title; for, although this Office does investigate as to the validity of such documents on suggestion of fraud in the confirmation and for the purpose of submitting the matter to the judiciary for such action as it may deem advisable, this Office has no jurisdiction to declare a document thus referred to invalid for the purposes for which the decree may have directed it to be used.

Held, also, that the natural objects called for as boundaries must govern in locating the claim, although the claimant's occupation by himself or his agents and the general reputation as to boundary among the residents in the vicinity of such claim may indicate an altogether different tract of land.

Decision affirmed by Assistant Secretary July 15, 1874.

"Caslamayomi." W. Forbes, confirnee.—Decision by Commissioner:

Where the final decree of confirmation under the act of March 3, 1851, confirmed the title to a tract of land containing "eight square leagues of land, a little more or less, as shown by the map or diseño in the expediente, and in the boundaries described in the titulo," and the diseño shows a larger tract of land than any other part of the expediente: Held, that this was a confirmation according to the boundaries laid down in the titulo. Held, also, that where the western boundary of a grant was "mountains covered with redwoods," the foot of such mountains, on the east, was meant.

Decision affirmed July 13, 1874, by the Acting Secretary of the Interior.

"Mission of La Purisima."—Decision by Commissioner:

The decree in this case confirmed the title of the "church and building occupied as a dwelling adjoining it, constituting the church and mission buildings of the Mission of La Purisima," * * "together with the land upon which the same are erected, and the court-yard fenced in adjoining the buildings in the rear, and the curtilage and appurtenances thereunto belonging."

Held, that two vineyards did not pass to the said mission under the general designation "curtilage and appurtenances."

June 16, 1873. No appeal.

"Rancho Alisal." Land commission, No. 264.—Decision by Commissioner:

Held, that a survey of a private land claim in California, made under the act of March 3, 1851, (Stat., vol. 9, page 631,) and approved by the United States surveyor general for California, prior to the act of June 14, 1860, (12 Stat., page 33,) could not be legally published under said act, but must be published under the provisions of the act of July 1, 1864, (13 Stat., page 332.)

Decision affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, October 8, 1873.

"Rancho San Miguelito."—Decision dated March 17, 1874, by Secretary of the Interior:

Held, that the Department has no power under the act of July 1, 1864, (13 Stat., page 332,) to approve a survey of a private land claim in California any part of which survey is clearly outside the limits of the grant and confirmation, unless said part contains so small an area that it may be ignored in the approval, for the sake of convenience. Held, also, that a survey of such a claim containing several hundred acres clearly outside of the limits of the confirmation upon which such survey was based could not be approved.

"Mission lands of San Buenaventura." Poli, confirnee.—Decision by Commissioner:

Held, that sales by the claimant, made before survey by the United States, under the act of March 3, 1851, are to be treated as selections in those private land claims in California where confirmation has been made for quantity within larger exterior boundaries, and that an agreement before survey to convey a part of such a claim when patented will also be treated as a selection. Held, also, that the lands selected outside of such a claim may be abandoned by the claimant, and another selection made within the grant and including the claims of settlers, when the record does not show that the claimant had notice of such settlement, or that he had made the first selection for the purpose of inducing such settlements.

Affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior, June 18, 1874.

LOUISIANA.

After a careful consideration of the acts of March 3, 1819, (3 Stat., p. 528,) May 8, 1822, (3 Stat., p. 707,) and December 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 599,) this Office issued a patent, on the 31st of October, 1873, to Jonathan Turnbull, for a claim in Louisiana, reported as No. 5 in Cosby's register A, report of 1813, and recognized as a complete and valid title by the first section of the act of 1819, above mentioned. This is a change from the previous practice of this Office, it having been held, heretofore, that a claim recognized by the first section of the acts of 1819 or 1832, being already

complete, needed no patent from the United States to vest the legal title in the claimants.

Under the act of June 2, 1858, the following ruling has been made relative to the issue of certificates of location, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 14, 1873.

SIR: The case of D. J. Wedge, claiming to be the legal representative of Thomas Chritendon, applicant for a certificate of location for 640 acres of land under the act of June 2, 1858, brought before this Office by appeal from your decision of January 6, 1873, refusing to issue such certificate, for the reason that the parties had failed to show the location of the original claim, has been carefully examined and considered.

By the eighth section of the act of Congress approved April 20, 1812, entitled "An act for ascertaining the titles and claims to land in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the river Mississippi and island of New Orleans," as extended by the supplemental act of April 18, 1814, and March 3, 1819, certain commissioners were authorized and required to report for the consideration of Congress a list of actual settlers on the public lands in said district who had no claims derived either from the French, British, or Spanish governments.

Under these acts a list was reported, including the claim of Thomas Chritendon, based on settlement alleged to have been made in 1811. This list, made by Cosby and Skipwith, on the 4th of July, 1821, did not show the quantity of land claimed by Chritendon. This and other lists having been reported to Congress, it, by the third section of the act approved May 8, 1822, made a conditional grant or donation to such settlers in the following language:

"And be it further enacted, That every person, or his or her legal representative, whose claim is comprised in the lists or registers of *claims* reported by the registers and receivers, and the persons embraced in the lists of actual settlers, or their legal representatives, not having any written evidence of claim reported as aforesaid, shall, *when it appears by the said reports or by the said lists* that the land claimed or settled on had been actually inhabited or cultivated by such person or persons in whose right he claims on or before the fifteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be entitled to a grant for the land so claimed or settled on, as a donation: *Provided,* That not more than one tract shall be thus granted to any one person, and the same shall not contain more than six hundred and forty acres; and that no lands shall be thus granted which are claimed or recognized by the preceding sections of this act, or by virtue of a confirmation under an act entitled 'An act for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans,' approved on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen: *And provided also,* That no claim shall be confirmed where the quantity was not ascertained and report made by the registers and receivers prior to the twenty-fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty."

It is assumed by the attorneys for the applicant that this section granted and confirmed to Chritendon the land claimed by him to the extent of 640 acres, but Congress appears to have entertained a different opinion, for it treated the list in which this claim was reported as not coming within the provisions of the grant and confirmation made by that section, for the reason that the quantity of land was not ascertained and reported prior to the 25th day of July, 1820, and by act approved August 6, 1846, it removed the restriction imposed by the second proviso of the third section of the act of May 8, 1822, and confirmed the claims embraced in certain lists which had been excluded by that proviso.

But this confirmation was subject to all the other restrictions and limitations contained in the said third section of the act of May 8, 1822, as will fully appear by reference to the act of August 6, 1846, which is in the following language:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second proviso of the third section of the act of eighth May, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, entitled 'An act supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claim to land and establishing land offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans,' shall not apply to the reports dated eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and twenty, and twenty-fourth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, of Cosby and Skipwith on settlement-claims in that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi River and west of Pearl River, but such claims which, according to the said reports, were inhabited or cultivated, or where the date of settlement was before the fifteenth April, eighteen hundred and thirteen, are hereby confirmed under the other restrictions of said third section; but this confirmation shall in no manner affect prior rights, and shall only amount to a relinquishment on the part of the United States."

As the first proviso to the third section of the act of May 8, 1822, limited and restricted grants of donations to settlers on the public lands, and expressly excepted and ex-

cluded from the grant the claims of settlers which were in conflict with the superior claims recognized by the first and second sections of the act, and confirmed by the act approved March 3, 1819, it follows, as a matter of course, that no settlement-claim was confirmed which conflicted with such superior recognized or confirmed claims, and therefore in order to decide whether any particular settlement claim was confirmed by the act of May 8, 1822, or August 6, 1846, it is first necessary to ascertain its location, and to determine whether the settlement was made upon the public lands of the United States, or upon the private land claims of individuals deriving title from the French, British, or Spanish governments. For if the claim was not upon the public lands it was not confirmed by Congress, and if it was not confirmed by Congress there is no law authorizing the issue of certificates of location, for the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858, only authorizes the issuance of such certificates of location in cases in which a private land claim has been confirmed by Congress, and remains unsatisfied in whole, or in part, and the same act requires you, before issuing such certificates, to take satisfactory proof that the claim has been so confirmed.

This will more fully appear by reference to the third section of said act, which provides "that in all cases of confirmation by this act, or where any private land claim has been confirmed by Congress, and the same, in whole or in part, has not been located or satisfied, either for want of a specific location prior to such confirmation or for any reason whatsoever, other than a discovery of fraud in such claim subsequent to such confirmation, it shall be the duty of the surveyor general of the district in which such claim was situated, upon satisfactory proof that such claim has been so confirmed, and that the same, in whole or in part, remains unsatisfied, to issue to the claimant, or his legal representatives, a certificate of location for a quantity of land equal to that so confirmed and unsatisfied." I could not see how it was possible to decide that one of these donation claims covering a settlement, and, therefore, confined and limited to a particular tract of land, and in nowise partaking of the nature of a "float" to be located at the discretion of the claimant, had been confirmed, unless the location of the tract was first ascertained; and, therefore, on the 26th of August, 1872, I addressed you a letter of instructions directing you to take testimony as to the original location of these settlement claims.

The attorneys for the applicant in this case, in lengthy and able arguments, not only question the right of this Office to prescribe any rules for your guidance in the matter of taking proof in applications for certificates of location under the third section of the act of June 2, 1858, but also attempt to show that the particular instructions were not correct, claiming that the surveyor general acts judicially in weighing the proof, and that this Office has no jurisdiction to prescribe what shall be the kind or amount of proof in these cases.

In support of this position they give extracts from the opinions of Attorneys General Wirt and Butler based upon the acts of February 5, 1813, and May 29, 1830, to the effect that where proof must be made to the satisfaction of the register and receiver, this Office cannot revise or control their decision, or make any regulations concerning the weight or force of evidence that may be offered.

These opinions were written before the passage of the act of July 4, 1836, entitled "An act to re-organize the General Land Office," which gave to the Commissioner of that office a general supervisory power over all matters pertaining to the survey and sale of the public lands of the United States, as well as private land claims, and under which it has been repeatedly held by departmental decisions that he not only had the power to issue regulations, but to review the acts and decisions of his subordinates performed and made pursuant to the provisions of statutes similar to the act of June 2, 1858, which does not in express terms provide for such regulations or for appeals.

But admitting that the opinions of the Attorneys General cited by counsel are correct under the statute of June 2, 1858, they are not applicable to the case under consideration for in the instructions of August 26, 1872, to which counsel object, there is nothing whatever intended to control, or which could have the slightest tendency to control, the exercise of your judgment as to the weight, force, or sufficiency of the evidence submitted by any applicant in support of a claim for certificates of location. On the contrary they relate solely to the kind of proof which should be offered for your consideration, leaving you to judge of its sufficiency. This, instead of being in conflict with the opinions of the Attorneys General, is in complete harmony therewith: for Attorney General Butler, in the very opinion from which the attorneys for applicant quote, says that the Commissioner of the General Land Office "may prescribe rules conformably to which the proof is to be made," and "determine by regulations what kind of proof shall be received and in what manner it shall be made."

By reference to my instructions of August 26, 1872, you will perceive that this is all that is done. You are merely directed, 1st, to take satisfactory proof that the claim had been confirmed; 2d, to take satisfactory proof that the same in whole or in part remained unsatisfied; 3d, in order to determine whether a claim was in conflict with a superior claim, and thereby excluded from confirmation by the acts of March 3, 1819,

and May 8, 1822, you were directed to take proof as to the location of the claim. There is not one word in the instructions "concerning the weight or force of the evidence that may be offered," or that had the remotest tendency to control your judgment as to its sufficiency or insufficiency.

The attorneys in this case say that the Commissioner cannot prescribe what shall be the kind or amount of proof; Attorney General Butler, on the contrary, says that he may prescribe the kind of proof and the manner in which it shall be made. Accepting the opinion of the Attorney General as authority, I confined my instructions to the kind of proof to be taken, leaving you to judge of its weight, and to issue or refuse to issue certificates according to your judgment as to its sufficiency or insufficiency, subject to revision and approval or disapproval by this Office.

But the attorneys for applicant say that it is impossible for them to furnish proofs of the location of their claim. This is their misfortune. But as Congress requires proof of confirmation, and the question of confirmation cannot be decided without first ascertaining its location, I see no way by which this Office can properly relieve them from the difficulty of their situation. It is the duty of this Office, and of yours, to protect the Government against improper and unfounded claims; and this can only be done by requiring parties to bring themselves clearly within the provisions of the statutes under which they assert their claims.

Statutes are cited to show that at the time these claims were made settlers were prohibited from marking their lines or boundaries in a particular manner. But, as my instructions did not require the boundaries of claims to be established by any particular marks, I am unable to see what bearing these citations have upon the case under consideration. The claim of an actual settler on the public domain does not necessarily have to be defined by "blazed lines" or stakes in order to establish its identity, but it is usually asserted in such a manner as to be known and recognized by neighboring settlers.

It is claimed that it was the duty of the Government to make the survey of these donations, and, as its officers neglected to do so, the claimant should not suffer the consequences of their neglect. But no neglect is shown in this case, and the Government does not presume neglect on the part of its officials. The circumstances do not indicate neglect, but rather that the surveyor, who established the boundaries of other claims, did not find Chritendon in possession of any public lands that could be located. This presumption is strengthened by the fact that neither Chritendon nor any one claiming to be his heir or a purchaser from him has ever asserted a claim since the list was reported.

The claim for certificates of location is now asserted by a man who does not pretend that he ever knew anything of Chritendon or any heir of his, or the place of his pretended settlement, but who derives all the right he has through a purchase at a recent succession sale.

The attorneys argue at great length to show that the claim is not limited by the improvements, and that all actual settlers to whom donations were made by the acts of March 3, 1819, and May 8, 1822, are entitled to 640 acres of land. I fully agree with them in the opinion that the improvement of the whole claim was not necessary, and that the claim was not limited in area by the improvements; but, although they were entitled in some instances to a greater area than that actually improved, a claim had to be so located as to include the improvements, but they were not entitled in all cases to 640 acres of land, and in the adjustment of these donation claims numerous instances can be cited where, by reason of conflict with superior titles, the claim was limited to a less quantity, and in some instances the claim was wholly defeated by such conflict, and it has never been held that a claimant was absolutely entitled to 640 acres, although the Government, in a liberal spirit, allowed that amount to be surveyed and set off to each claimant where so much public land could be found in one body, including his improvements, and not in conflict with a superior right or title.

It is further argued that the non-location of the claim does not defeat the right or confirmation. This is true if the party had a settlement claim and the location of the claim can now be ascertained, so as to determine whether it was on public or private land, and enable you to decide whether it was confirmed or unconfirmed.

The claimant is entitled to certificates of location provided the claim was not in conflict with the superior title and has been confirmed by an act of Congress.

But if the location of the claim cannot be ascertained, it is impossible to decide whether or not it was confirmed, and if you cannot decide that it was confirmed and that it remains unsatisfied, the issuance of certificates of location is not authorized.

Counsel contend, however, that the question of conflict is not material, that it is the claim and not the land which is confirmed, and that settlers had a right to 640 acres of land notwithstanding such conflict. This is not in harmony with the act making the donation, or the contemporaneous construction placed on it by the Government. Congress may, and frequently does, grant or confirm to a party a quantity of land, and authorize him to make the location upon any of the public lands of the United States, subject to entry; but it did not do so in this and other cases of the same class, but do-

nated particular tracts of land, viz, the land settled upon and inhabited or cultivated prior to April 15, 1813.

The grant and confirmation were for lands "in place," and the party was confined in the location to the lands which he had inhabited or cultivated, and was not permitted to make a selection at his discretion.

Therefore the argument of counsel, on this point, is not applicable to the case we are now considering, however proper it might be in the case of a grant partaking of the nature of "a float."

Counsel further argue that the want of a specific location cannot defeat the claim of their client. This is true, provided the claim was confirmed, but if it was not confirmed he has no right to certificates of location under any circumstances.

And as the question of confirmation cannot be decided without first ascertaining the *locus* of the original claim or settlement, it is indispensably necessary for you to take proof on that point, not alone for the purpose of discovering whether the claim has been satisfied, but for determining whether its situation was such as to bring it within the acts confirming settlement claims on the public lands, but expressly excluding such as might be found on private grants made by the government from which the United States derived title.

A claim may have been confirmed and not satisfied by specific location or otherwise. In such case Congress provides indemnity in the form of certificates of location. But it does not make provision for satisfying claims which were not confirmed, and therefore requires proof to be taken on that point. In this case the objection to the issuance of scrip is not only merely that the claim has not been specifically located, but that it has not been confirmed.

The burden of proof is on the claimant to show confirmation, and in order to do so he must show where the settlement and claim were originally made, for Congress did not confirm all claims, but only certain settlement claims having a fixed place, or, in other words, it did not grant and confirm to these settlers the right to make a location anywhere they might select on the public domain, but merely gave to them the claims which they had already made and located, provided that they should be found on the public lands of the United States.

Numerous statutes are cited to show that Congress granted indemnity, or authorized new locations, in cases where settlers and claimants had been deprived of their claims by conflict, or a subsequent disposition of the lands by the Government.

These statutes have no bearing upon this case further than to sustain the position which this Office takes—that Congress alone can afford relief in such cases.

In the cases cited it provided such relief by special acts making new grants to the parties whose previous claims had been defeated because of conflicts with superior titles, regardless of the fact as to whether the first claims had been confirmed or not.

In other words, having the power to dispose of the public domain, and considering the peculiar circumstances and equities of the particular cases presented to it for consideration, it provided relief by authorizing new locations; not because the original claims were confirmed private land claims, but because Congress, in its discretion, thought the parties entitled to relief.

In acting on the list, however, in which Chritendon's claim was reported, Congress confined the relief to cases which it had confirmed, and this Office possesses neither the power nor the right to go beyond its provisions and authorize the issuance of certificates of location to parties whose claims had not been confirmed by Congress, nor even to parties whose claims had been confirmed by authorized commissioners or by the courts.

Congress expressly limited the jurisdiction of surveyors general in the matter of issuing certificates of location to cases which it had examined and confirmed, and required them to take satisfactory proof that they had been so confirmed. And therefore it follows that in all cases where the fact of confirmation is not fully and unquestionably established, you should refuse to issue certificates.

In this case the determination of the location of the claim became necessary to a decision as to whether it had or not been confirmed, and as its location could not be shown or ascertained with sufficient certainty to enable you to decide whether it had or had not been confirmed, you did right in refusing to issue the certificates of location. I therefore affirm your decision, because the fact of confirmation has not been established, but waive any consideration, or decision, on the point as to whether D. J. Wedge is a legal representative of Thomas Chritendon by virtue of his purchase at the succession sale, for the reason that, as the claim of Chritendon has not been confirmed, the decision on that point is not material in this case.

You will give the parties in interest notice of this decision, allowing sixty days for appeal.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

E. W. FOSTER, Esq.,
United States Surveyor-General, New Orleans, La.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND OREGON.

Wilkins Warwick and A. J. Davis.—Decision by Secretary of the Interior, May 29, 1874:

Held, that *prima facie*, regular, and valid entries under the donation laws cannot be set aside on the allegation of fraud made by third parties who had no interest in the land prior to such entries.

Held, also, that unsurveyed donation claims may be commuted and paid for under the first section of the donation act of February 14, 1853, (10 Stat., page 158.)

St. Rosa Mission *vs.* Bussell *et al.*—Decision, dated December 8, 1873, by the Secretary of the Interior:

Held, that the grant to missions by the act of March 2, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 172,) was a grant *in presenti*, upon condition that the land was occupied upon the date of the said granting act of March 2, 1853, or had been so occupied prior to the act establishing the territorial government of Oregon. (August 18, 1848.)

Held, also, that such missionary station must belong to the society setting up claim.

In each of the reports of my immediate predecessor attention was called to the condition of private land claims within the limits of the territory acquired by the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, and the treaty commonly known as the Gadsden purchase, and it was recommended that relief be afforded by Congress from the tedious and otherwise unsatisfactory manner of determining the validity of the titles of all such claims, except those in the State of California, where a speedier method had been provided by the act of March 3, 1851, and supplemental legislation. I respectfully refer to and concur in those recommendations, for it is evident that under the present system many years must elapse before these claims are finally settled, and that the labor of examining and transmitting to Congress such of them as have been submitted to the surveyors general in the territory named, though performed with ability, nevertheless requires of these officers an expenditure of time in *quasi* judicial duties which impairs their usefulness in the performance of labor in their respective offices, more particularly appertaining to the duties of a surveyor. As an evidence of the time within which faithful public officers may be expected, under the present system, to complete the examination of these claims, it may here be stated that since the 22d day of July, 1854, the date of the passage of the first act for their adjustment, the total number of these claims reported to this Office is one hundred and thirteen, or an average of less than six claims for each year, yet it appears by the report of the United States surveyor general for New Mexico that as early as the year 1856, in his office alone, one thousand and fourteen of such claims had been filed for his consideration.

Certificates of location, in the following form, for the equivalent of 15,000 acres of land, have been issued to Thomas B. Valentine, pursuant to act of Congress approved April 5, 1872, (17, p. 649,) to wit:

CLAIM OF THOMAS B. VALENTINE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, Washington, D. C., ———, 187—.

Whereas, by act of Congress approved April 5, 1872, entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas B. Valentine," it was enacted—

"That the ninth circuit court of the United States, of California, be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hear, and decide upon the merits, the claim of Thomas B.

Valentine, claiming title, under a Mexican grant to Juan Miranda, to a place called the Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, situate in the county of Sonoma and State of California, in the same manner, and with the same jurisdiction, as if the claim to the said tract of land had been duly presented to the board of land commissioners under the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State of California,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, and an appeal had been duly taken from their decision to the district court of California by the said Thomas B. Valentine.

"That on the said hearing any testimony heretofore taken before the said board of commissioners in relation to said claim on behalf of the said claimant, or of the United States, may be read, subject to all just exceptions to its competency; and additional testimony, on either part, may be taken, under the order and direction of said circuit court, as to the validity and extent of said claim.

"That an appeal shall be taken from the final decision and decree of the said circuit court to the Supreme Court of the United States by either party, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth section of said act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, within six months after the rendition of such final decision, and a decree under the provisions of this act, in favor of said claim, shall not affect any adverse right or title to the lands described in said decree; but in lieu thereof, the claimant, or his legal representatives, may select, and shall be allowed, patents for an equal quantity of the unoccupied and unappropriated public lands of the United States, not mineral, and in tracts not less than the subdivisions provided for in the United States land laws, and, if unsurveyed when taken, to conform, when surveyed, to the general system of United States land surveys; and the Commissioner of the General Land Office, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall be authorized to issue scrip, in legal subdivisions, to the said Valentine, or his legal representatives, in accordance with the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That no decree in favor of said Valentine shall be executed nor be of any force or effect against any person or persons; nor shall land-scrip or patents issue as hereinbefore provided, unless the said Valentine shall first execute and deliver to the Commissioner of the General Land Office a deed conveying to the United States all his right, title, and interest to the lands covered by said Miranda grant."

And whereas the said Thomas B. Valentine did, on the 5th day of June, A. D. 1872, pursuant to the act aforesaid, file in the said circuit court of the United States, a petition praying the said court to hear and decide upon the merits of his claim to the said Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, whereupon the said court, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1873, in the cause entitled "Thomas B. Valentine vs. The United States," rendered the following decree:

In this case, on hearing the proofs and allegations, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said claim of the petitioner is valid, and that the same be and hereby is confirmed; but this decree and confirmation are hereby made subject to the restrictions and limitations prescribed in the act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of Thomas B. Valentine," approved April 5, 1872.

The land of which confirmation is made is the same which was granted by Manuel Micheltorena, in the name of the Mexican government, to Juan Miranda, on the 8th day of October, 1844, and on which he resided in his lifetime, and is known by the name of Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, and bounded by the laguna and arroyo of the same name, and the pass and estero of Petaluma; and is in extent three square leagues, if that quantity is to be found within the exterior boundaries, and no more; and if a less quantity is included in said boundaries, then said lesser quantity is confirmed.

LORENZO SAWYER,
Circuit Judge.

Which said decree was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1874, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ss:

The President of the United States of America to the honorable the judges of [L. S.] the circuit court of the United States for the district of California, greeting:

Whereas lately, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of California, before you, or some of you, in a cause between Thomas B. Valentine, complainant, and the United States, defendant, wherein the decree of the said circuit court, entered in said cause on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1873, is in the following words, viz: "In this case, on hearing the proofs and allegations, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the said claim of the petitioner is valid, and that the same be, and hereby is, confirmed; but this decree and confirmation are hereby made subject to the restrictions and limitations prescribed in the act of Congress entitled 'An act for the relief of Thomas B. Valentine,' approved April 5, 1872. The land of which confirmation is made is the same which was granted by Manuel Micheltorena, in the name of the Mexican

government, to Juan Miranda, on the 8th day of October, 1844, and on which he resided in his lifetime, and is known by the name of Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, and bounded by the laguna and arroyo of the same name, and the pass and estero of Petaluma, and is in extent three square leagues, if that quantity is to be found within the exterior boundaries, and no more ; and if a less quantity is included in said boundaries, then said lesser quantity is confirmed," as by the inspection of the transcript of the record of the said circuit court, which was brought into the Supreme Court of the United States by virtue of an appeal, agreeably to the act of Congress, in such case made and provided, fully and at large appears. And whereas, in the present term of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, the said cause came on to be heard before the said Supreme Court, on the said transcript of record, and on the motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Goforth, of counsel for the appellants, it is now here ordered, adjudged, and decreed by this court that the decree of the said circuit court in this cause be, and the same is hereby, affirmed.

6th January, 1874.

You, therefore, are hereby commanded that such proceedings be had in said cause as, according to right and justice, and the laws of the United States, ought to be had, the said appeal notwithstanding.

Witness the honorable Nathan Clifford, senior associate justice of said Supreme Court, the seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

D. W. MIDDLETON,
Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States.

And whereas it appears that the tract of land described in the said decree, affirmed as aforesaid, contains an area of 13,316 acres, or three square leagues of land ;

And whereas, pursuant to the aforesaid act of Congress, there has been deposited in the General Land Office a deed bearing date December 17, A. D. 1873, by which the said Thomas B. Valentine and Maria A., his wife, conveyed to the United States all their right, title, or interest in the said Rancho Arroyo de San Antonio, above described, which said deed was recorded on the 22d day of January, A. D. 1874, in the office of the recorder of deeds for the county of Sonoma, State of California :

Now, therefore, be it known, that on surrender of this certificate to the register of any land office of the United States, the said Thomas B. Valentine, or his legal representatives, shall be entitled to enter, in part satisfaction of said claim, the quantity of ——— acres of land upon any of the "unoccupied and unappropriated public lands of the United States, not mineral, and in tracts not less than the subdivisions provided for in the United States land laws, and if unsurveyed when taken, to conform, when surveyed, to the general system of the United States land surveys."

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior :

_____,
Commissioner.

7.—OF PRE-EMPTIONS.

The condition of the work in the Pre-emption Division of this Office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, is as follows :

Of contested cases there were on hand July 1, 1873	687
Received from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874, inclusive.....	636
	<hr/>
Total	1,323
Decided during said period	773
Finally referred	32
	<hr/>
	805
On hand July 1, 1874	518

Thus showing a reduction in this class of cases of 169.
Of contests which have been decided, there have been finally closed on the dockets, either by failure to appeal or by decision of the appellate authority, 902.

Of pre-emption entries— <i>ex parte</i> —there were on hand June 30, 1873.....	11,467
Received up to July 1, 1874	5,630
	<hr/>
Total	20,097
Examined and approved for patent during said fiscal year.....	14,893
Finally referred	1,038
	<hr/>
	15,931
On hand July 1, 1874	4,166

Showing a reduction of cases over all receipts of 7,301.

This very satisfactory progress has involved an immense labor, not indicated by the number of cases, as many of the contested claims presented a record of from 500 to 1,200 pages of written testimony, in addition to documentary proof and complications of a most intricate character.

A large number of pre-emption entries made, prior to 1861, in the States of Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas, but necessarily suspended by the late war, have been re-examined, and the parties in interest advised through the district land offices of what was necessary to perfect their claims.

The following decision by the honorable Acting Secretary of the Interior is important, in that it establishes the doctrine that a pre-emptor who settles on land subsequently increased in price by falling within railroad limits does not forfeit his privilege of purchasing the land from the Government at the *minimum* price by neglecting to make his entry within the legal period. The Department holds that the pre-emptor's right to purchase land so situated, and at \$1.25 per acre, can be defeated only by a valid adverse claim of a settler :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., September 10, 1874.

SIR: I have examined the appeal of Erastus Kimball from your decision of May 10, 1873, by which you required him to pay an additional \$1.25 per acre for 160 acres of land in section 28, township 8 north, range 28 east, Walla Walla district, Washington Territory. Kimball filed his declaratory statement of said land on the 10th of June, 1868. He did not make payment until July 13, 1872. In the meantime the lands had become double minimum, by reason of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad, and the withdrawal made for the benefit of said road on the 13th of August, 1870. Kimball claims that the lands were unoffered. You held that they were offered, and that, inasmuch as payment was not made for them within the year from settlement, and they had been raised to double minimum after the expiration of the year, he should be required to pay at double minimum rates.

I am not able to agree with the conclusion you reached. In my opinion it is immaterial whether the lands were offered or unoffered.

It is the settled rule of this Department that a settler on offered land does not forfeit his right by non-payment within the year, (in analogy to the case of Johnson *vs.* Tonsley, 13 Wall., 72,) provided he does pay before another person makes an entry. The statute declares that upon such failure "the tract of land so settled and improved shall be subject to the entry of any other purchaser."

I do not think that the raising of the land to double minimum should be regarded as equivalent to an entry, and therefore reverse your decision; and herewith return the papers transmitted with your letter of the 19th of May last.

Very respectfully,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The following decisions from the honorable Secretary of the Interior merit attention :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 15, 1872.

SIR: I transmit herewith a copy of the opinion of the Hon. Walter H. Smith, Assistant Attorney General, in the cases of Martin Dahl *vs.* Garrett Crystal, and Gilman J. Nelson *vs.* Peter Crystal, involving the right to the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of section 12, township 2, range 7 west, Concordia, Kans. I concur in the views set forth in the opinion. You will give the necessary orders to carry them into effect.

The papers accompanying the letters from your office of the 27th ultimo are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., April 13, 1872.

SIR: I have examined the case of Garrett Crystal *vs.* Martin Dahl, involving the right to enter southeast quarter section 12, township 2 south, range 7 west, Concordia, Kans, on appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of November 17, 1871.

Crystal settled on the land in controversy in December, 1870, at which date there was no land office in the district where the tract was situated, the old one at Junction City having been closed November 30, 1870.

The new one, at Concordia, was not opened until January 16, 1871. On this last mentioned date Dahl entered the tract as a homestead; subsequently Crystal applied to file as a pre-emptor, alleging settlement December, 1870. His application was at first refused by the local officers, but was afterwards allowed on receipt of the Commissioner's circular of December 30, 1870. When the old office at Junction City was closed, the land in controversy was covered by a homestead entry, which was subsequently, to wit, on the 6th day of December, 1870, canceled by the Commissioner, notice of such cancellation being sent to the local office at Concordia. The Commissioner held that the homestead entry of Dahl was made subject to any rights that might be filed for within the time allowed by law, and that, as Crystal within that time made several applications to file, and was in fact the first of the two claimants to settle on the land, he was entitled to enter the same, and that the homestead entry of Dahl should be canceled. From this decision Dahl has appealed.

While covered by an uncanceled homestead entry land is not subject to pre-emption settlement or homestead entry. When once appropriated under the homestead law, it is thereafter removed from such settlement and entry, and can only be again made subject to them by a cancellation of the homestead entry in the manner prescribed by law. (See my opinion in case of Bowman, in answer to letter of Senator Corbett, where this point is fully discussed.) The order for cancellation takes effect from the date of its receipt by the local officers, subject of course to the right of appeal.

Crystal settled before the cancellation of the prior homestead entry, and therefore acquired no right by virtue of such settlement. Neither can he take advantage of the fact that he was on the land at the date of the cancellation to antedate the right of Dahl, who during the regular office hours of that day appropriated it under the homestead law.

He was on the tract wrongfully, and cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong, to the prejudice of another claimant in good faith, who has fully complied with all the requirements of law.

On the very day the old entry was canceled and before Crystal asserted his claim by asking to file, Dahl acquired a homestead right in the manner pointed out by the statute. This again removed the land from pre-emption and homestead appropriation, and the local officers very properly rejected in the first instance the proffered filings of Crystal. This view of the law is entirely consistent with the circular of December 30, 1870, which the local officers seem to have misinterpreted when they finally allowed the filings of Crystal.

I recommend that the decision of the Commissioner be reversed, and that the entry of Dahl be allowed to stand.

The case of Gilman I. Nelson *vs.* Peter Crystal, in the same land district, on appeal from a similar decision of the Commissioner, involves identically the same facts, and should receive a like disposition.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH,
Assistant Attorney-General.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

For some reason this decision was not uniformly regarded as a controlling precedent until August 5, 1874, when the case of Eno *vs.* McDonald, involving the same principle, was decided by the Hon. W. H. Smith, Acting Secretary, and in which he re-affirmed the doctrine originally declared in case of Dahl *vs.* Crystal. Said decision in Eno *vs.* McDonald is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C. August 5, 1874.

SIR: I have examined the case of Charles G. Eno *vs.* W. H. McDonald, involving title to northwest quarter section 10, township 6, range 10, Cawker City, Kans., on appeal from your decision of November 21, 1873.

One Isaac A. Shafer made homestead entry of the tract May 18, 1871, which entry was canceled by letter of your Office dated October 16, 1872, received at the local office October 29, 1872. October 30, 1872, Eno entered the land as a homestead; January 10, 1873, McDonald filed amended declaratory statement, alleging settlement October 26, 1872.

The material part of your decision is in the following words, viz :

"McDonald appears to have made his settlement October 26, 1872, as alleged in his declaratory statement, and to have occupied a house upon the land belonging to J. E. Moulton, which he subsequently bought, together with all the improvements of the said Moulton. At the date of his first settlement upon the land he could gain no rights to the same, it being then covered by the uncanceled homestead of Shafer; but upon the receipt of the cancellation of said homestead at the district office, he being found upon the land, his right attached *eo instanti*, to the exclusion of the homestead right of Eno, filed the morning of the 30th October, and the homestead of Eno will accordingly be held subject to the ability of the said McDonald to perfect his claim under the pre-emption law."

From this decision appeal has been taken to the Department by Eno, and error in two respects alleged: First, your finding of fact that McDonald settled in good faith prior to cancellation and the entry by Eno; second, your application of the law to the facts found. Admitting your statement of fact to be correct, (which is all that is claimed for McDonald,) I am of opinion that your decision should be reversed.

The cancellation of the prior homestead entry took effect when notice of such cancellation was received at the local office, and then, and not until then, was the land subject to further entry or settlement. (*Crystal vs. Dahl*, Secretary's decision April 13, 1872; *Opinions of Assistant Attorney General*, vol. 2, p. 5.) Subsequently to this receipt Eno entered the tract as a homestead. McDonald's settlement as a pre-emptor October 26, 1872, was invalid, because made while the land was yet reserved by the uncanceled entry of Shafer, and he cannot be allowed to take advantage of his own wrong to defeat the right of Eno, by claiming through it a prior right, initiated subsequently to the cancellation. (*Beebe vs. Hurlburt*, Secretary's decision July 29, 1871; *Opinions Assistant Attorney General*, vol. 2, p. 149.)

Your decision is, therefore, hereby reversed, and the homestead entry of Eno will stand as valid.

The papers transmitted with your letter of April 20, 1874, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH,
Acting Secretary.

To the COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

This ruling now controls in like cases, and is of great importance to a large class of settlers.

8.—EXTENSION OF TIME TO PRE-EMPTORS IN MINNESOTA.

AN ACT to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands in the State of Minnesota to make final payment.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time at which pre-emptors on the public lands in the State of Minnesota, including the lands within Fort Ridgely and Sioux Indian reservations, are now required to make final proof and payment, is extended for the period of two years.

Approved June 3, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., June 10, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: Inclosed herewith find copy of an act approved June 3, 1874, entitled "An act to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands in the State of Minnesota to make final payment."

This applies to pre-emptors on offered and unoffered lands, including Fort Ridgely and Sioux Indian reservations. It does not apply to any pre-emptors save those whose claims were initiated on or before June 3, 1874, and whose period for proof and payment had not expired prior to that date. To such it gives two years additional to the time allowed by other laws for proof and payment. You will give it effect accordingly.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS,
Minnesota.

9.—TOWN SITES.

The laws relating to the sale of land occupied as town sites remain unchanged.

Since the report from this Office for the year ending June 30, 1872, two entries have been made under the county seat act of May 26, 1824, to wit, Merrick and Hamilton Counties, Nebraska.

A considerable number of town lots in the towns of Gold Hill and Virginia City, Nev., and Le Grand and Baker City, Oreg., have been entered under acts of 1864 and 1865.

Under acts of 1867 and 1868, seventy towns and cities have, through the proper authorities, made entries of the public lands, and the same have been patented as follows, to wit:

In California.—Angelo, 160 acres; Comanche, 40 acres; Copperopolis, 278 acres; Coloma, 400 acres; Chinese Camp, 160 acres; El Dorado, 240 acres; Greenwood, 160 acres; Georgetown, 240 acres; Hornitas, 640 acres; Windsor, 160 acres; Jenny Lind, 40 acres; Point Arena, 240 acres; Rough and Ready, 314 acres; Susauville, 240 acres; Sonora, 240 acres; San Andreas, 600 acres; Shingle Springs, 40 acres; Springfield, 120 acres; Woodbridge, 72 acres; Yreka, 511 acres.

Nevada.—Unionville, 80 acres; Genoa, 120 acres; Silver City, 320 acres.

Colorado.—Black Hawk, 400 acres; Mount Vernon, 160 acres; Walsenburgh, 200 acres; De Norte, 300 acres; Georgetown, 396 acres; Central City, 578 acres.

New Mexico.—San Mateo, 600 acres.

Utah.—Adamsville, 160 acres; Corinne, 168 acres; Drapersville, 280 acres; Enterprise, 280 acres; Greenville, 260 acres; Goshen, 160 acres; Ithaca, 160 acres; Milton, 80 acres; Peterson, 200 acres; Porterville, 160 acres; Richmond City, 840 acres; Randolph, 80 acres; Richville, 160 acres; Richfield, 540 acres; Scipio, 160 acres; Washington, 440 acres; Wales, 320 acres.

Kansas.—Arkansas City, 480 acres; Belleville, 160 acres; Belle Plain, 319 acres; Caldwell, 116 acres; Dodge City, 302 acres; Elk City, 160 acres; Elk Falls, 300 acres; Elgin, 137 acres; King City, 160 acres; Kirwin, 640 acres; Larned, 160 acres; Medicine Lodge, 160 acres; Neodosha, 240 acres; Oxford, 320 acres; Wellington, 320 acres; West Wichita, 144 acres.

Montana.—Radersburgh, 40 acres; Missoula, 40 acres; Springville, 80 acres.

Nebraska.—Arapahoe, 300 acres.

Idaho.—Lewiston, 561 acres.

Arizona.—Phoenix, 320 acres; Tucson, 1,280 acres.

Under act of May 21, 1872, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 17, page 140,) 160 acres have been patented to the city of Denver, Col., for a cemetery.

On the 27th of July, 1874, all vacant lots in Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., 59 in number, were sold for cash to the highest bidder, under instructions from this Office of March 14, 1874, pursuant to the provisions of section 9, act of September 26, 1850, (U. S. Statutes, vol. 9, page 469.) Patents for these lots will issue in due course.

The following act was approved February 11, 1874:

10.—ACT FOR REMOVAL OF FLATHEAD AND OTHER INDIANS.

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitterroot Valley, in the Territory of Montana," approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time of sale and payment of pre-empted lands in the

Bitterroot Valley, in the Territory of Montana, is hereby extended for the period of two years from the expiration of the time allotted in the act entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitterroot Valley, in the Territory of Montana," approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

SEC. 2. That the benefit of the homestead act is hereby extended to all the settlers on said lands who may desire to take advantage of the same.

Approved February 11, 1874.

Under this act the following letter of instructions was addressed to the local land officers at Helena, Mont. :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith copy of "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from the Bitterroot Valley in the Territory of Montana,' approved June fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two."

This act was approved February 11, 1874, and extends the time for sale and payment on the lands therein referred to for the period of two years from the expiration of the time allowed by act of June 5, 1872, to wit, two years from and after the date when the time for payment would otherwise expire in each case.

The second section allows these lands to be taken under the homestead laws in the same manner as other public lands, and you will treat them accordingly. Please acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Helena, Mont.

Upon questions propounded by the register and receiver at Helena, Mont., in relation to the same lands, the following was communicated :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 18, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of April 13, 1874, has been received.

I will reply briefly :

1st. All sections, odd and even, opened to settlement by act approved June 5, 1872, entitled "An act to provide for the removal of the Flathead and other Indians from Bitterroot Valley, in the Territory of Montana," are subject to pre-emption and homestead entry.

2d. Settlers may file on odd in the same manner as on even sections.

3d. A settler *should* name the actual date of his settlement in his declaratory statement. That he does not do this is not ground for rejecting his filing. In any case where it becomes material, a decision will be rendered after the whole case shall have been duly presented, and until the dates alleged in a declaratory statement are *proven* incorrect, they must be treated as true.

4th. Settlers are allowed to homestead 160 acres, and commute the same as in ordinary cases at \$1.25 per acre.

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Helena, Montana Territory.

11.—ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF SETTLERS ON THE CHEROKEE STRIP IN KANSAS.

The following act relates to the Cherokee strip in Kansas :

AN ACT for the relief of settlers on the Cheorkee strip in Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who, by the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to carry out certain provisions of the Cherokee treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for the relief of settlers on the Cherokee lands in the State of Kansas," approved May eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, who

have become entitled at any time to enter and purchase any portion of the lands mentioned in said act, but who have failed to make proof of settlement, entry, and payment within the times provided by said act, shall have and be allowed additional time within which to make such proof of settlement, entry, and payment to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five; and no forfeiture of any rights of such persons shall be had or have effect by reason of failure heretofore to make such proof of settlement, entry, and payment within the time provided by said act, anything in the said act to the contrary notwithstanding; and all persons availing themselves of the provisions of this act shall, at the time of entry and payment, pay interest on the purchase money of their lands at the rate of five per centum per annum from the time at which such payment should have been made by the terms of the aforesaid act to the time that payment shall be made.

Approved April 29, 1874.

Under said act the following instructions were issued:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: By the act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, the time in which settlers on the Cherokee strip must perfect their claims expired May 11, 1874. April 29, 1874, Congress passed an act extending the time in which proof and payment must be made to January 1, 1875.

It is also provided in said act that all settlers claiming its benefits must pay interest on their purchase money at the rate of five per centum per annum, reckoned from the time when such payment should have been made, under the act of May 11, 1872, to the time such payment is actually made.

In all cases coming up under this act, you will govern yourselves by these instructions.

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Independence, Kans.

12.—ACT EXTENDING TIME FOR COMPLETING ENTRIES OF OSAGE INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

The following act relates to the Osage Indian lands in Kansas:

AN ACT to extend the time for completing entries of Osage Indian lands in Kansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all actual settlers upon the Osage Indian trust and diminished reserve lands in the State of Kansas shall be allowed one year from the passage of this act in which to make proof and payment: *Provided,* That all purchasers who avail themselves of the provisions of this act shall pay interest on the purchase price of their lands at the rate of five per centum from the date when payment was required by the previous laws to date of actual payment: *And provided further,* That no further extension of payment shall be granted than that provided for in this act, and that all occupants now upon said Osage lands shall file their application to purchase the lands occupied by them within three months after the passage of this act, or forfeit all right or claim to the same.

Approved June 23, 1874.

13.—HOMESTEAD LAW.

During the last fiscal year the quantity of public land entered under the homestead law was 3,518,861.63 acres, a decrease as compared with the preceding fiscal year of 274,750.89 acres. Of homestead entries previously initiated, final proof was made and certificates issued for 14,320, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 4,426. My predecessor in office recommended a consolidation of the main features of the pre-emption and homestead laws into one general statute, and a bill for the purpose was introduced into Congress, but was not finally acted upon. I concur in his opinion as to the desirability of such a measure, and renew the recommendation referred to.

By the act of June 18, 1874, Congress provided for the relief of settlers in specified sections of Minnesota and Iowa whose crops were destroyed or seriously injured by the ravages of grasshoppers in 1873 and

1874, allowing them "to leave and be absent" from their settlements for a given period and to resume and perfect their settlements as though no such absence had been allowed. The proper instructions have been issued to the district land officers for carrying this law into effect.

There is reason to believe that the ravages of these insects extended into other sections of the country than those specified in the act, and I recommend that a law be enacted whereby a homestead settler in any section, without limitation, who may have left his settlement because of the destruction or serious injury of his crops by grasshoppers may be permitted, on a proper showing of the facts, to prove up and perfect his claim in the same manner as if his settlement had not been interrupted by such absence, except cases in which this Office may have taken action to cancel the entry of the party and in which adverse rights may have intervened.

The following circulars of instructions have been issued under the last named act, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1874.

REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS:

GENTLEMEN: I transmit herewith copy of an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in certain portions of the States of Minnesota and Iowa."

It is the intention of section 1 of said act to grant to pre-emption and homestead settlers a leave of absence from their claims where their crops were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers in 1873 and the ravages of these insects are again commenced in 1874.

Section 3 legalizes an enforced absence from a like destruction or injury to crops to such as may have settled in 1874.

Section 2 provides that during such period of absence no adverse right can attach, and that the term of absence shall be regarded as a part of the period required to perfect title under the homestead law, and a part of the time pre-emptors are allowed for proof and payment; that is to say, they are during such absence constructively present on their claims.

The act is not retroactive, and legalizes absence only between June 18, 1874, and May 1, 1875.

This right of absence is not available to any whose crops are not either destroyed or seriously injured; hence when a settler not actually entitled to the benefits of this act absents himself from his claim it will be construed as an abandonment, and adverse claims will be recognized.

Written notice of intended absence, signed by the party, should be filed with the register and receiver when he leaves his claim. This is a means of protection to the claimant, and is due those who otherwise might initiate invalid adverse claims.

At date of final proof by any party who has availed himself of the act, proof must be submitted, showing the period of absence, and its necessity. This proof should consist of such details as will enable you and this Office to judge whether the absence is justified by the law.

After a party shall have filed notice with you of intended absence under this act, no contest involving his rights to the land can be instituted prior to May 1, 1875.

If the party has made fraudulent absence, it will be a matter for investigation in the regular manner after said last-mentioned date.

All contests touching such claimants, commenced prior to June 18, 1874, may be proceeded with.

You will govern your action accordingly. Please acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully,

S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner.

AN ACT for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands in certain portions of the States of Minnesota and Iowa.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for homestead and pre-emption settlers on the public lands in the counties of Cottonwood, Noble, Martin, Jackson, Watonwan,

Murray, Rock, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Chippewa, and Renville, in the State of Minnesota, and the counties of Iowa which compose the Sioux City land district, and counties contiguous to either of the above exempted sections, where the crops of such settlers were destroyed or seriously injured by grasshoppers in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-three, and where such grasshoppers shall appear in eighteen hundred and seventy-four to the like destruction of the crops of such settlers, to leave and be absent from said lands until May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, under such regulations as to proof of the same as the Commissioner of the General Land-Office may prescribe.

SEC. 2. That during such absence no adverse right shall attach to such lands, such settlers being allowed to resume and perfect their settlements as though no such absence had been enjoyed or allowed.

SEC. 3. That the same exemption from continued residence shall be extended to those making settlement in eighteen hundred and seventy-four and suffering the same destruction of crops as those making settlement of eighteen hundred and seventy-three or any previous year.

Approved June 18, 1874.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1874.

To the registers and receivers of the United States land-offices at Des Moines and Sioux City, Iowa; Worthington, New Ulm, Redwood Falls, and Litchfield, Minnesota:

GENTLEMEN: In view of the great distress prevailing in certain counties of the States of Iowa and Minnesota, caused by the destruction of crops by grasshoppers, the existence of which is recognized by the act of Congress approved June 18, 1874, and of representations made to this Office of the inability of the homestead settlers within the devastated districts to bear the expenses of a long journey required to be made by themselves and witnesses to the local land-office for the purpose of making the final proof required by law, and to the end that such persons as are now entitled under the law to make such proof may be enabled to do so at the least possible expense to themselves, consistent with the due administration of the law by this Office, existing regulations are so far modified as that from this date and until May 1, 1875, the final affidavit and proof in homestead cases may be made at the court-house of the county within which the homestead premises are situated, before the clerk of any court of record for such county authorized by law to use an official seal.

To entitle parties to the benefit of this mode of proof it is required that they post up conspicuously on the land embraced in the homestead entry, and on the door of the court-house, and keep posted for not less than three weeks, a written or printed notice, to be signed by the homestead settler, stating that he will, on a day to be named therein, appear before the clerk of the court, at the court house, for the purpose of making final homestead proof on the land, describing the same by subdivisions of section, township, and range.

The affidavit of the settler and the proof of his witnesses must show: First, the settlement and cultivation of the land, as is required by law in ordinary cases; second, that the notices herein specified were posted, and remained posted, in the manner and for the period of time required by these regulations; and, third, that in consequence of the ravages of grasshoppers the party is unable to defray the expense of a personal attendance at the district land-office. A certificate from the clerk of the court must accompany the said papers, and show that the settler and the witnesses produced by him are residents of the county, or in the neighborhood of the land, and are credible persons.

In cases where it is not practicable to prove the settlement and cultivation of the land and the posting of notices, as herein required, by the same witnesses, the fact of the posting and maintenance of the notices may be shown in a separate affidavit by other witnesses, whose credibility shall be certified in the manner hereinbefore specified by the clerk of the court.

After these papers shall have been properly attested under seal by the clerk, the same may be transmitted by mail or private hand, together with the necessary fee and commissions, to the register and receiver of the proper district land-office. The fee and commissions so forwarded, however, will be at the risk of the party forwarding the same.

The foregoing privilege will be confined to homestead settlers residing within the boundaries of the Sioux City land district and the counties that are contiguous thereto in Iowa, and the counties of Cottonwood, Nobles, Martin, Jackson, Watonwan, Murray, Rock, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Chippewa, and Renville, and the counties contiguous thereto, in the State of Minnesota.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

14.—HOMESTEAD RULINGS.

The following rulings of this Office under the homestead law, being of general interest to persons availing themselves of that law, I deem it proper to incorporate in this report :

1. In adjudicating cases under the soldiers' and sailors' homestead act of June 8, 1872, it is held that April 15, 1861, the date of the President's proclamation calling out the militia for suppressing the rebellion, is to be taken as the beginning, and August 20, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation declaring the war at an end in the State of Texas, as the end of the rebellion.

2. An unmarried woman having entered land under the homestead law, and subsequently married, it was held that she did not by her marriage forfeit her rights under such entry, provided she should fulfill the requirements of the statute regarding settlement and cultivation of the entered tract.

3. Where a woman, abandoned by her husband, and acting as the head of the family, entered land as a homestead, and the husband subsequently returned to his wife and family, it was held that the wife, notwithstanding the return of her husband, was entitled to perfect her entry by making the required settlement and cultivation of the land, and to obtain a patent therefor on making final proof after the expiration of five years from the date of entry.

4. In case of a person who had made a homestead entry and who became insane, and the proper evidence of his insanity and of his being confined in an insane asylum having been forwarded to this Office, it was decided that no application to contest his entry on the ground of abandonment, would be allowed during the continuance of his insanity; also, that the settlement and cultivation of the land and the proof thereof required by law, may in such case be made by the guardian of the insane person.

5. Under the provisions of the act of June 8, 1872, where a soldier was discharged for disability before the expiration of his term of enlistment, and having recovered from his disability again enlisted before the expiration of his first term, and served to the close of the war, it was held that he was not entitled to count the full term of his first enlistment and the period of service under his second enlistment, in making his proof of settlement and cultivation, but only the term of his first enlistment and that portion of his service on his second enlistment which extended beyond the term of his first.

6. Soldiers' homestead declarations, under the act of June 8, 1872, it has been held, must be rejected when received at the district land offices by mail, the law requiring that they shall in all cases be filed by the soldier in person or by his duly authorized agent.

7. It is held that soldiers who have under the eighth section of the act of May 20, 1862, commuted homestead entries made prior to the passage of the act of June 8, 1872, for less than 160 acres, have the right to make an additional entry under the latter act, to make up with the first entry the maximum quantity of 160 acres, and receive a patent therefor, notwithstanding that the period of their settlement and cultivation on the first entry may have been less than one year, and with the time allowed on account of service in the Army or Navy during the rebellion may not equal five years.

8. In a case involving the point, it was held that the term of a soldier's military service during the rebellion cannot be made of any benefit in perfecting a homestead entry initiated by his wife before marriage, but the wife if she complies with the requirements of the statute regarding

settlement and cultivation may make final proof on the same; also, that the husband may avail himself of his right to make an entry under the soldiers' and sailors' homestead act, but if the same be initiated prior to the consummation of his wife's entry, the latter would have to be commuted under the provisions of the eighth section of the act of May 20, 1862.

9. It has been held that soldiers or sailors entitled to enter additional land under the act of June 8, 1872, may make the required affidavits before the clerk of any court of record for the county in which they reside, or before the register or receiver of any United States land-office; also, that in so doing, under the amendatory act of March 3, 1873, they are not restricted to tracts forming together a compact body of land, but may, if they so desire, make up the quantity of 160 acres by selection of tracts wherever found.

15.—GRADUATION ENTRIES.

The act of Congress of 4th of August, 1854, graduated the price of public lands, which had been in market and remained unsold for ten years and upward, to actual settlers, the prices varying from \$1 to 12½ cents per acre, according to the length of time the tracts were in market respectively. Numerous entries were made under this act according to regulations made by this Office, the periods and principles of which were confirmed by act of Congress of 3rd March, 1855. These entries were of two classes: the first, consisting of such as were made by persons already residing upon and cultivating adjoining farms, and who entered the lands for the use of such farms; and the second, consisting of such as were made by parties who either already were settlers and cultivators of the entered tracts, or who contemplated at once becoming such. In entries of the first class, if on examination in this Office they were found regular in every respect, as reported here from the district land offices; if the preliminary affidavit of the person on which the entry was allowed was found to designate the original farm tract, and this to adjoin the tract entered for its use, according to law, the entries were patented and the patents delivered in regular course, without further proof being required.

In entries of the second class, proof that settlement and cultivation of the entered tract had been made as contemplated in the law was required to be produced before the patents were delivered. Many entries of this class were made, the proof of settlement and cultivation produced, and the patents delivered according to rule; but there were many other cases in which the required proof was not forthcoming, and in these the delivery of the patents was suspended to await its production. Under the confirmatory act of 3d March, 1857, the patents were delivered, on application therefor, without the proof being required in all such cases, where the entry was allowed prior to the passage of that act, and where it was not found to have been fraudulently or evasively made. Subsequent to the passage of that act, and prior to the 2d June, 1862, when the graduation law was repealed, a large number of entries were allowed under that law, and in the course of business there came to be many patents for entries so allowed, the delivery of which was suspended for the reason that the required proof of settlement and cultivation was not forthcoming.

To this class of cases the confirmatory principles of the act of 3d March, 1857, were made applicable by the act of February 17, 1873. Under the last mentioned act this Office has issued patents for the en-

tries thereby confirmed, as fast as applications have been made therefor by the proper parties. Of such patents there yet remain on file awaiting such applications about 5,000.

In carrying out the provisions of the graduation law, by the district land officers, many irregularities arose in allowing entries and in issuing and forwarding the papers therefor, which it was necessary should be rectified before the patents could be issued. Cases of this character to the number of twenty thousand have accumulated which have been the subject of correspondence, but which have not yet been finally adjusted, action being necessary in most cases on the part of the interested parties.

16.—ABANDONED MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

The act of Congress of February 24, 1871, provides for the disposal of the lands embraced in the military reservations no longer required for military purposes at Fort Lane, Oregon; Fort Walla Walla, Washington Territory; Fort Jessup, Louisiana; Fort Sabine, Louisiana; Fort Smith, Arkansas; Fort Wayne, Arkansas; Fort Zarah, Kansas; Fort Abercrombie, Minnesota; Camp McGarry, Nevada; Fort Sumner, New Mexico; and Fort Bridger, Wyoming Territory. Of these there have been surveyed the reservations at Fort Lane, Fort Walla-Walla, Fort Jessup, Fort Smith, Fort Wayne, Fort Zarah, Fort Abercrombie, Camp McGarry, Fort Sumner, leaving two, Fort Sabine and Fort Bridger, for which, although contracts for their survey have been made, no returns of such survey have yet been received.

1. In the case of Fort Walla Walla, as was stated in a former report, the War Department again found use for the reservation as a military post, and resumed control of it.

2. In the case of Fort Smith, Fort Abercrombie, and Fort Sumner the lands were appraised as provided for in the statute, but further action was suspended in view of proposed legislation affecting the lands.

3. In the case of Fort Wayne the appraisers reported \$1.25 per acre as the value of the lands, being the minimum price of public lands as fixed by law. As there does not appear to be any exceptional demand for these lands, there being no improvements belonging to the Government thereon, and the valuation not exceeding the ordinary minimum, I see no reason why they should not be thrown open to entry as other public lands in Arkansas under the homestead law, and I recommend the necessary legislation to that end.

4. In the case of Camp McGarry the lands have not yet been appraised. There are no Government improvements of value, and as there appears to be no reason why they should be worth more than ordinary public lands, I recommend legislation by which they may be disposed of under the homestead and pre-emption laws, and a saving thereby effected to the Treasury of the expenses of appraisement and advertising, under existing law.

5. In the case of Fort Jessup the appraisement provided for by law has been made, the value of the land being fixed at from \$1.25 to \$3 per acre. The offering will be made without unnecessary delay.

6. In the case of Fort Lane the land has been appraised, and steps have been taken for offering the same at public outcry, as provided for in the statute.

7. In the case of Fort Zarah the lands, having been appraised at from \$3 to \$10 per acre, were offered at public sale in July last, when only two lots, containing together 45.20 acres, were sold, at \$4 per acre, the appraised value, leaving the remainder of the reservation open to sale at ordinary private entry at the prices fixed by the appraisement made.

17.—EDUCATIONAL LAND BOUNTY.

The grant for common schools in the States containing public lands admitted into the Union previous to the 14th February, 1859, the date of the act admitting Oregon, embraced the sixteenth section in every township of public land therein. In the case of Oregon, and in every State since admitted, this grant was doubled by the addition of the thirty-sixth section in every township. Where there are deficiencies in sections sixteen or thirty-six, it is provided by the acts of 20th May, 1826, and 26th February, 1859, that other lands of equivalent area may be selected as indemnity for such deficiencies. Selections reported to this Office, in pursuance of these acts, were certified during the last fiscal year to the amount of 69,899.84 acres.

There were grants made by Congress, from time to time, for the support of seminaries or universities, embracing lands to the amount of two townships—in some instances more—in every State containing public lands. Under the grants for universities there were certified during the past fiscal year selections to the amount of 64,636.52 acres.

The agricultural and mechanic college grant act of July 2, 1862, and acts supplemental thereto, benefited as well the States in which there were no public lands as those in which there were, embracing a grant of lands in place to the latter and of scrip to the former, the scrip to represent the same quantity of land to which they would have been entitled under the law, had there been such lands within their limits subject to sale at \$1.25 per acre, and to be sold by the States and located by their assignees on public lands contained in other States and Territories. In pursuance of this legislation there were certified, during the fiscal year, selections in place to the amount of 114,289.18 acres, and with scrip issued thereunder there were located, during the same period, and the locations reported to this Office from the district land offices, 112,932.98 acres of land.

18.—TIMBER-CULTURE.

The timber culture act of March 3, 1873, as amended by the act of March 13, 1874, has for its object the promotion of the growth of timber on western prairies, by providing a method of acquiring title to public lands on condition that timber shall be grown thereon to an extent and for a period of time therein specified. The proper instructions for carrying the law into effect have been communicated to the district land officers, and the returns received from them show that the measure has met with a large degree of success, the number of acres entered under said act during the last fiscal year being 803,945.47 acres.

The following instructions relating to timber culture were sent to the district land officers under date of April 6, 1874, viz :

Registers and Receivers of United States Land Offices :

GENTLEMEN: Your attention is called to the annexed act of Congress, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies.'"

You will observe that the privilege of entry under this act is confined to persons who are heads of families, or over twenty-one years of age, and who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention to become such ;

That the affidavit required on making an entry under this act may be made before you, or either of you, or before some officer authorized to administer oaths in your district, who is required by law to use an official seal ;

That not more than one quarter of any one section can be entered under this act ;

That the privilege of making more than one entry thereunder is confined to such

parties as shall enter, in each and every instance, a fractional subdivision of less than 40 acres, and that the aggregate area of such entries shall not exceed 160 acres.

That the ratio of area required to be broken, planted, &c., is, in all cases initiated under the first section of this act, one-fourth of the land embraced in the entry ;

That one-fourth part of the area required to be devoted to timber must be broken within one year from date of entry ; one-fourth part more within two years from date of entry ; and the remaining one-half within three years from date of entry ;

That one-fourth part of the area required to be devoted to timber must be planted within two years from date of entry ; one-fourth part more within three years from date of entry ; and the remaining one-half within four years from date of entry ;

That the trees are required to be not more than twelve feet apart each way, and that the same are required to be protected, cultivated, and kept in a healthy growing condition for eight years next succeeding the date of entry ;

That if, at the expiration of the said eight years, or at any time within five years thereafter, the person making the entry, or, if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove by two credible witnesses the fact of such planting, cultivation, &c., of the said timber for not less than the said period of eight years, he, she, or they shall receive a patent for the land embraced in said entry ;

That in case of the death of a person who, having entered a quarter-section, has complied with the provisions of this act for the period of three years—that is to say, who has broken ten acres the first year, ten acres the second year, and twenty acres the third year ; and who has planted ten acres with timber the second year, and ten acres the third year—then, and in that case, his or her heirs or legal representatives shall be permitted, at their option, to continue to comply with the provisions of this act during the unexpired portion of the eight years, and thereupon receive a patent for said quarter section ; or, on making proper proof of the compliance of the deceased settler with the requirements of the act for the said period of three years, they shall receive, without delay, a patent for forty acres of said quarter-section, upon the condition that they relinquish to the United States all claim to the remainder of the land embraced in such entry ;

That if at any time after not less than one year from the date of entry under the first section of this act, and prior to the issue of a patent therefor, the claimant shall fail to do the breaking and planting required by this act, or any part thereof, or shall fail to cultivate, protect, and keep in good condition such timber, then, and in that event, such land shall become liable to a contest, in the manner provided in homestead cases ; and upon due proof of such failure, the entry shall be canceled and the land become again subject to entry by some other duly qualified person under this act, or by the first legal applicant under the homestead laws ;

That each and every homestead settler, at any time after the end of the third year of his or her residence, who, in addition to the settlement and improvements required by the homestead laws, shall have had under cultivation for two years one acre of timber (the trees thereon being not more than twelve feet apart each way, and in a good, thrifty condition) for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of such fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead ;

That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of final certificate therefor ;

That the fees for all entries under this act shall be ten dollars, and the commission of registers and receivers on all entries (irrespective of area) shall be four dollars (two dollars to each) at the date of entry, and a like sum at the date of final proof ;

That no distinction is made, as to area or the amount of fee and commissions, between minimum and double minimum lands ; a party may enter 160 acres of either, on payment of the prescribed fee and commissions ;

That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1857, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act ;

And that persons who may have already made entries under the timber-culture act of March 3, 1873, of which this is amendatory, shall be permitted to continue and complete the same in the manner and under the conditions prescribed by this act.

When application shall be made, in the accompanying Form A, to enter a tract of land under the provisions of the first section of this act, I have to direct :

First. That you will require such entry, whether the same shall comprise 160 acres, (more or less,) or 80 acres, to be confined to the northeast quarter, the northwest quarter, the southeast quarter, or the southwest quarter of a given section ; or, in other words, to a *technical quarter-section*, or a *technical half quarter-section*, as the case may be, of prairie lands naturally devoid of timber.

Second. You will assure yourself, by a careful reference to the plats and tract-books of your office, that the land applied for in any and all cases will not, in conjunction with any previous entry or entries, in the same section, that may have been made under

this act, or the act of March 3, 1873, exceed one-quarter of the said section, which is the limit fixed by the law.

Third. In the case of an entry of a fractional subdivision containing less than 40 acres, you will require the applicant to state in his affidavit that he has, or has not, as the case may be, made a previous entry of a similar fractional subdivision. If he shall have made one or more such previous entries, you will require him to exhibit to you his duplicate receipts, or patents therefor, and you will note the same by number, acres, district, and description of the land, upon the application presented to you, thus: Previous entry No. —, [Description,] — acres, — District.

Fourth. When you shall have satisfied yourself that the land applied for is properly subject to such entry, you will require the affidavit, Form B, and on payment of the fee and first commissions, the receiver will issue his receipt therefor.

Fifth. The entry will thereupon be noted upon your plat and tract-book, and reported with your monthly returns in distinct abstracts, under the head of "Timber-culture entries under the provisions of the first section of the act of March 13, 1874," commencing the series with No. 1, unless you shall have already commenced a series under the act of March 3, 1873, in which case you will continue that series, giving to entries under this the current numbers thereof.

Sixth. The fee and commissions in this class of entries the receiver will account for in the usual manner, indicating the same as fees and commissions on timber-culture entries, which will be charged against the maximum of \$3,000 now allowed by law.

Seventh. That when final proof is offered, under the provisions of the fourth section of this act, upon homestead entries, you will require the affidavit, Form C, and the proof, Form D, both of which must show that the homestead settler has resided upon his tract for not less than three years. Thereafter, on payment of the final homestead commissions, you will issue a final certificate, Form E, and a final receipt. Entries of this class will take current numbers in your regular final homestead series.

Eighth. In all cases of entry, or homestead proof, under the provisions of this act, it will be required that the character of the trees planted shall come within the scope and meaning of the term "timber." Shrubbery and fruit-trees cannot be accepted as meeting the requirements of the act.

Annexed will be found Forms A, B, C, D, and E.

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 16.]

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the act entitled "An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows: That any person who is the head of a family or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, who shall plant, protect, and keep in a healthy growing condition for eight years, forty acres of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, on any quarter-section of any of the public lands of the United States, or twenty acres on any legal subdivision of eighty acres, or ten acres on any legal subdivision of forty acres, or one-fourth part of any fractional subdivision of land less than forty acres, shall be entitled to a patent for the whole of said quarter-section, or of such legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres, or fractional subdivision of less than forty acres, as the case may be, at the expiration of said eight years, on making proof of such fact by not less than two credible witnesses: *Provided,* That not more than one quarter of any section shall be thus granted, and that no person shall make more than one entry under the provisions of this act, unless fractional subdivisions of less than forty acres are entered which, in the aggregate, shall not exceed one quarter-section.

SEC. 2. That the person applying for the benefit of this act shall, upon application to the register of the land-district in which he or she is about to make such entry, make affidavit before the register, or the receiver, or some officer authorized to administer oaths in the district where the land is situated, who is required by law to use an official seal, that said entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and upon filing said affidavit with said register and said receiver, and on payment of ten dollars, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land specified; and the party making an entry of a quarter-section under the provisions of this act shall be required to break ten acres of the land covered thereby the first year, ten acres the second year, and twenty acres the third year after date of entry, and to plant ten acres of timber the second year, ten acres the third year, and twenty acres the fourth year after date of entry. A party making an entry of eighty acres shall break and plant, at the times hereinbefore prescribed, one-half of the quantity required of a party who enters a quarter-

section; and a party entering forty acres shall break and plant, at the times hereinbefore prescribed, one-quarter of the quantity required of a party who enters a quarter-section, or a proportionate quantity for any smaller fractional subdivision: *Provided, however,* That no final certificate shall be given or patent issued for the land so entered until the expiration of eight years from the date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time within five years thereafter, the person making such entry, or, if he or she be dead, his or her heirs or legal representatives, shall prove, by two credible witnesses, that he, or she, or they have planted, and, for not less than eight years, have cultivated and protected, such quantity and character of timber as aforesaid, they shall receive a patent for such quarter-section or legal subdivision of eighty or forty acres of land, or for any fractional quantity of less than forty acres, as herein provided. And in case of the death of a person who has complied with the provisions of this act for the period of three years, his heirs or legal representatives shall have the option to comply with the provisions of this act, and receive, at the expiration of eight years, a patent for one hundred and sixty acres, or receive without delay a patent for forty acres, relinquishing all claim to the remainder.

SEC. 3. That if at any time after the filing of said affidavit, and prior to the issuing of the patent for said land, the claimant shall abandon the land, or fail to do the breaking and planting required by this act, or any part thereof, or shall fail to cultivate, protect, and keep in good condition such timber, then, and in that event, such land shall be subject to entry under the homestead laws, or by some other person under the provisions of this act: *Provided,* That the party making claim to said land, either as a homestead settler or under this act, shall give, at the time of filing his application, such notice to the original claimant as shall be prescribed by the rules established by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the rights of the parties shall be determined as in other contested cases.

SEC. 4. That each and every person who, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to secure homesteads to actual settlers on the public domain," approved May twentieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, or any amendment thereto, having a homestead on said public domain, who, at any time after the end of the third year of his or her residence thereon, shall, in addition to the settlement and improvements now required by law, have had under cultivation, for two years, one acre of timber, the trees thereon not being more than twelve feet apart each way, and in a good, thrifty condition, for each and every sixteen acres of said homestead, shall, upon due proof of such fact by two credible witnesses, receive his or her patent for said homestead.

SEC. 5. That no land acquired under the provisions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts contracted prior to the issuing of certificate therefor.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby required to prepare and issue such rules and regulations, consistent with this act, as shall be necessary and proper to carry its provisions into effect; and that the registers and the receivers of the several land-offices shall each be entitled to receive two dollars at the time of entry, and the same sum when the claim is finally established and the final certificate issued.

SEC. 7. That the fifth section of the act entitled "An act in addition to an act to punish crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, shall extend to all oaths, affirmations, and affidavits required or authorized by this act.

SEC. 8. That parties who have already made entries under the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, of which this is amendatory, shall be permitted to complete the same upon full compliance with the provisions of this act.

Approved March 13, 1874.

A.

TIMBER-CULTURE ACT OF MARCH 13, 1874.

Application No. —.

I, ———, hereby apply to enter, under the provisions of the first section of the act of March 13, 1874, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies,'" the ——— of section ———, in township ———, of range ———, containing ——— acres.

—————.

LAND-OFFICE AT ———, ———, 18—.

I, ———, register of the land-office, do hereby certify that the above application is for the class of lands which the applicant is legally entitled to enter under the provisions of the first section of the timber-culture act of March 13, 1874; that there is

no prior valid adverse right to the same, and that the land therein described, together with the lands heretofore entered, under this act and the act of March 3, 1873, of which this is amendatory in the said section, does not exceed one-quarter thereof.

_____, *Register.*

B.

TIMBER-CULTURE ACT OF MARCH 13, 1874.

Affidavit.

LAND-OFFICE AT _____, _____, 18—.

I, _____, having filed my application, No. —, for an entry under the provisions of the first section of the act of Congress approved March 13, 1874, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies,'" do solemnly _____ that I am the head of a family, [*or over 21 years of age,*] and a citizen of the United States, [*or have declared my intention to become such;*] that the section of land specified in my said application is composed exclusively of prairie lands naturally devoid of timber; that this entry is made for the cultivation of timber, and that I have not heretofore made an entry under this act, or the act of March 3, 1873, of which this is amendatory.

_____.

Sworn to and subscribed this — day of _____, 18—, before me,

_____,
Register (or Receiver) of the Land-Office.

NOTE.—In case the applicant seeks to enter a fractional subdivision containing less than 40 acres, and shall have made one or more similar entries of such fractional subdivision, the last clause of the above affidavit will be modified accordingly.

C.

TIMBER-CULTURE HOMESTEAD.

Final affidavit.

[Act of March 13, 1874.]

I, _____, having made a homestead entry of the _____ of section _____, in township _____, of range _____, subject to entry at _____, under the homestead laws of the United States, do now apply to perfect my claim thereto by virtue of the provisions of the fourth section of the act of March 13, 1874, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies,'" and for that purpose do solemnly _____ that I, _____, am a citizen of the United States; that I have made actual settlement upon and have cultivated the said land, having resided thereon continuously since the _____ day of _____, 18—, to the present time; that no part of said land has been alienated, but that I am the sole bona-fide owner as an actual settler; and that I will bear true allegiance to the Government of the United States; and I do further _____ that the above-described lands are prairie lands naturally devoid of timber, and that I have planted thereon, and had under cultivation for two years last past, _____ acres of [*here describe varieties of timber*] timber, of which the trees are not more than twelve feet apart each way, and that the same are in a good thrifty condition.

_____.

I, _____, _____ of the land-office at _____, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and subscribed before me this _____ day of _____, 18—.

_____.

D.

TIMBER-CULTURE HOMESTEAD.

Proof required under the homestead laws and the timber-culture act of March 13, 1874.

We, _____, do solemnly _____ that we have known _____ for _____ years last past; that he is _____ consisting of _____ and _____ a citizen of the United States; that he is an inhabitant of the _____ of section No. —, in township No. —, of range No. —, and that no other person resided upon the said land entitled to the right of homestead or pre-emption.

That the said _____ entered upon and made settlement on said land on the _____ day

of ———, 18 —, and has built a house thereon * * * * *
 and has lived in the said house and made it his exclusive home from the — day of
 ———, 18—, to the present time; and that he has, since said settlement, plowed,
 fenced, and cultivated about — acres of said land, and has made the following im-
 provements thereon, to wit: * * * ; and we do further swear that the above-
 described lands are prairie lands, naturally devoid of timber, and that the said —
 ——— has planted thereon, and had under cultivation for two years last past, —
 acres of [*here describe varieties of timber*] timber, of which the trees are not more than
 twelve feet apart each way, and that the same are in a good thrifty condition.

I, ———, ———, do hereby certify that the above affidavit was taken and sub-
 scribed before me this — day of ———, 18—.

We certify that ——— and ———, whose names are subscribed to the
 foregoing affidavit, are persons of respectability.

———, *Register.*
 ———, *Receiver.*

E.

TIMBER-CULTURE HOMESTEAD.

LAND-OFFICE AT ———, ———, 18—.

FINAL CERTIFICATE, }
 No. ———. }

{ APPLICATION,
 No. ———.

It is hereby certified that, pursuant to the provisions of the homestead laws of the
 United States and the act of March 13, 1874, entitled "An act to amend the act entitled
 'An act to encourage the growth of timber on western prairies,'" ——— has
 made payment in full for — of section No. —, in township No. —, of range No.
 —, containing —¹⁰⁰ acres.

Now, therefore, be it known, that on presentation of this certificate to the Commis-
 sioner of the General Land-Office the said ——— shall be entitled to a patent
 for the tract of land above described.

———, *Register.*

19.—TIMBER DEPREDATIONS.

The timber growing on the public lands, always in great demand for
 supplying the wants of advancing settlements of the localities in which
 it exists, as also for shipment elsewhere, requires active measures for
 its protection beyond anything which has heretofore been provided. In
 the absence of such measures, the timber in many localities is not cut
 and removed to the extent needed to supply actual and speculative
 requirements only, but great waste and useless destruction result from the
 unrestrained and reckless pursuit of gain, and an entire lack of provident
 care for the wants of the future. To remedy the mischief Congress passed
 the act of March 2, 1831, which, by decision of the Supreme Court, makes
 it an offense punishable with fine and imprisonment to cut or remove
 timber from any of the public lands. Pursuant to this legislation, a
 system of timber agencies, under the supervision at first of the Solicitor
 of the Treasury, was established, with the concurrence of the then
 Secretary of the Interior, for the special guardianship of the timber,
 and with the view to give more complete effect to the purposes of said
 act, which, however, was found objectionable in many respects, and in
 1835 the system referred to was discontinued, the duty of acting as
 timber agents was devolved upon the registers and receivers of the
 several district land offices as a part of their general duties, and without
 additional compensation, while this Office was charged with the super-
 vision of their operations as such. When they find timber to have been
 wrongfully cut on the public lands in their respective districts they are
 instructed to seize and sell the same at public auction, depositing the

proceeds in the United States Treasury, and at the same time to report the case to the United States district attorney, with the necessary particulars for the prosecution of the offender under the penal act. Yet, in cases where the circumstances justify so doing, they are authorized to compromise with the party on his paying all expenses incurred and a reasonable stumpage for the timber, which they are to deposit in the Treasury. Thus the object is pursued of checking spoliation without actual cost to the Treasury, as the receipts from sales of timber seized and from stumpage paid are expected at least to balance the expenses incurred. To pay these expenses Congress has provided a small appropriation, as, under existing laws, the money received is required to be paid into the Treasury without abatement, and cannot be applied to the payment of expenses without a special appropriation therefor. Owing to the smallness of the appropriation, the operations of the timber agents are restricted within very narrow limits. I am of the opinion that no law will be found operative in fully preventing depredations on the valuable timber of the public domain; and for that reason I have elsewhere recommended the speedy offering and sale of such lands, believing that the greatest protection to the timber of the country, now rapidly decreasing, will be found in placing it under private guardianship.

20.—KANSAS INDIAN LANDS.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of May 8, 1872, the lands owned by the Kansas tribe of Indians, in the State of Kansas, which, by the terms of the treaty with said Indians, proclaimed November 17, 1860, were to be sold for their benefit, were, with the improvements thereon, appraised under the supervision of the Office of Indian Affairs. The appraisement thus made was so high that neither settlers nor purchasers were able to pay the same. In view of this, the act of Congress of June 23, 1874, provides that the *bona fide* settlers on what are known as the "trust lands," who have been identified as such by the Office of Indian Affairs, may pay the appraised value of the land and improvements at the district land office at Topeka, Kans., in six equal installments, the first to be paid January 1, 1875, and the others annually thereafter, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, under such rules as the Commissioner of the General Land-Office may adopt; also, that the remainder of the trust lands, and the lands not heretofore disposed of on the "diminished reserve," shall be subject to entry at the Topeka land-office, by actual settlers, in tracts not exceeding 160 acres, unless a legal subdivision of a section shall be fractional and found to contain a greater number of acres, they being required to make payment of the appraised value of the land entered and occupied by each, one-fourth at the time the entry is made and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest at 6 per centum per annum; also, that the lands not taken within twelve months after the passage of the act may be sold in amounts not exceeding 160 acres, to any one person, at the appraised price. This Office has prepared rules and regulations as contemplated under the said act, which have been addressed to the district land officers at Topeka, Kans., for their government in carrying its provisions into effect.

By another act, approved the same day, it is provided that those persons who by the provisions of the second section of the act entitled "An act to abolish the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873, are entitled to purchase for cash the lands occupied by them, at the appraised value thereof, be per-

mitted to make payment for said lands at the land office at Topeka, Kans., under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in three equal installments, the first payable on or before the 30th of October, 1874, and the other two annually thereafter, with interest at 6 per centum per annum from October 30, 1874.

The same act provides with reference to the New York Indian lands that those persons who, by the act of February 19, 1873, are entitled to purchase for cash the lands in that act set forth, be permitted to make payment for the same at the land office at Independence, Kans., under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in two equal installments, the first installment payable on or before the 30th of September, 1875, and the other in one year thereafter, with interest at 6 per centum per annum, a proviso being added that this act shall only apply to actual settlers on the lands so purchased.

The proper instructions have been issued to the district land officers for giving effect to these provisions.

21.—INDIAN HOMESTEADS.

The question of the right of individual Indians who had voluntarily dissolved their tribal relations to make entries upon the public lands under the homestead law having been brought to the attention of the Department in 1870, the then Secretary of the Interior addressed the following letter to this Office, viz:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 11, 1870.

SIR: I have considered your letter of the 4th ultimo in relation to the right of certain Indians of Wisconsin to enter public lands under the homestead law. After carefully considering the question involved, I conclude that, in the absence of more explicit legislation on the subject, an Indian, if otherwise qualified, is entitled to the benefits of the homestead law if he has voluntarily dissolved all connection with his tribe, so that by reason thereof he can no longer lawfully share in the annuities, exemptions, or privileges secured to it by acts of Congress or treaty stipulations. He is not, however, so entitled if he is in full relation with the tribe and enjoys such privileges, exemptions, or annuities. He certainly cannot be a citizen of the United States and at the same time a member of a tribe, or of, in the language of Chief Justice Marshall, "a domestic dependent nation," with whom we have recognized treaty stipulations.

He can only exercise the rights and assume the obligations of a citizen when his tribal relations have been permanently and wholly dissolved.

You will prepare and submit for my consideration rules and regulations for the government of the local officers in the premises.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. D. COX, *Secretary.*

The COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Pursuant to the above departmental directions, the following circular-letter of instructions was transmitted to the registers and receivers of all United States land-offices:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
April 1, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: The honorable Secretary of the Interior, under date of February 11, 1870, has rendered a decision which, on the one hand, recognizes the right to the benefits of the homestead laws of otherwise qualified Indians who have voluntarily dissolved all connection with their tribes, (so that by reason thereof they can no longer share in the annuities, exemptions, or privileges secured to them by acts of Congress or treaty stipulations;) while, on the other hand, this privilege is denied to those in full relations with their tribes, and enjoying all the benefits accruing therefrom.

With the view, therefore, of giving this decision effect, you will, should an Indian apply to enter lands under the provisions of the homestead law, require him, in addition to the regular homestead affidavit, to swear and subscribe to the inclosed form "A"

of affidavit, supporting the same by the form "B" of testimony, and report the cases with these additional papers in your monthly homestead returns in their regular order. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this circular letter.

Very respectfully,

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER UNITED STATES LAND-OFFICE AT ———.

A.

I, ———, formerly of the ——— tribe of Indians, do solemnly swear that I have voluntarily dissolved all connection with that tribe, and that it is *bona fide* my intention to forego all claim to or share in any of its annuities or benefits, and in good faith to perform the duties of a citizen of the United States.

B.

I (or we) (name or names) do solemnly swear that, to the best of ——— knowledge and belief, (name of Indian,) formerly of the (name of tribe) tribe of Indians, has dissolved all connection with said tribe, and does not claim or share any of the annuities or benefits inuring to said tribe of Indians by treaty or otherwise, but is performing all such duties as pertain to a citizen of the United States.

—————,
(Witness.)

—————,
—————,
(Signatures.)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this ——— day of ———, 18 .

—————,
(Register or Receiver.)

The question having been again presented to the Department as to whether, in the absence of congressional legislation or treaty provision specifically authorizing it, an Indian can, by mere act of voluntarily abandoning his tribal relations and ceasing to claim or exercise any of the special privileges, immunities, or exemptions incident to such a political condition, and by adopting the habits and customs of civilized life, without further action on his part, become a citizen of the United States, it was held "that an Indian cannot voluntarily absolve his relations with his tribe and thereby become a citizen of the United States. The tribal relation must be dissolved by the tribe *as a tribe*, and that, too, with the consent of the United States, as shown by treaty or act of Congress, before citizenship is created."

Accordingly such entries as were made under the circular of April 1, 1870, have been held for cancellation, and the duty of this Office is clearly to revoke the circular above mentioned, unless Congress adopt the legislation recommended in my letter to the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an abstract of this report, and to which reference is made.

22.—OPERATIONS UNDER THE MINING LAWS.

Since the date of the last report the fifth section of the mining act of May 10, 1872, has been amended, and the following circular issued:

The following is an act of Congress approved June 6, 1874:

AN ACT to amend the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the fifth section of the act entitled "An act to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States," passed May tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, which require expenditures of labor and improvements on claims located prior to the passage of said act, are hereby so amended that the time for the first annual expenditure on claims located prior to the passage of

said act shall be extended to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

By this legislation the requirements of the fifth section of the mining act of May 10, 1872, and the amendatory act of March 1, 1873, are changed by extending the time for the first annual expenditure upon claims located *prior to May 10, 1872*, to the 1st day of January, 1875.

The requirements in regard to expenditures upon claims located *since May 10, 1872*, are in no way changed by the above amendatory act.

The Eureka Mining Company of Utah made applications for patents for the Eureka and Montana Lodes, Tintic mining district, Utah, under the mining act of May 10, 1872, (17 Stat., 91;) against these applications several adverse claims were filed.

On the questions presented in the case this Office decided as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: On the 21st August, 1872, the Eureka Mining Company of Utah filed in your office applications for patents for the Eureka and Montana Lodes, situate in Tintic mining district, Juab County, Utah. In each of these cases the applicants have filed proof of compliance with the mining law and the instructions from this Office.

The following adverse claims were filed against the application for patent for the Montana Lode, viz:

1st. Peter Roberts *et al.* filed an adverse claim on the 4th October, 1872, and withdrew the same on the 23d November, 1872.

2d. E. M. Peck *et al.* caused to be handed to the register, at his house, on the 22d October, at 11.30 p. m., an adverse claim to said application for patent, which was by the register placed on file in his office on the morning of October 23, 1872.

This adverse claim is accompanied by a plat and field-notes of survey of the Excelsior Lode, claimed by Peck *et al.*

The attorney for said adverse claimants, however, alleges under oath that said plat and field-notes do not properly locate or describe the premises owned by said adverse claimants.

The sixth section of the mining act of May 10, 1872, declares that "if no adverse claim shall have been filed with the register and the receiver of the proper land-office at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent, upon the payment to the proper officer of five dollars per acre, and that no adverse claim exists, and thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard," &c.

In each of the cases referred to, viz, the Eureka and Montana Lodes, the notice of intention to apply for a patent was first published in the Weekly Tribune, bearing date Saturday, August 24, 1872, although in fact the paper was issued and put in circulation on Friday, August 23, 1872, and by the affidavits of the book-keeper and agent of the Tribune Publishing Association it appears that the Weekly Tribune "is printed, published, and issued from the office on Friday of each week."

This Office is of the opinion that, in computing the time for the sixty days' publication required by law, the date of the paper as given thereon should govern.

Under the rule adopted by my predecessor, and which has been followed in all cases of this class decided since the act of July 26, 1866, went into effect, the day of publication of notice has been included in the computation of time.

Although I have some doubt as to the correctness of this rule, I do not feel disposed to depart from it, unless it should be reversed by the head of the Department, and therefore decide that the adverse claim asserted by said E. M. Peck *et al.* was not filed within the sixty days' publication required by law, and the same is accordingly rejected.

In case of the application for patent for the Eureka Lode, the following adverse claims were filed, viz:

1st. Peter Roberts *et al.* filed an adverse claim to said application for patent on the 22d October, 1872, and withdrew the same on the 23d November, 1872.

2d. O. D. Strong *et al.* caused to be handed to the register, at his house, on the 22d October, 1872, at 11.30 p. m., an adverse claim to said application for patent, which by the register was placed on file in his office on the morning of October 23, 1872.

This adverse claim is not made out in the manner prescribed by law and by the instructions from this Office.

No plat or field-notes of survey of the May Henrietta Lode is on file, showing the "nature, extent, and boundaries" of the premises claimed by Strong *et al.* No abstract of title has been filed to show the record title to the May Henrietta Lode to be in the adverse claimants.

This adverse claim was not filed within the sixty days' publication required by law, and is therefore rejected.

3d. The adverse claim of Aspinwall & Page was filed in the same manner and at the same time as the last-named adverse claim.

This adverse claim is also irregular; no plat or field-notes of survey of the King David Lode has been filed, showing the "*nature, extent, and boundaries*" of the premises claimed by said Aspinwall & Page.

No abstract of title has been filed showing the record title to said King David Lode to be in said adverse claimants.

This adverse claim was not filed within the period of time prescribed by law, and is accordingly rejected.

4th. The Jenny Lind Mining Company caused to be handed to the register, at his house, on the 22d of October, 1872, at 11.10 p. m., an adverse claim to said application for patent, which by the register was placed on file in his office on the morning of the 23d October, 1872.

This adverse claim is, *in the main, made out* in the form prescribed by law and by the instructions from this Office, although no abstract of title is on file from the office of the proper recorder tracing the title from the original locators to the Jenny Lind Mining Company.

This adverse claim was not filed within the time prescribed by law, and cannot operate as a bar to the issuance of a patent as applied for; and the same is rejected.

The only adverse claims filed within the time required by law are those of Peter Roberts *et al.*, and both of these have been withdrawn.

You will inform all parties in interest that the adverse claim of E. M. Peck *et al.* to the application for patent for the Montana Lode, is rejected; also the adverse claims of O. D. Strong *et al.*, Aspinwall & Page, and the Jenny Lind Mining Company, to the application for patent for the Eureka Lode; and that sixty days from the date of your notification to them will be allowed within which an appeal may be taken to the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

Should no appeal be taken within the time prescribed, you will allow the applications for patents for said Eureka and Montana Lodes to proceed.

Should an appeal be taken, you will not allow the entries until the cases have been finally determined by the appellate authority.

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER and RECEIVER, *Salt Lake City, Utah.*

An appeal having been taken from this decision to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that officer referred all the papers in the case to the Assistant Attorney General for an expression of his views upon the questions involved.

The opinion of the Assistant Attorney General and the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior are given below:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1873.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of the Jenny Lind Mining Company and others, adverse claimants in the matter of the application of the Eureka Mining Company for a patent for the Eureka and Montana lodes, situated in Tintic mining-district, Juab County, Utah.

The Eureka Company filed their application on the 21st of August, 1872, under the act of May 10, 1872; and on the 24th of August, 1872, the register gave notice of such application by publication in the Weekly Tribune of that date, which was continued for sixty days.

The Jenny Lind Company and the other adverse claimants, now contesting, filed their adverse claims with the register of the proper land-office. These filings severally bear date October 22, 1872, at 11.30 o'clock p. m. It is contended by the Eureka Company that, as a matter of fact, said adverse claims were left with the register on the 22d of October, 1872, at 11.30 p. m., at his house, which was distant about a quarter of a mile from the land-office, and were not filed in the office of the register until the 23d of October, 1872; and that such filings in the office on the 23d were too late, the sixty days of publication having expired on the 22d. It is also contended by the Eureka Company that the adverse claims, or some of them, were not prepared with the necessary formality, and did not contain proper plats of survey or abstracts of title, and were otherwise defective.

The Commissioner of the General Land-Office held that the adverse claims were filed one day too late; and therefore he rejected them.

I shall first consider the question whether the filing was too late, upon the assumption that it was not made until the 23d October, 1872.

The sixth section of the act of May 10, 1872, (17 Stats., 93,) provides that an applicant for a patent for mineral lands shall file in the proper land-office an application under oath, with a plat, &c.; and that "the register of the land-office, upon the filing of such application, plat, field-notes, notices, and affidavits, shall publish a notice that such application has been made, *for the period of sixty days*, in a newspaper to be by him designated, as published nearest to said claim, and he shall also post such notice in his office for the same period."

The seventh section provides, "That where an adverse claim *shall have been filed during the period of publication*, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same, and shall show the nature, boundaries, and extent of such adverse claim, and all proceedings, except the publication of notice and making and filing of the affidavit thereof, shall be stayed until the controversy shall have been settled or decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, or the adverse claim waived."

From the foregoing express provision of law it appears that the time of publication is "for the period of sixty days," and that the adverse claim must be filed "during the period of publication"—that is, during "the period of sixty days."

When does this "period of sixty days" commence, and when terminate? Does it include or exclude the first day of publication? If it includes it, then upon the assumption that the adverse claims were not filed until the 23d October, they were filed one day too late. On the other hand, if it excludes it, then the filings were in time.

The inquiry presented is one which has been a vexed question for centuries, and has been decided differently by the ablest courts in this country and in England. It has been appropriately termed the *controversia controversissima*, (Griffith vs. Bogert, 18 How., 162.) I shall not attempt to review the cases, for the reason that my official duties are such as not to allow the necessary time. I have carefully examined them, and from such examination am of opinion that the first day of publication should be excluded. When a computation of time is to commence from an act done, the day on which the act is done is to be excluded.

In support of this view, I cite the following authorities: 4 Kent, 103, (note,) 11 ed.; 2 Parsons' Cont's, 663, (note;) Pope vs. Headen, 5 Ala., 433; Lyon vs. Hunt, 11 do., 295; Lang vs. Phillips, 27 do., 311; Kim vs. Osgood, 19 Miss., 60; 25th do., 48; Bigelow vs. Wilson, 1 Pick., 485; State vs. Schwerle, 5 Pick., 279; Wiggins vs. Peters, 1 Met., 127; Farwell vs. Rogers, 4 Cush., 460; Weeks vs. Hull, 19 Conn., 376; Carleton vs. Bying, 16 Iowa, 588; Caruthers vs. Wheeler, 1 Oregon, 194; Judd vs. Fulton, 10 Bart., 117; Russell vs. Russell, 11 do., 96; Cornell vs. Moulton, 3 Denio, 12; Barr vs. Lewis, 6 Texas, 76; State vs. Gascon, 33 Miss., 102; Conn vs. Warner, 1 Houston, (Del.,) 88; Gorham vs. Wing, 10 Mich., 486; Sheets vs. Selden, 2 Wall, 177; Page vs. Weymouth, 47 Maine, 238; Walsh vs. Boyle, 30 Maryland, 262; Thorne vs. Mosher, New Jersey Eq., 257; Rex vs. Cumberland, 4 How. & M., 378; Gont vs. Edwards, 11 Sim., 434; Wilkinson vs. Gaston, 9 Queen's Bench, 141.

The cases also establish the proposition that when there is a doubt as to whether the day on which an act is done should be included or excluded, that construction should be adopted which will support a contract or deed, rather than that which would destroy it; that which will prevent a forfeiture rather than that which would create one; and in cases of statutory enactment, that which will be most favorable to the party for whose benefit the statute was enacted.

In the case under consideration the provision that there should be a publication of sixty days, was made for the benefit of adverse claimants, and for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to assert their adverse claims; and in cases of doubt as to whether the first day of publication should be included or excluded, that doubt should, in my opinion, be decided in favor of the adverse claimants.

I have proceeded thus far upon the assumption that the adverse claims, in the case now under consideration, were not filed until the 23d of October, and upon such assumption I think they were filed in time.

There is another view that may be taken of this case which leads to the same conclusion. These adverse claims all bear an official indorsement that they were filed on the 22d of October, 1872, at 11.30 p. m. Such indorsement is *prima facie* evidence that they were filed in the proper office at that date; and this legal presumption, if removed at all, must be removed by competent evidence. The only proof that has been offered to rebut this presumption and show that there was no filing in the land office until the 23d of October, is an unsworn certificate of the register, made in Washington City on the 1st of March, 1873, in which he states that the adverse claims were left at his house at 11.30 p. m., October 22, and on the next day taken to the land office and marked filed as of the 22d, at 11.30 p. m.

I am of opinion that this is incompetent evidence; that the official act of a sworn

officer cannot be contradicted or explained by an unsworn statement like this, made long after the *res gesta*.

I think the adverse claims were filed in time, and that the Commissioner erred in rejecting them on the ground that they were not so filed.

The Commissioner mentions the fact that some of the adverse claims were irregular in not being accompanied with a plat of survey and field-notes. It is pretty satisfactorily shown in the evidence that the protestants made use of reasonable means to procure such survey and field-notes, and that they were prevented from so doing by the act of the Eureka Company in obtaining control of the United States deputy surveyors, and thereby preventing them from making the surveys for adverse claimants. To allow that company to exclude the adverse claims for that reason, would be to permit it to take advantage of its own wrongful act. The regulations issued by the Commissioner, it is true, require that there shall be such a plat and field-notes; but they do not have the force of law, and were never intended to operate as a bar where an applicant in good faith has done all that was in his power to comply with them.

And so with reference to the abstract of title. It is convenient to have such abstract, for the purpose of showing how the claimants derive title; and therefore the adoption of the rule by the Commissioner.

If the adverse claimants properly *allege* that they are the *owners* of the claim, that is good pleading, and sufficient to notify the applicant for patent of what is claimed.

I think an omission to file the abstract should be treated as an irregularity only, and not as a defect that vitiates the adverse claim. No one is injured by the omission, and it would be extremely technical to treat it as good cause for rejecting the claim.

I have now noticed all the objections mentioned by the Commissioner. Some others have been urged on the argument on appeal.

It is objected that the affidavit to the adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Company was made by W. J. Hooper, as president of the company, and that there is no sufficient evidence that he was president. It is claimed that the best evidence would be a certified copy from the record, showing his election.

Hooper states, in the adverse claim, that he is the president of the company, and swears to that statement. That is, I think, sufficient.

It is further objected that there is no sufficient evidence that W. M. Gillespie, before whom Hooper made the affidavit, was a notary public, or had authority to administer oaths. The certificate of Gillespie is under his official seal as notary public. That is sufficient evidence of his being notary. The power to administer oaths is given to notaries public, in any State or Territory, by the act of Congress of September 16, 1850. (9 Stats., 458.)

It is also objected that one of the affidavits on file purports to have been made before a person as justice of the peace, and that there is no evidence that such person was a justice of the peace, except his own signature as such justice.

It is the constant practice in the Land-Office to receive and consider affidavits made before persons professing to act as justices of the peace without other evidence of their authority; and it would take those who practice in that office by surprise to enforce the rule that such affidavits could not be considered without proof of the official character of the persons before whom they are taken, and who profess to be justices of the peace. I think the objection altogether too technical, and that it should be overruled.

It is further objected that, in certain of the adverse claims, there is not sufficient evidence that suits have been brought on such claims within thirty days from the time of filing them with the register.

It appears from the certificate of the clerk of the court that the persons who brought the suit and are alleged to compose the unincorporated company, are not the persons who originally located the claim, and therefore it is said the company is not the one which filed the adverse claim.

Mining claims are constantly changing owners. They are often assigned after location and before patent. The members who own the stock at the time suit is brought are the proper parties plaintiff, and it does not follow that the company is not the same because the stockholders are different. They allege that they compose the company, and that, I think, is sufficient. They are not, and should not be, required to prove that they are the original locators, or that they are the identical persons who presented the adverse claim.

Some other objections are made, which present the question whether the adverse claimants are required to show, affirmatively, that they have complied with all the local usages and customs. I think they are not. If they have failed to comply with such usages, and a forfeiture is denounced for such failure, that is matter of defense.

There is still another objection of more gravity than some I have mentioned, and that is this: it is argued that all these adverse claims were improperly filed, because they were filed with the register only, when they should have been filed with the register and receiver.

The sixth section of the act requires that the application for patent shall be filed "in the proper land office;" that the applicant shall post a notice of such application on

the land, and file a copy of the notice "in such land-office;" that the register of the land-office "shall publish such notice for the period of sixty days," and post it "in his office" for the same period; that the claimant shall file "with the register" a certificate of the United States surveyor that \$500 worth of labor has been expended; that at the expiration of the sixty days of publication the claimant shall "file his affidavit," without saying where, but manifestly with the register, showing that the plat and notice have been posted in a conspicuous place on the claim during the period of publication, and then it proceeds that "if no adverse claim shall have been filed *with the register and receiver of the proper land-office*, at the expiration of the sixty days of publication, it shall be assumed that the applicant is entitled to a patent," &c.

The Commissioner, in his regulations issued under this act, required that the adverse claim should be filed with the register, or, in his absence, with the receiver. Of course the Commissioner cannot make the law, and if he has made a regulation that is in conflict with it, the regulation must fall.

Is there such conflict? Did Congress intend that these claims should be filed with both officers, or that the adverse claims should be in duplicate?

It was a fact well known to Congress, that the offices of register and receiver are kept together, and are one and the same office. This is almost universally the case. All the records of the office are in the custody of the register. The receiver has but little to do with them. He receives the money and gives a receipt therefor, and that is the main part of his duties. A filing in the office of the register with him, is in substance a filing with the receiver. I cannot believe that Congress intended that the same document should be taken to the register and receiver, and marked filed by each of them; or that two copies should be filed, one with the register, and the other with the receiver. That would be to require a useless thing, which should never be presumed.

I prefer to hold that a filing with the register was a filing with the register and receiver, within the spirit and meaning of this act.

After the most careful consideration that I have been able to give this case, I am of opinion that the decision of the Commissioner was erroneous, and I advise that it be reversed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. SMITH,
Assistant Attorney General.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., November 22, 1873.

SIR: In the case of the Jenny Lind Mining Company and other adverse claimants against the Eureka Mining Company, before you on appeal from the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, in accordance with your request I had the honor to give my opinion upon the merits of the case, on the 30th of September last. Since then other points have been made by counsel for the Eureka Company; and, at your like request, I will proceed to state my views upon them.

The Eureka Company objects to each of the following adverse claims, to wit, the May Henrietta Lode, the Excelsior Lode, and the King David Lode, for the reason that they were severally sworn to by D. Cooper, as attorney, instead of by the persons, or some of them, who are alleged to be the owners thereof. The parties owning these lodes are unincorporated companies.

The seventh section of the act of May 10, 1872, provides: "That where an adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon the oath of the *person or persons* making the same."

It does not provide that it may be upon the oath of an agent or attorney. Without statutory authority an attorney cannot make the oath for his client.

I find myself obliged to advise that the above-named adverse claims were not properly verified, and for that reason should be rejected.

It is further objected by the Eureka Company that the protest and adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Company was sworn to by but one (W. G. Hooper) where it should have been sworn to by all the persons composing the company.

In my opinion the statute is complied with when any one of the persons asserting an adverse claim makes affidavit to the same. Such person is the representative of all.

It is well known that mining claims are often owned by many persons living at a great distance from the mine. To require each owner to appear in the land district where the mine is located and make affidavit before an officer authorized to administer oaths in that district, (as must be done under the law,) and that too within the sixty days of publication, would be an unnecessarily harsh administration of the law, and would in many cases practically nullify the right of presenting an adverse claim. As, in legal proceedings, one plaintiff or defendant may make jurat for his co-plaintiffs or defendants, so, I think, one adverse claimant may make it for all his co-claimants.

It is further objected by the Eureka Company that the adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Company is defective in this, that it alleges ownership, by location, of the South Extension of the Bullion Lode, the Queen Victoria Lode, and the Pride of the West Second Lode, while the record of locations shows that they were made by persons some of whom were not members of the Jenny Lind Company, and that there is no allegation or proof that such persons have ever assigned or conveyed their interest to the company, and therefore, it is urged, the adverse claim does not "show" its "nature," as required by the seventh section of the act.

I suppose that the provisions of law relating to adverse claims should receive a reasonable interpretation. They were made to be construed by local land-officers, many of whom have never had a legal education, and they should be construed as men of good, practical common sense would be expected to construe them. It was never intended by the law-makers that such a claim should be construed with the technical precision that a lawyer would be justified in applying to an indictment.

It was intended that the instrument should be so drafted as to inform a person of good sense that a portion of the mining claim which he was seeking to obtain a patent for did not belong to him, but did belong to the protestant; and it was intended that this should be done with such precision as to fairly advise him of the "nature, boundaries, and extent" of the adverse claim, so that he might prepare himself to establish, on the trial before the courts, his own and defeat the adverse claim.

I think the adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Company does furnish such information to the Eureka Company. It gives the boundaries and extent of its claim with such precision that no objection is made on that account. The objection relates to the "nature" of the claim. It alleges that it is "the lawful owner and entitled to the possession of about eleven hundred feet of the said Eureka Lode;" that it "is the owner by location of the persons composing said association, and in possession of the following-named lodes or veins of quartz and other rock in place bearing silver and other metals, viz: The South Extension of the Bullion Lode, the Queen Victoria Lode, and the Pride of the West Second Lode, situated, located, and recorded in the Tintic mining district, Juab County, Utah Territory;" that "on the 17th day of March, A. D. 1871, the several premises hereinafter described were mineral lands of the public domain, and each contained a vein or lode of quartz and other rock in place bearing and containing silver and other minerals; and said premises were entirely vacant and unoccupied, and were not owned, held, or claimed by any person or party as mining claims or otherwise; and that while the same were so vacant, unoccupied, and unclaimed, the persons (see Exhibit B) forming the association known as the Jenny Lind Mining Company, each and all being citizens of the United States at the time, did enter upon and explore and discover the South Extension of the Bullion, containing three thousand (3,000) feet linear measurement, which was located March 20, and recorded April 10, 1871; the Queen Victoria Lode, containing two thousand (2,000) feet linear measurement, located March 17, and recorded March 18, 1871, and the Pride of the West Second Lode, containing sixteen hundred (1,600) feet linear measurement, located June 21, 1871, and recorded September 19, 1871.

"That the said Jenny Lind Company and the persons composing the same have continuously held and occupied and been in the actual possession of the said mining premises and lodes since the date of location of the same, with the knowledge of the Eureka Company and its agents, and without any opposition whatever from it," (Eureka Company.) "That the locators of said lodes and the Jenny Lind Mining Company, respectively, have in all respects complied with every custom, rule, regulation, and requirement of the mining laws of said mining district, and thereby became and are owners (except as against the paramount title of the United States) and the rightful possessors of said mining claims and locations;" and that "the vice-president of the Eureka Company, at the time of his filing the application therefor, well knew that the Jenny Lind Mining Company was the owner in possession and entitled to the possession of so much of said mining ground embraced within the survey and plat of said applicant as is hereinbefore stated; and the said Jenny Lind Mining Company is entitled to all the silver and other metals in said Southern Extension of the Bullion Lode, the Queen Victoria, and Pride of the West Second Lodes."

It further appears from the statements of said adverse claim that the Eureka Company, on the 10th day of October, 1872, entered into a written contract, which was proffered to the Jenny Lind Company, but never executed by it, in which the Eureka offered to convey to the Jenny Lind, when patent should be issued to it, the said Bullion, Queen Victoria, and Pride of the West Lodes, in consideration that the Jenny Lind Company would refrain from filing an adverse claim to the application of the Eureka Company for patent.

The said writing contains the following, (among other things:) "And whereas said party of the first part (the Eureka Company) has no claim to any part of said Queen Victoria, Pride of the West, and Bullion Locations, their dips, angles, and spurs."

The above are the allegations of the adverse claim. I think they fairly inform the applicant for patent of its nature.

They state that the Jenny Lind Company is the owner of said Bullion and other lodes by location. It is true that some of the exhibits show that the persons who organized the Jenny Lind Company were not identical with some of the locators of said lodes.

But what of that? Suppose the adverse claim had alleged ownership by location, and the exhibits had shown ownership by purchase. The claim would undoubtedly have been good. The material thing is *ownership*, in accordance with the rules and regulations of miners. All that is alleged; and it is also alleged that the Eureka had full knowledge of the ownership and possession, and never asserted any claim to the contrary.

The statement in the written agreement goes further and admits that said company had no claim to any part of the said lodes of the Jenny Lind Company. It is claimed that this admission should not be regarded in the case, because it was made pending a treaty of compromise.

Grant it; yet it is the admission of a fact made without any stipulation that it should be without prejudice; and, according to the American Cases, is receivable as an admission against the Eureka Company. (Mount *vs.* Bogert, Anthon, 190; Maney *vs.* Carter, 4 Conn., 635; Fuller *vs.* Hampton, 5 Conn., 416; Sanborn *vs.* Neilson, 4 N. H., 501; Delogey *vs.* Rentoul, 1 Martin, 175; Marvin *vs.* Richmond, 3 Den., 58; Cole *vs.* Cole, 34 Maine, 542.)

Now, taking all these allegations as true, (which must be done in determining the sufficiency of this adverse claim,) and I do not see how it can be claimed that the Eureka Company is not sufficiently informed of the *nature* of the claim.

I think it was so informed, and I advise that so much of the Commissioner's decision as rejected the Jenny Lind Mining Company's adverse claim be reversed; and so much as rejected the other adverse claims be affirmed.

Very respectfully,

W. H. SMITH,
Assistant Attorney General.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., November 24, 1873.

SIR: I have carefully examined the case of the Eureka Mining Company *vs.* The Jenny Lind Mining Company *et al.*, on appeal from your decision of the 26th day of March, 1873. I caused the same to be referred to Assistant Attorney-General Smith for an expression of his views upon the questions involved, and have received from him two opinions, one of which is dated September 30 ultimo, and the other the 22d instant, copies of which you will find inclosed.

I concur with him in the conclusions to which he has arrived, and in accordance therewith hold—

- 1st. That in estimating the sixty days of publication required by the act of May 10, 1872, the first day of publication should be excluded and the last included;
- 2d. That the jurat to the adverse claim required by the seventh section of said act must be made by the party, and cannot be made by an attorney;
- 3d. That where several persons unite in an adverse claim, the jurat is sufficient if made by one of such persons;
- 4th. That the filing of an adverse claim with the register is a sufficient filing under said act; and
- 5th. That the adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Mining Company does sufficiently set forth the "nature" of said claim.

I affirm so much of your decision as rejects the adverse claims of the May Henrietta Lode, the Excelsior Lode, and the King David Lode, and reverse so much as rejects the adverse claim of the Jenny Lind Mining Company.

I return herewith the papers transmitted with your letter of the 2d of June last.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Hon. W. DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

The Dardanelles Mining Company made application for patent for the Bosphorus Lode, Nevada. Against this application for patent the California Silver Mining Company filed an adverse claim. The following is the decision of this Office upon the points in the case:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, March 7, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Upon examination of the papers transmitted with your letter of the 21th January last, I find that on the 22d October, 1872, the Dardanelles Mining Com-

pany filed in your office an application for patent for 1,200 linear feet of the Bosphorus Lode, with surface ground 400 feet in width, situate in Gold Hill mining district, Storey County, Nevada.

On the 20th day of December, and before the expiration of the sixty days' publication required by law, the California Silver Mining Company, by its president, A. K. P. Harmon, filed a protest against the issuance of patent for the premises described in said application.

This protest was sworn to by Mr. Harmon before "P. O. Wegener, notary public and commissioner of deeds for the State of Nevada in the city and county of San Francisco, Cal."

The seventh section of the mining act of May 10, 1872, requires "That, where an adverse claim shall be filed during the period of publication, it shall be upon oath of the person or persons making the same," &c.; and the thirteenth section of the same act declares "that all affidavits required to be made under this act, or the act of which it is amendatory, may be verified before any officer authorized to administer oaths within the land district where the claims may be situated," &c.

By the foregoing it will be seen that the law requires that an adverse claim should be sworn to before some officer authorized to administer oaths *within the land district where the claims may be situated*.

In the case under consideration this provision of the law was disregarded, and the papers constituting the adverse claim were sworn to, *not in the Carson City land district, but in the city of San Francisco, Cal.*

It seems to be the letter and the spirit of the law to bring parties who desire to assert an adverse claim to an application for patent under the act of May 10, 1872, *within the jurisdiction of the courts where the claim is situate*.

In view of these facts you will inform all parties in interest that the adverse claim of the California Silver Mining Company is rejected.

You will allow sixty days from the date of your notification in which an appeal may be taken to the honorable Secretary of the Interior. Should no appeal be taken within the time prescribed, you will allow the applicants for patent to complete their proceedings.

In case an appeal should be taken from this decision, you will not allow the applicants to complete their proceedings until the matter shall have been reviewed by the appellate authority.

Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt hereof.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

REGISTER AND RECEIVER,
Carson City, Nevada.

This decision was affirmed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

The following is the decision of the honorable Secretary of the Interior in case of the application for patent for the Bell Weather Lode, Colorado :

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1874.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of John H. McMurdy *et al.*, adverse claimants, from your decision of October 29, 1873, in the matter of the application of Eli S. Streeter and Thomas McCanniff for patent to 600 linear feet of the Bell Weather Lode, Central City land district, Colorado.

You dismissed the adverse claim of McMurdy *et al.* on the ground that the protest filed was not sworn to before an officer authorized to administer oaths in the land district where the claim is situated, following herein the rule laid down in the recent case of the Dardanelles Mining Company *vs.* The California Silver Mining Company, decided by the Department October 28, 1873. Your decision is to this extent correct, and is hereby affirmed.

It is asserted, however, upon appeal, that the claimants have not complied with the requirements of the act of June 10, 1872, in the prosecution of their claim, and that, notwithstanding their (contestant's) default, they are entitled to show such non-compliance, and thereby defeat the claim of the applicants for a patent under the present proceedings.

The right here contended for is expressly given by the last clause to the sixth section of the act of June 10, 1872, (under which act all the proceedings in this case were instituted,) which is in the following words, viz: "And thereafter no objection from third parties to the issuance of a patent shall be heard *except it be shown that the applicant has failed to comply with this act.*" The contestants are therefore to be considered as parties to the contest for the purpose of showing from the record that the claimants have not complied with the requirements of the act.

For the purposes of this case it is only necessary to notice one of the objections raised by the appellants, viz, that the publication of the notice of application was not made in compliance with the terms of the act.

The publication was made in a weekly paper, The Colorado Miner, for nine successive weeks, nine insertions, the first being in the issue dated February 6, 1873, and the last in the issue dated April 3, 1873. Was this a publication "for the period of sixty days?" I think not. The language of the act is plain. "The register of the land office * * * shall publish a notice that such application has been made for the period of sixty days in a newspaper to be by him designated," &c. It does not direct a publication once a week for eight weeks or two months, but for a certain period, viz, sixty days. The publication may undoubtedly be made in a paper published weekly, but it must cover the full period named. The time elapsing between the first and the last insertions must include the full period of sixty days. From the 6th of February, 1873, to the 3d day of April, 1873, including the first day of publication, (which I think should be excluded,) there were only fifty-seven days, viz, in February, twenty-three; in March, thirty-one; and in April, three; total, fifty-seven. This was clearly not a publication "for the period of sixty days."

The statute having in this material requirement been disregarded, the publication as made, and all subsequent proceedings founded upon it, were irregular and invalid. I, therefore, reverse your decision so far as it affirms the regularity and validity of these proceedings, and direct that the papers be returned to the local office for publication of the notice of application in compliance with the requirements of the act.

The papers transmitted with your letter of January 20 and February 4, 1874, are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

C. DELANO, *Secretary.*

Hon. W. DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office.

A case having been presented where the notice was published forty-nine days in one paper and in another paper for the remainder of the sixty days required for the publication of the notice of intention to apply for a patent under the mining act, the honorable Secretary of the Interior ruled that the notice was not properly published.

In the case of certain applications for patents for portions of Mount Bross, Colorado, as "placer claims," it was held by this Office that the mining act of May 10, 1872, divides the mineral producing lands into two classes, viz: first, where the mineral matter is found in *rock in place*; and the second includes *placers and all forms of deposits not found in rock in place*. And that only such lands as come under the second classification can be patented as placer claims.

This decision was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior.

The question having been officially presented to this Office, it was held that if a ——— company is in the possession, and entitled to the possession of several locations, by virtue of compliance with the local laws, customs, and regulations, and the acts of Congress, it may embrace them in one application, and receive a patent for all of said claims upon full compliance with the law and instructions.

In cases of this kind a survey must be made of each location separately, and the published and posted notices and diagrams must contain a full and accurate description of each tract applied for, so as to enable other parties to determine what mines and premises are embraced in each and every parcel. The notice and diagram must be posted upon each tract described therein, and record title should be furnished in regard to each location, and proof that an amount of not less than five hundred dollars has been expended upon each separate location or claim.

It is not intended by this ruling to authorize parties to embrace in one application or entry claims situate at remote distances from each other in different land or mining districts, but simply to enable individuals or companies holding several claims in the same neighborhood, though not contiguous, to make their entries and have their rights adjudicated with as little expense as possible.

The law requires that certain expenditures shall be made upon a mining claim before patent can issue therefor. This expenditure may be made from the surface, or in running a tunnel for the purpose of developing *the particular vein, lode, or deposit*.

Under the town site laws, by the express provisions of the statutes, no title can be acquired to any mine of gold, silver, cinnabar, or copper, or to any valid mining claim; and a clause is inserted in all patents for town sites in the mineral region expressly excepting all mines from the operations of the patent. Where patent issues for a mining claim which is embraced within the exterior boundaries of a town site entry or patent, the following clause is inserted in such mining patent: "Excepting and excluding, however, from these presents all town property rights upon the surface; and there are hereby expressly excepted and excluded from the same all houses, buildings, structures, lots, blocks, streets, alleys, or other municipal improvements on the surface of the above described premises not belonging to the grantees herein, and all rights necessary or proper to the occupation, possession, and enjoyment of the same."

23.—COAL LANDS.

It is held by this Office that while the act of March 3, 1873, (17th Stat., 607,) limits each individual to one entry, and prohibits the holding of other coal lands by one who has in any manner participated in the one entry allowed, it is not intended that the tract or tracts entered shall be in compact form, the only restriction being that of quantity, bounded by legal lines of subdivisions.

Where an incorporated company desires to file an application for patent under laws relating to coal land, this Office has ruled that it will be necessary for the secretary of such company to file with the local officers his affidavit setting forth in full the names of all the stockholders at the date of actual purchase, and that each stockholder will be required to file his affidavit to the effect that he has never held nor purchased any coal lands under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal," either as an individual or as a member of an association.

Upon a case submitted from Utah, it was held that where land has been returned by the surveyor general as "coal land" it cannot be entered as a town site until it has been decided by this Office, upon testimony submitted at a hearing held in accordance with existing circular instructions, that the land is of more value for agricultural and town-site purposes than for coal mining, the coal land law providing for the sale of lands by legal subdivisions only.

24.—LANDS CONTAINING IRON.

Iron lands are patented under the mining act of May 10, 1872. Where the iron is found in lodes or veins, or in rock in place, the proceedings to obtain patents are the same as those prescribed in case of veins or lodes bearing the precious metals. Where the iron is not found in rock in place, the proceedings are the same as those prescribed in case of placer claims.

The question having been presented in numerous cases, it has been held that where valuable mineral deposits are found in such quantity and quality as to render the land sought to be patented more valuable on this account than for purposes of agriculture, the tracts containing such valuable mineral deposits may be patented under said mining act. If, however, the land does not contain valuable mineral deposits in

quality and quantity sufficient to render the land more valuable on this account than for purposes of agriculture, it cannot be patented under the mining act, except in the case of mining mill sites, which must be non-mineral in character.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.			
<i>Yavapai County.</i>			
Tiger lode.....	Tiger	10 N ..	1 W.
Second south extension of the Tiger lode...	do	10 N ..	1 W.
Gordon, Powers & Co.'s location on the Tiger lode.....	do	10 N ..	1 W.
Eclipse lode....	do	10 N ..	1 W.
Benton lode	Bradshaw.....	10 N ..	1 W.
CALIFORNIA.			
<i>El Dorado County.</i>			
Sleiger mine.....	Spanish Dry Diggings	13 N ..	9 E.
Swansea quartz mine	Kelsey.....	1 N ..	10 E.
Crocker & Co. placer	Pine Hill	10 N ..	9 E.
Indian Hill placer	Indian Hill	10 N ..	11 E.
Coe placer.....	Kelsey.....	11 N ..	10 E.
Avery and Gilbert placer.....	Green Valley	10 N ..	9 E.
Coyote Hill or White Rock Point hydraulic mine	White Rock	11 N ..	11 E.
Smith and Cooley placer.....	Pinchen.....	10 N ..	9 E.
Frers placer.....	do	10 N ..	9 E.
American gravel placer	Fort Jim.....	10 N ..	11 E.
Roundout hydraulic-tunnel placer	Benton.....	11 N ..	11 E.
Robinson & Jess placer	Smith's Flat	10 N ..	11 E.
Hook and ladder placer	do	10 N ..	11 E.
Regan & Co.'s hydraulic placer.....	Red Hill	10 N ..	11 E.
Golden shaft and deep-channel placer	Smith's Flat	10 N ..	11 E.
Sugar-loaf quartz mine	Argra	8 N ..	9 E.
Pacific quartz mine.....	Placerville	10 N ..	11 E.
Georgia Hill tunnel and hydraulic placer...	White Rock	11 N ..	11 E.
Sweeney placer	Gold Hill	11 N ..	10 E.
Granite tunnel placer	Smith's Flat	10 N ..	11 E.
Chili Bar placer.....	Kelsey.....	11 N ..	10 E.
Lusk placer.....	Irish Flat.....	11 N ..	10 E.
Eureka quartz mine.....	Mount Pleasant.....	9 N ..	13 E.
Yellow Jacket quartz mine.....	Volcanoville	13 N ..	11 E.
Franklin placer	Placerville.....	10 N ..	11 E.
Defiance placer.....	Gardon Valley.....	12 N ..	10 E.
Live Oak hydraulic and tunnel placer	Reservoir Hill	10 N ..	11 E.
Huft placer	Mud Springs.....	10 N ..	10 E.
Hardscrabble placer.....	Smith's Flat	10 N ..	11 E.
El Dorado quartz mine.....	Mud Springs.....	9 N ..	10 E.
Gopher quartz mine.....	Kelsey.....	11 N ..	10 E.
Ran & Co. placer	Georgetown.....	13 N ..	10 E.
<i>Shasta County.</i>			
Woodward placer	Spring Creek.....	32 N ..	5 W.
<i>Stanislaus County.</i>			
Red Hill or Henry Wines placer.....	Gassburgh	3 S ..	14 E.
Kelly and Gannon placer.....	do	3 S ..	14 E.
Three La Grange placers.....	Patricksville	3 S ..	14 E.
Do.....	La Grange.....	3 S ..	14 E.
<i>Kern County.</i>			
Sumner gold and silver quartz mine.....	Cove.....	25 S ..	33 E.
Big Blue Lead gold and silver quartz mine.....	do	25 S ..	33 E.
Nellie E. Dent quartz mine.....	do	25 S ..	33 E.
<i>Tuolumne County.</i>			
Ingolotti & Co. placer	Saw-Mill Flat.....	2 N ..	14 E.
Lovell placer.....	Columbia	2 N ..	14 E.
Reed & Co. placer.....	Springfield	2 N ..	14 E.
Tuttle placer.....	Wood Creek.....	1 S ..	14 E.
Davies placer	Springfield	2 N ..	14 E.
Finn placer.....	Springfield and Columbia districts.....	2 N ..	14 E.
Confidence quartz mine and mill site	Confidence.....	2 N ..	16 E.
Soulsby quartz mine.....	Tuolumne Quartz.....	2 N ..	16 E.
Spring Hill or Wooters & Cowen placer....	Brown's Flat	2 N ..	14 E.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<i>Amador County.</i>			
Slocum & Mitchell placer	Volcano	7 N ..	12 E.
Keystone gold quartz mine	Amador	7 N ..	11 E.
Bunker Hill quartz mine	do	7 N ..	10 E.
Hardenbergh mine and mill site	Jackson	5 N ..	10 E.
Mahoney and South Mahoney mines	Sutter Creek	6 N ..	11 E.
Spring Hill and Geneva mine	Amador	7 N ..	10 E.
Summit quartz mine	Sutter Creek	6 N ..	11 E.
North Star quartz mine	do	6 N ..	11 E.
Coney & Bigelow quartz mine	Jackson	6 N ..	11 E.
Hartman placer	Ione	6 N ..	10 E.
Avala placer	Jackson	6 N ..	11 E.
Eclipse gold quartz mine	Amador	7 N ..	10 E.
<i>Trinity County.</i>			
Collopy placer	Lewiston	33 N ..	8 W.
Phillips placer	do	33 N ..	8 W.
Lowden placer	do	33 N ..	9 W.
Ward placer	do	33 N ..	9 W.
Garden Gulch placer	Weaverville	34 N ..	10 W.
<i>Calaveras County.</i>			
Carson Creek mine	Carson Creek	2 N ..	13 E.
Calaveras copper mine	Copper Cañon	1 N ..	12 E.
Enterprise quartz mine	Carson Quartz	2 N ..	13 E.
Stanislaus gold quartz mine	do	2 N ..	13 E.
Santa Cruz quartz mine	do	2 N ..	13 E.
Reserve quartz mine	do	2 N ..	13 E.
Plug Ugly placer	San Andreas	4 N ..	12 E.
Hudson quartz mine	Latimer	4 N ..	11 E.
Buena Vista Hill placer	Buena Vista Hill	5 N ..	12 E.
Woodhouse quartz mine	Sandy Gulch	6 N ..	13 E.
Duryea placer	Chilli Gulch	5 N ..	11 E.
Poorman quartz mine	Railroad Flat and Independence Quartz	6 N ..	13 E.
Tecumseh lode and mill site	Gopher	1 N ..	11 E.
Finnegan quartz mine	Carson	2 N ..	13 E.
Big or Wolverine quartz mine	Railroad Flat and Independence Quartz	6 N ..	13 E.
Morgan gold and silver quartz mine	Carson	2 N ..	13 E.
Carson quartz mine and mill site	do	2 N ..	13 E.
San Bruno lode	Glencoe	6 N ..	13 E.
<i>Nevada County.</i>			
Layton placer	American Hill	16 N ..	8 E.
Baltic gravel mine	Rough and Ready	16 N ..	8 E.
Sulphuret gold and silver quartz mine	Fall Creek	17 N ..	11 E.
Thomas placer	Grass Valley	16 N ..	8 E.
Doolittle placer	Willow Valley	16 N ..	9 E.
Young America placer	Nevada	16 N ..	9 E.
Biggs, Roberts & McGuire placer	Grass Valley	16 N ..	8 E.
Badger Hill and Cherokee gravel mine	Badger Hill and Cherokee	17, 18 N ..	8 E.
Prescott & Tuples placer	Omega	17 N ..	11 E.
Nevada gold quartz mine and mill site	Nevada	16 N ..	8 E.
Union Hill quartz mine	Grass Valley	16 N ..	8 E.
Brown Brothers placer	You Bet	15 N ..	10 E.
Kilham placer	Blue Tent	17 N ..	9 E.
Ecil & McHaired placer	do	17 N ..	9 E.
Merrill placer	Owega	17 N ..	11 E.
Red Dog placer	You Bet	16 N ..	10 E.
Marietta gold and silver quartz mine	Fall Creek	17 N ..	11 E.
Neer & West, Brown's Hill, and Wal- lowpa placers	You Bet	16 N ..	10 E.
McLean placer	do	16 N ..	10 E.
Sugar Loaf cement and gravel claim	Rough and Ready	16 N ..	7 E.
<i>Placer County.</i>			
Diadem placer	Bear Valley	16 N ..	11 E.
Thompson placer	Dutch Flat	16 N ..	10 E.
Tal- & Willey placer	Michigan Bluff	14 N ..	11 E.
Moore placer	Yankee Jims	14 N ..	10 E.
Red Hill placer	Michigan Bluff	14 N ..	11 E.
Greenwood & Co. placer	Mush Flat	12 N ..	8 E.
F. Hoffman placer	Michigan Bluff	14 N ..	11 E.
Vermont placer	Dutch Flat	16 N ..	10 E.
Empire quartz mine	Township No. 2	13 N ..	7 E.
Taylor & Anderson placer	Todd's Valley	13 N ..	10 E.
Big Spring Tunnel placer	Forrest Hill	14 N ..	10 E.
Butcher Boy lode	Auburn	12 N ..	8 E.
Black ledge	Lone Star	13 N ..	8 E.
Baker gold quartz mine	Garden Bar	13 N ..	6 E.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<i>Butte County.</i>			
Hilton & Co. placer	Live Oak	16 N ..	4 E.
<i>Inyo County.</i>			
Santa Maria silver and lead mine	Cerro Gordo	16 S ..	32 E.
<i>Lake County.</i>			
Hellen quicksilver mine	Lake	10 N ..	8 W.
COLORADO TERRITORY.			
<i>Gilpin County.</i>			
Fisk lode and mill-site	Gregory and Enterprise	3 S ..	72 W.
Fisk lode, (Barker)	Gregory	3 S ..	72 W.
Fisk lode, (Ralston & Burke)	do	3 S ..	72 W.
Kirk lode	Illinois Central	3 S ..	73 W.
Burroughs lode	Nevada	3 S ..	73 W.
Billings lode	Gregory	3 S ..	73 W.
French lode	Russell	3 S ..	73 W.
Trade Wind lode	Mountain House	2 S ..	72 W.
French lode	Russell	3 S ..	73 W.
Louisiana lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Humboldt lode	Gregory	3 S ..	73 W.
Jacques mill site	Nevada	3 S ..	73 W.
Kansas lode, (Ophir Company)	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Gregory lode, (Lippitt & Foster)	Gregory	3 S ..	73 W.
Bates lode and mill site	do	3 S ..	72 W.
Arctic lode	Lake	3 S ..	72 W.
Grand Army lode	Eureka	3 S ..	73 W.
Gregory lode	Gregory	3 S 72	73 W.
Bobtail lode	do	3 S ..	72 W.
Mercer County lode	Nevada	3 S ..	73 W.
Fisk lode, (Lothrop)	Gregory	3 S ..	72 W.
Fisk lode, (Ralston <i>et al.</i>)	do	3 S ..	72 W.
Adaline lode	Central City	3 S ..	73 W.
Pewabic lode and mill site	Russell	3 S ..	73 W.
Pewabic lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Buckeye lode	Nevada	3 S ..	73 W.
Monroe lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Kansas lode and mill-site	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Kansas, or Jones & Matterson Nevada lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Kansas lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Roderick Dhu lode	Illinois Central	3 S ..	73 W.
Fisk lode and mill site	Gregory	3 S ..	73 W.
Bueno lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Federal lode	Russell	3 S ..	73 W.
West Pewabic lode	do	3 S ..	73 W.
Radical lode	Enterprise	3 S ..	72 W.
<i>Park County.</i>			
Dolly Varden lode	Consolidated, Montgomery	(*)	(*)
Clark placer	Fairplay	9 S ..	77 W.
McLaughlin placer	do	9 S ..	77 W.
Clark placer	do	9 S ..	77 W.
Wilson	Consolidated, Montgomery	(*)	(*)
Moynahan & Co. placer	Columbia	9 S ..	78 W.
<i>Boulder County.</i>			
Fifty-nine lode	Gold Hill	1 N ..	72 W.
Maxwell lode	do	1 N ..	72 W.
Knox lode	do	1 N ..	72 W.
Poorman lode	Grand Island	1 S ..	73 W.
Comstock lode	do	1 S ..	73 W.
Trojan lode	do	1 S ..	73 W.
Boulder County lode, (Conger & Sanders)	do	1 S ..	73 W.
Boulder County lode, (McKenzie)	do	1 S ..	73 W.
Federal lode	do	1 S ..	73 W.
<i>Summit County.</i>			
Comstock lode	Snake River	5 S ..	76 W.
Chautauqua lode	do	(*)	(*)

* Unsurveyed.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<i>Clear Creek County.</i>			
Virgin lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	75 W.
Ramage lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Santa Fé lode.....	Idaho and Independent.....	3 S...	73 W.
Saint Jo lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	75 W.
Wincorn lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
Dunderberg lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
William B. Astor, (lode and mill site).....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Bull Dog lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Sacramento lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Lebanon Mining Company mill site.....	Cascade.....	4 S...	73 W.
Charter Oak lode.....	do.....	4 S...	73 W.
Mountain Maid lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	75 W.
John J. Roe lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
Albro lode.....	Morris.....	3 S...	73 W.
Matilda Fletcher lode.....	Upper Union.....	4 S...	74 W.
R. O. Old mill site.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	75 W.
Elmer Faunce mill site.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
National Bank lode.....	Lincoln.....	3 S...	74 W.
Franklin lode.....	Idaho.....	3 S...	73 W.
Lucerne lode.....	do.....	3 S...	73 W.
Hakill lode.....	Spanish Bar.....	3 S...	73 W.
Wilson & Cass mill site.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	74 W.
Simpson lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Rio Grande lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Munsell lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Mendota lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
Tunnel lode No. 5.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Bell Tunnel lode No. 1.....	Griffith Lode.....	4 S...	74 W.
Tunnel lode No. 6.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	74 W.
National lode.....	Argentine.....	(*)	(*)
Philadelphia lode and mill site.....	Lincoln and Empire.....	3 S...	73 W.
Corry City lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	75 W.
Fingal lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
R. O. Old lode and mill site.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
John J. Roe lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
Indigo lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Congress lode.....	do.....	3 S...	74 W.
Highland lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Alpe lode.....	Cascade.....	4 S...	73 W.
Queen lode and mill site.....	Idaho.....	3 S...	73 W.
Ground Hog lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	75 W.
Cape Horn lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
Lake Superior lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Specie.....	Queens.....	4 S...	75 W.
Saint Lawrence lode.....	Griffith.....	4 S...	74 W.
O. K. lode.....	do.....	4 S...	74 W.
Mammoth lode.....	do.....	4 S...	75 W.
MONTANA TERRITORY.			
<i>Lewis and Clarke County.</i>			
Nash & Murphy placer.....	Brown's Silver Creek.....	11 N...	5 W.
Lawrence & Hedges placer.....	Seven Mile.....	10 N...	4 W.
Corbin & Co. placer.....	Union.....	10 N...	3 W.
Gretchell & Childs placer.....	Rattlesnake.....	10 N...	3 W.
Hanser & Co. placer.....	Youngs.....	11 N...	2 W.
Fagan & Co. placer.....	do.....	10 N...	3 W.
Morning Star lode.....	do.....	10 N...	4 W.
Hanser & Co. placer.....	Youngs.....	11 N...	2 W.
Ray & Hale placer.....	Dry Gulch.....	9 N...	4 W.
Behng & Co. placer.....	Greenhorn.....	10 N...	5 W.
Strmest placer.....	Union.....	10 N...	3 W.
Pflanmer and Hoback placer.....	Dry Gulch.....	10 N...	3 W.
Cheesman and Davis placer.....	Helena Hill.....	10 N...	3 W.
<i>Jefferson County.</i>			
Smith placer.....	Lake.....	5 N...	4 W.
Hanser & Co. placer.....	Palo Alto.....	9 N...	2 W.
Hartwell & Co. placer.....	Upper Claney.....	8 N...	4 W.
Neel & Crismon placer.....	Prickly Pear.....	9 N...	3 W.
Diamond lode.....	Union.....	7 N...	1 W.
Legal Tender lode.....	Spring.....	8 N...	3 W.
Cutler placer.....	Big Indian.....	9 N...	3 W.
First National lode.....	Hot Spring.....	8 N...	3 W.
Second National lode.....	do.....	8 N...	3 W.
Mammoth lode.....	do.....	8 N...	3 W.
Hidden Treasure lode.....	Cedar Plain.....	5 N...	1 W.

* Unsurveyed.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
<i>Deer Lodge County.</i>			
Muller & Co. placer	Central and Siberia	3 N..	10 W.
Little Emma lode	Flint Creek	(*)	(*)
Salmon and Cliff Extension No. 2 lodes	do	6 N..	13 W.
O'Rourke & Bill placer	do	12 N..	9 W.
Do	Pencis	10 N..	8 W.
Gem lode	Flint Creek	6 N..	13 W.
Newcomer & Co. placer	Oro Fino	(*)	(*)
J. B. & J. R. Wilson placer	do	13 N..	10 W.
<i>Meagher County.</i>			
Benson & Co. placer	do	10 N..	1 W.
Loyd & Ryan placer	Boulder Bar	10 N..	2 E.
St. John lode	Muscleshell	10 N..	9 E.
Macdonald & Co. placer	do	8 N..	2 & 3 E.
Hall placer	Boulder Bar	10 N..	3 E.
NEVADA.			
<i>Storey County.</i>			
Comstock lode	Virginia	17 N..	21 E.
Williams & Bixler Woodville lode	Gold Hill	16 N..	21 E.
Minerva lode	Virginia	17 N..	21 E.
Virginia lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
Julia lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
La Cata lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
Sarah Ann lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
South extension of the Hale & Norcross lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
Alban lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
McKibben lode	do	17 N..	21 E.
Twin lode	Gold Hill	16 N..	21 E.
Comstock lode, (Keystone claim)	do	16 N..	21 E.
<i>Eureka County.</i>			
Helena Mortimer lode	Eureka	(*)	(*)
Elize Hall	do	(*)	(*)
Hamburg lode	do	(*)	(*)
Richmond lode	do	(*)	(*)
Tip Top lode	do	(*)	(*)
Carson lode	do	(*)	(*)
<i>Esmeralda County.</i>			
Antelope lode	Esmeralda	5 N..	23 E.
Utah lode	do	5 N..	23 E.
Last Chance lode	do	(*)	(*)
Juniata lode	do	(*)	(*)
<i>Lyon County.</i>			
Alhambra lode	Devil's Gate	16 N..	21 E.
Cherokee lode	do	16 N..	21 E.
Marble lode	do	16 N..	21 E.
Mammoth lode	do	16 N..	21 E.
Metropolitan lode	Devil's Gate and Chinatown	16 N..	21 E.
South Comstock lode	Devil's Gate	16 N..	21 E.
Carson lode	Devil's Gate and Chinatown	16 N..	21 E.
Mammoth lode	Devil's Gate	16 N..	21 E.
<i>Humboldt County.</i>			
Virgin lode	Battle Mountain	31 N..	43 E.
Mountain Rock lode	do	31 N..	43 E.
Mary Louisa lode	do	31 N..	43 E.
Star City mill site	Star	31 N..	43 E.
<i>Lander County.</i>			
Bromide lode	Secret Cañon	(*)	(*)
Lord Byron lode	Eureka	(*)	(*)
Tacoma lode	do	(*)	(*)
Ben Biggs lode	Amador	20 N..	44 E.
<i>Nye County.</i>			
State Line lode	Gold Mountain	(*)	(*)
Silver Moon lode	Union	(*)	(*)
Northern Star lode	do	(*)	(*)
Transylvania No. 3, or Buel Highbridge lode	Philadelphia	(*)	(*)
Adirondac lode	Twin River	13 N..	41 E.

* Unsurveyed.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Township.	Range.
White Pine County.			
Bismuth lode.....	White Pine.....	16 N ..	57 E.
Chihuahua lode	do	16 N ..	57 E.
Caledonia lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Bullion No. 1 lode	do	16 N ..	57 E.
Emerald Isle lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Silver Stone lode	Pinto	18 N ..	54 E.
C. O. D. lode	White Pine.....	16 N ..	58 E.
C. T. Fay lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Indianapolis lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
King William lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Gloucester lode.....	do	16 N ..	57 E.
Hays' lode.....	Robinson	(*)	(*)
Great Western lode	Schell Creek.....	(*)	(*)
Saint John del Rey lode	White Pine.....	16 N ..	58 E.
Imperial lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Pogonip lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Glacier lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Black lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Idaho Westerly lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Hemlock lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Genesee lode	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Albany lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
Aultman lode	Robinson	(*)	(*)
Northern Light lode	White Pine.....	16 N ..	57 E.
Nimrod lode.....	do	16 N ..	58 E.
NEW MEXICO.			
Dona Ana County.			
San Augustin	Organ Mountain	22 S. . .	3 E.
OREGON.			
Baker County.			
Green's Discovery lode.....	Rye Valley	(*)	(*)
Cumming's placer	Pioneer.....	(*)	(*)
Estes placer.....	do	9 S. . .	39 E.
Powers placer	Rye Valley	(*)	(*)
Curtis & Co. placer.....	Pioneer	(*)	(*)
Jackson County.			
Cameron placer.....	Sterling.....	39 S. . .	2 W.
Cameron & Co. placer	do	39 S. . .	2 W.
UTAH TERRITORY.			
Salt Lake County.			
Last Chance mine	Little Cottonwood	(*)	(*)
Hiawatha mine.....	do	(*)	(*)
Lady Moorhead lode.....	do	(*)	(*)
Davenport mine.....	Big and Little Cottonwood.....	(*)	(*)
Caledonia mine.....	Little Cottonwood	(*)	(*)
Last Chance lode.....	West Mountain.....	(*)	(*)
Eagle Bird mine.....	do	(*)	(*)
War Eagle lode	American Fork.....	(*)	(*)
Flora Temple lode.....	Little Cottonwood	(*)	(*)
Jacob Astor lode.....	do	(*)	(*)
Circus lode.....	West Mountain	(*)	(*)
Pioneer mine.....	American Fork	(*)	(*)
Pittsburg mine.....	do	(*)	(*)
War Eagle B mine	do	(*)	(*)
Summit County.			
Ontario mine and mill site.....	Uintah	(*)	(*)
Pinyon and Pinyon Extension mine	do	(*)	(*)
Box Elder County.			
Gladstone mine.....	Lucin.....	(*)	(*)
Stanly mine	do	(*)	(*)

* Unsurveyed.

List of mining claims patented during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Name of mine.	Mining district.	Town-ship.	Range.
<i>Tooele County.</i>			
Zella mine.....	Ophir	(*)	(*)
Rockwell mine	do	(*)	(*)
Mountain Tiger mine	do	(*)	(*)
Consolidated Camp Douglas lode	Camp Floyd	(*)	(*)
Trafalgar lode.....	Ophir	(*)	(*)
Great Western and Western Extension Consolidated lode	do	(*)	(*)
Monarch lode	do	(*)	(*)
<i>Beaver County.</i>			
Harrington and Hickory Consolidated lode	North Star.....	(*)	(*)

* Unsurveyed.

25.—BOUNTY LANDS.

Tabular statement No. 9, which forms part of this report, shows the condition of bounty land business under the acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1874. From this it will be seen that the locations for the year ending June 30, 1874, made with military bounty land warrants issued under the aforesaid acts, amount to 131,080 acres. To which should be added the locations made with war-of-1812 warrants, act of 27th July, 1842, calling for 2,080 acres; making a total of 133,160 acres located with military bounty land warrants. The number of warrants examined by this division, and transmitted to the Recorder for patenting, is 1,093.

I desire in this connection to call your attention to the fact that it is ascertained, after careful examination made, that there are now on the files of this Office some 4,739 warrants issued under the acts above named, which have been and are now "suspended" by caveats filed against their satisfaction, either by the Commissioner of Pensions, or individuals, or for valid defects in the assignment or location thereof.

I can suggest no remedy in these cases, inasmuch as the necessary correspondence has been had therein either with the local land officers or with the parties in interest; and all cases are relieved from suspension as soon as the cause therefor is removed, and passed for patenting.

26.—REVOLUTIONARY BOUNTY LAND SCRIP.

The locations made with this class of scrip amount to 2,128 acres. The amount of such scrip issued is 1,172 acres. The number of claims now pending for such scrip under the act of August 31, 1852, is 329. And the amount of land included therein is 112,578 acres.

The delay in satisfying these claims is owing to the fact that nearly all the warrants upon which the same are founded were issued to residents of the Southern States, the heirs of officers and soldiers of the Virginia line in the war of the Revolution, and that from the lapse of time and separation and death of parties interested, occasioned by the late rebellion, the "present proprietorship" cannot be satisfactorily established without very great difficulty. In addition to which, by the decision of the Department, of date December 23, 1869, the joint resolution of Congress, approved March 2, 1867, "prohibiting payment by any officer of the Government to any person not known to have been opposed to the rebellion and in favor of its suppression," was held to apply to all

applications for revolutionary bounty land scrip. Every perfected claim has been satisfied.

The number of claims pending for patent for lands in the Virginia military district, Ohio, is 61; and these call for 13,247 acres. All of these cases have been "suspended" on account of caveats filed or defects in the title, of which facts the claimants have been duly advised.

The number of warrants the assignments of which have been approved is 219. The number of certified copies of patents, &c., issued is 208.

The only decision of the Department affecting the operations of the Office was made February 19, 1874, in the case of Roderick Rutland, on appeal from the ruling of this Office, in which it was held, in affirmance of the Commissioner's opinion, that where a military bounty land warrant is regular on its face, though in reality improperly obtained from the warrantee, and located upon a forged assignment, and the location patented to innocent parties, without protest or notice of loss from the rightful owner, the patent will not be declared void, and no relief can be afforded except through the proper legal tribunals.

The decision of the Department, affirming Commissioner's opinion in the case, is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., February 19, 1874.

SIR: I have considered the appeal of Roderick Rutland from your decision of September 27, 1873, in the matter of his application invoking the aid of the Department to place him in the enjoyment of certain alleged rights under a military land-warrant issued to him under the act of March 3, 1855, and asserted to have been forcibly taken from him, and, without his knowledge and upon forged endorsement, located on certain land of the United States in the State of Missouri.

Admitting the statements of the claimant to be true, I am of the opinion that he forfeited all right to the protection of your Office by his own laches in the matter, in this, that he did not notify your Office of the loss, or take any steps whatever for the protection of his rights or the prevention of fraud for eight years after the loss occurred. *Vigilantibus et non dormientibus serviunt leges.* The assignment of the warrant and its location, as shown by your records, were *prima facie* regular and valid; no objection to the perfection of the location was made by any one, and in the regular course of business the same was passed to patent and actually patented three years before the claimant ever notified the Department of his loss or took any steps whatever to protect his rights.

I agree with you that the application, which is in effect to have the patent declared void, should be rejected. I think the remedy, if any there be, is in the courts. Your decision is *affirmed*, and the papers transmitted herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

HON. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner General Land Office.

27.—AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

The locations made with agricultural college scrip during the past fiscal year cover 112,932.98 acres, and the number of pieces of said scrip examined and passed for patenting 4,050, requiring for their satisfaction 648,000 acres. Under the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, authorizing the issue of duplicate agricultural land scrip where the original has been lost or destroyed, the following rules and regulations to carry the same into effect were submitted to the Department and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, to wit:

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE SCRIP.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, September 16, 1874.

AN ACT to authorize the issue of duplicate agricultural land scrip where the original has been lost or destroyed.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act of Congress of the twenty-third day

of June, eighteen hundred and sixty, relating to the re-issue of land-warrants in certain cases, be, and the same are hereby, extended so as to include the re-issue of agricultural-college land-scrip lost, canceled, or destroyed without the fault of the owner thereof, under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe.

"Approved June 20, 1874."

The act of Congress approved June 23, 1860, referred to in, and made a part of, the said law of June 20, 1874, is as follows, viz :

"AN ACT to authorize the re-issue of land warrants in certain cases, and for other purposes.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever it shall appear that any certificate or warrant, issued in pursuance of any law of the United States granting bounty land, has been lost or destroyed, whether the same had been sold and assigned by the warrantee or not, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to cause a new certificate or warrant of like tenor to be issued in lieu thereof; which new certificate or warrant may be assigned, located, and patented in like manner as other certificates or warrants for bounty land are now authorized by law to be assigned, located, and patented; and in all cases where warrants have been or may be re-issued, the original warrant, in whosever hands it may be, shall be deemed and be held to be null and void, and the assignment thereof, if any there be, fraudulent; and no patent shall ever issue for any land located therewith, unless such presumption of fraud in the assignment be removed by due proof that the same was executed by the warrantee in good faith and for a valuable consideration.

"SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the said Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying this act into effect as he may deem necessary and proper in order to protect the Government against imposition and fraud by persons claiming the benefit of this act; and all laws and parts of laws for the punishment of false swearing and frauds against the United States are hereby made applicable to false swearing and frauds under this act.

"Approved June 23, 1860."

To carry into effect the said acts so far as the same relate to agricultural college land scrip, the following rules and regulations are prescribed :

1st. Whenever any piece of such scrip has failed to reach the hands of the party entitled to receive it, and to whom it was sent, or has been lost, canceled, or destroyed without the fault of the owner thereof, after having been received, in order to prevent the issuing of a patent to a fraudulent holder of the same, the actual owner must at once file in this office a caveat, in the form of an affidavit, duly authenticated, setting forth the nature of his title to the scrip, and the particulars as to its loss, cancellation, or destruction, and giving his post office address.

2d. The applicant must give public notice of the facts in the case, at least once a week for six successive weeks, in some newspaper of general circulation published at or nearest the place to which the scrip was directed, or where the loss, cancellation, or destruction occurred. In such publication (a copy of which must be furnished with the affidavit of the publisher as to its due appearance) the intention must also be expressed of applying to the Commissioner of the General Land Office for a re-issue of such scrip, which must be described by number, and the name of the State given to which the same was issued.

3d. The filing of the caveat and the advertisement of the loss, cancellation, or destruction being only preliminary steps toward the observance of these regulations, the owner of such scrip must file, as soon after the discovery of such accidents as practicable, his declaration, under oath, and duly authenticated, setting forth fully and distinctly the time, place, and circumstances of the loss, cancellation, or destruction, and that he has never sold, assigned, nor voluntarily alienated his right in and to the same.

4th. In cases where a re-issue of scrip is claimed on the ground of the non-receipt of the original thereof, the agent or person to whom it was transmitted must unite with the claimant, or make a separate affidavit as to its non-reception.

5th. If the applicant for the re-issue is not the person to whom the scrip was originally assigned by the proper State authorities, but claims to be the owner thereof by subsequent purchase for a valuable consideration, he must give the name and residence of the original assignee, the name and residence of the party of whom he purchased, and, as far as he may know or can ascertain, the name and residence of each of the several assignors through whom the title to the scrip was conveyed to him from the original assignee, and produce satisfactory evidence in proof of each and all his statements in reference thereto.

6th. Whenever the applicant establishes a satisfactory title to the scrip for which a

re-issue is claimed, and such re-issue shall be made, a certificate will be indorsed thereon, signed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that the claimant is entitled to assign or locate the same; such transfer to be made in the same manner and form as military bounty land warrants are authorized by existing laws, rules, and regulations to be assigned,

7th. The identity of the claimant must be satisfactorily established, and the credibility of every affiant must be duly certified to by the magistrate administering the oaths, and his official character and signature must be shown by the certificate of the clerk of the proper court or county, under the seal thereof.

No scrip will be re-issued until after the expiration of three months from the date of the filing of the application therefor in this Office, and not then if it shall appear that the original scrip is in existence and uncanceled.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
September 16, 1874.

Approved :

B. R. COWEN,
Acting Secretary.

28.—ACTION OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE UNDER ACT OF APRIL 5, 1872.

The following circular of instructions was transmitted to registers and receivers for their guidance in the location of certain scrip issued conformably to a special act of Congress approved April 5, 1872, and more particularly described on page 21 of this report, to wit:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, June 17, 1874.

To Registers and Receivers of United States Land-Offices :

GENTLEMEN: In receiving applications to file or locate scrip issued by this Office to Thomas B. Valentine, under the act of April 5, 1872, you will be governed by the following instructions :

First. You will observe that, by the terms of the said act, and by the face of the scrip itself, that scrip is applicable to any "unoccupied and unappropriated public lands of the United States not mineral."

Second. The scrip may be located by the said Thomas B. Valentine or his legal assignees. (Form of assignment annexed.)

Third. The scrip is in forty-acre pieces, and is required to be located in the same manner as are military bounty land warrants, viz, each piece must apply to a separate forty-acre subdivision, be accompanied by a separate application, and receive a separate register's and receiver's number.

Fourth. When an immaterial excess of area occurs in the subdivision sought to be located, the applicant will be required to pay for such excess in cash, at the Government price per acre, and the receiver will issue an excess receipt therefor, and account for the same as in similar cases of military bounty land locations. The register, in such cases, will append to the application his official statement, in red ink, that — acres (the excess) of said tract have been paid for, per receiver's receipt No. —.

Fifth. When application is made to file the said scrip upon unsurveyed land, a description by metes and bounds, together with a map or diagram of the tract applied for, must be filed with the application. In such cases, the scrip, with the accompanying papers as aforesaid, will be retained in the careful custody of the receiver until such time as the township embracing the tract applied for shall be surveyed. Within three months from the date of the receipt by the register of the official plat of survey of the said township, the party who may have filed the said scrip will be required to appear before you and designate upon the official plat the specific subdivision embraced in the said filing, whereupon the location thereof will be consummated; and thereafter all the papers in the case will be transmitted to this Office with your regular monthly returns. Should the applicant fail to so appear within the specified three months, you will immediately thereafter proceed to adjust the filing yourselves, as nearly as may be practicable, by the map and description filed by the party, and forward the same to this Office as aforesaid. If you are unable to determine the locality of the land in the public surveys, you will report the fact, forwarding therewith all the papers in the case for my action. After a piece of the said scrip shall have been filed upon an unsurveyed tract, you will in no event allow the party to amend the description or diagram, or to reclaim the scrip, without express instructions from this Office.

Sixth. The records of your proceedings in locating the said scrip and your official

returns of the same are to be kept entirely separate and distinct from other sales entries, and locations of public lands. At the close of each month you will make a separate official return of the scrip located during that month, with all the papers on file connected with such location, accompanied by a monthly abstract, as in the case of military warrant locations. You will also, at the end of each month, report, in an abstract similar to those used in cases of pre-emption filings, the numbers of such scrip as may have been filed during that month upon unsurveyed lands, together with the names of the parties filing the same, and the precise date of filing each piece.

Seventh. The fees of the register and receiver for the filing and location of the said scrip will be fifty cents to each officer on each piece of scrip filed, and the same amount on each piece located.

Eighth. The applications, certificates, and abstracts provided for military bounty land warrant locations will be used for this scrip, care being taken to first correct, in writing, the style and title and date of act governing the same. For reports of filings of the same the abstracts provided for declaratory statements under the pre-emption laws will be used, with the necessary corrections in writing.

Respectfully,

W. W. CURTIS,
Acting Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, June 26, 1874.

Approved :

C. DELANO,
Secretary.

Form of assignment.

For and in consideration of the sum of _____ dollars, to me in hand paid, I, Thomas B. Valentine, of _____, in the county of _____ and State of _____, to whom the within special certificate of location E, No. —, was issued, do hereby sell and assign unto _____, of _____ county, and State of _____, and to his heirs and assigns forever, the said special certificate of location E, No. —, and I do hereby authorize him to locate the same and receive a patent for the land so located.

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____, A. D. 187—.

Attest :

_____.

_____.

(Two witnesses.)

STATE OF _____, COUNTY OF _____, ss.

On this _____ day of _____, A. D. eighteen hundred and seventy —, before me, _____, a notary public in and for said county, personally appeared Thomas B. Valentine, known to me to be the person whose name is subscribed to the within instrument, and he duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office, in the _____ of _____, the day and year in this certificate first above written.

29.—RAILROADS.

In the adjustment of land grants for railroad purposes considerable progress has been made. In July, 1872, a division was organized in this Office to which all questions growing out of the adjustment of railroad grants are now referred for examination. Prior to that time these questions had been adjusted in connection with other branches of business. This resulted in complications and delays which are obviated by the new arrangement.

The examination of settlers' claims in conflict with those of railroad companies forms a large part of the business of the new division.

Under the ruling of the Department made in 1871, known as the Boyd decision, this class of claims is largely increased.

By the former practice, of treating all reversions of alternate sections within railroad limits as inuring to railroads, the only question relating to settlement likely to arise was determined by the date of its inception. If the settlement was made prior to withdrawal, and the requirements of the pre-emption law had been complied with, the claimant was

permitted to acquire title. Upon his abandonment, at any period, of his right, the land passed to the use of the grant.

But since that decision the adjustment is no longer narrowed to the question of the right of the first settler, or homestead claimant, to consummate title. The time when the right of the railroad attached must be ascertained, and the right of the parties is to be determined by the exact status of the land at that time. If the party originating the claim still holds the right to consummate title, he is permitted to make an entry. If, however, he abandoned his claim prior to the time the railroad right attached, the lands are awarded to the railroad when it fully complies with the conditions of the grant. If the abandonment was subsequent to such time, the land reverts to the United States, and is again subject to appropriation under the pre-emption and homestead laws.

Hearings for the investigation of these conflicting claims have accordingly been ordered, and trials are in constant progress before district officers for their settlement. Upwards of sixteen hundred cases of conflict have been entered upon the dockets of this Office, of which about three-fourths have been decided, and about one hundred have been examined and remanded for further hearing, the testimony not being sufficiently explicit to justify an award.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at the December term, 1872, decided, in the case of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company *vs.* John H. Prescott, that the requirement of the act of July 2, 1864, providing for the payment of the costs of survey, extends to the lands granted by act of July 1, 1862, within ten miles of the Pacific Railroad and branches. Modified instructions to meet this construction of the law have been issued.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, there have been certified for railroad purposes 3,264,314.42 acres, a decrease as compared with the amount certified the year previous of 3,819,222.15 acres.

The reports of construction received during the year aggregate 719 miles, which, added to the entire length of constructed road previously reported under the land grant system, amount to 12,766 miles, distributed as follows:

States and Territories.	Miles.	States and Territories.	Miles.
Missouri.....	703	Nebraska.....	832
Alabama.....	700	Washington.....	106
Mississippi.....	406	Utah.....	255
Louisiana.....	152	Dakota.....	196
Michigan.....	945	Colorado.....	298
Arkansas.....	516	Montana.....	.....
Florida.....	203	Arizona.....	.....
Iowa.....	1,580	Idaho.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	354	Wyoming.....	400
California.....	686	Indian.....	155
Minnesota.....	1,745	Alaska.....	.....
Oregon.....	200	Texas, (where there are no public lands).....	220
Kansas.....	1,654	Total.....	12,766
Nevada.....	460		

In their appropriate place in this report will be found carefully prepared tables, showing the condition of the adjustment for the various land grant roads up to the close of the fiscal year.

There has been no material change in the rulings and decisions governing the adjustment of railroad claims during the year, and I therefore do not deem it necessary to introduce reports of cases in this connection.

An important question has been for some years before the courts and

the Executive Departments respecting the reversion of lands to the General Government upon failure to complete a road in whose aid a grant has been made within the time prescribed by the granting act, where a reversion is provided for in case of such failure.

This question relates to the mode of enforcing the forfeiture, and particularly to the inquiry whether or not it is essential that a congressional judicial declaration of forfeiture be made to restore the lands not earned by the grantee to the public domain for disposition as other public lands. I therefore append, in this connection a very elaborate and well considered opinion of the honorable Attorney General of the United States, rendered on the 6th of August, 1874, touching the subject under consideration in its relation to legislative grants of this kind, and affecting what is known as the Saint Croix and Lake Superior Railroad, in the State of Wisconsin:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, August 6, 1874.

SIR: Your communication of the 24th of August, 1872, in regard to the land-grant made by Congress to the State of Wisconsin, in aid of a railroad from Saint Croix River or Lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, requests my opinion upon the question whether you are "authorized to declare the said grant to be forfeited, and to order the restoration of the granted lands to settlement and to market."

The grant referred to is that contained in the act of June 3, 1856, (11 Stat. at L., 20.) the provisions whereof, so far as material to the subject matter of the inquiry, are the following: By the first section of the act it is provided "that there be, and is hereby, granted to the State of Wisconsin, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a railroad" from and to the points above mentioned, "every alternate section of land designated by odd numbers for six sections in width on each side of said roads respectively. But in case it shall appear that the United States have, when the lines or routes of said roads are definitely fixed, sold any sections or parts thereof granted as aforesaid, or that the right of pre-emption has attached to the same, then it shall be lawful for any agent or agents, to be appointed by the governor of the State, to select, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, from the lands of the United States nearest to the tier of sections above specified, so much land, in alternate sections or parts of sections, as shall be equal to such lands as the United States have sold or otherwise appropriated, or to which the right of pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, which lands (thus selected in lieu of those sold and to which pre-emption has attached as aforesaid, together with the sections and parts of sections designated by odd numbers as aforesaid, and appropriated as aforesaid) shall be held by the State of Wisconsin for the use and purposes as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the lands to be so located shall in no case be further than fifteen miles from the line of the roads in each case, and selected for and on account of said roads: *Provided further*, That the lands hereby granted shall be exclusively applied in the construction of that road for which it was granted and selected, and shall be disposed of only as the work progresses, and the same shall be applied to no other purpose whatsoever." The third section declares that the lands "granted to said State shall be subject to the disposal of the legislature thereof for the purposes aforesaid, and no other."

The fourth section provides "that the lands hereby granted to said State shall be disposed of by the said State only in the manner following; that is to say, that a quantity of land not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, and included within a continuous length of twenty miles of roads, respectively, may be sold; and when the governor of said State shall certify to the Secretary of the Interior that any twenty continuous miles of either of said roads are completed, then another like quantity of lands hereby granted may be sold, and so from time to time until said roads are completed; and if said roads are not completed within ten years, NO FURTHER SALES SHALL BE MADE, AND THE LAND UNSOLD SHALL REVERT TO THE UNITED STATES."

By the fifth section of the act of May 5, 1864, (13 Stat. at L., 67,) the time fixed and limited for the completion of the said railroad in the act of June 3, 1856, was extended to a period of five years from and after the passage of the former act; in other words, until the 6th of May, 1869.

You inform me that the road was not completed at the date last named, and that since then efforts have been made to obtain from Congress an extension of time for its completion, but that they have failed. You also inform me that all of the public lands lying within the limits of the said grant were withdrawn from settlement and market soon after it was made, and that these lands have so remained up to the present time.

Recurring to the provisions of the act of 1856 above set forth, it will be seen that though the grant made by that act is in terms a grant *in presenti*, yet that until the

line or route of the road described therein becomes "definitely fixed" the grant is, nevertheless, in the nature of a *float*.

The definite fixing of the road, however, has long since taken place, and the grant thus been located.

Upon the definite fixing of the road the grant immediately attached to the alternate sections designated by odd numbers lying within the "six-mile limits" which had not been previously pre-empted, sold, or otherwise appropriated, and with respect to the lands lying within the "indemnity limits," it attached to such sections as may have been made by the agents of the State in lieu of those sold or subject to pre-emption immediately upon the approval thereof by the Secretary of the Interior. After the grant attached to any particular section or parcel of land, either within the six-mile limits or within the indemnity limits, the State at once became seized of the same by force of the statute alone; but such seizing was only for the use and purpose specified in the statute, viz, for aiding in the construction of the railroad mentioned.

By the terms of the grant the lands were to be applied to that purpose exclusively, and disposed of by the State only as the work progressed, and their disposition was, besides, required to be made only in the mode prescribed by the statute. That mode was this: A quantity of land within a continuous length of twenty miles of road, not exceeding one hundred and twenty sections, was, in the first place, authorized to be sold; then, upon the governor of the State certifying to the Secretary of the Interior that any continuous twenty miles of the road is completed, another like quantity was authorized to be sold, and so on until the completion of the road.

But, as has already been shown, the grant provides that if the road is not completed within a stated period "*no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.*" And, inasmuch as this provision places a qualification upon the grant, its effect will now be considered in connection with the subject under examination.

The provision just adverted to seems to contain two conditions, one affecting the *power to dispose* of the land by the grantee, and the other affecting the *title* of the grantee to the land.

By the one, upon the happening of the contingency referred to, (viz, the non-completion of the road within the time limited,) the authority of the State to dispose of the land is, I think, *ipso facto* determined. The language of the provision is, that in that case "*no further sales shall be made*"—terms which amount to a direct and positive *prohibition* of any sale of the land thenceforth by the State—and I cannot conceive that anything more is required in order that such prohibition may take effect than the mere failure to complete the road within the period limited. This position is strengthened by some remarks of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Rice vs. Railroad Company*, (1 Black, 381,) made in reference to a similar authority determinable upon the non-fulfillment of a condition, the authority here alluded to being that conferred by section 4 of the act of June 29, 1854, entitled "An act to aid the Territory of Minnesota in the construction of a railroad therein." After adverting to the period fixed in that section for the completion of the contemplated improvement, the court, in the case above cited, observes: "Ten years were allowed for the purpose, and if the work was not completed within that time, then the power of the Territory to dispose of the lands was to cease, without any further action on the part of Congress."

By the other condition, upon the happening of the same contingency, *the land then remaining unsold* is to revert to the United States. Here the grant makes provision for a conditional divesting of the title to such land out of the grantee (the State) and revesting the same in the grantor, (the United States,) and the question now arises whether this change of ownership takes place immediately upon default in the condition by virtue of that provision alone, and without any act on the part of the grantor, or whether some act of the latter showing an intention to take advantage of the default is necessary first to be done in order to defeat the title of the grantee.

There are authorities which draw a distinction between the operation of conditions of this kind in legislative grants and the operation of similar conditions in grants made by private parties. Thus it has been held that where an estate is conveyed by the deed of an individual, subject to be defeated by the breach of a condition-subsequent, if the condition is broken it is necessary that the grantor or person authorized to take advantage of it should either enter or do some other act equally effectual in order to divest the estate; but that where an estate is granted by a legislative act, subject to forfeiture by the happening of some future event, if the event occur no act is necessary to be done in order to revert the estate in the Government, it reverting immediately upon the happening of the contingency. (*Kennedy vs. McCartney*, 4 Port., 157; see also *Gill vs. Taylor*, 3 Port., 185; *University of Alabama vs. Winston*, 5 Stew. and Port., 25; *et seq.*; *Rogers vs. Rawlings*, 8 Port., 325; *Crommelin vs. Minter*, 9 Ala., 592; 2 Wash. on Real Prop., par. 24, p. 524.)

Congress has also employed language in reference to a conditional land grant similar to the one under consideration, which apparently favors the view expressed in the latter clause of the preceding paragraph. In the first section of the act of July 28, 1866,

(14 Stat. at L., 338,) reviving the grant made to the States of Arkansas and Missouri by the act of February 9, 1853, (10 Stat. at L., 155,) to aid in the construction of a certain railroad, it is provided that "all the lands therein granted *which reverted to the United States* under the provisions of said act" of 1853 shall be "subject to the uses and trusts in all respects as they were before and at the time such reversion took effect."

The period limited for the completion of the road just referred to had expired in 1863, and the condition of the grant was then unfulfilled.

Nothing appears to have been done by the Government to defeat the title of the grantees between that time and the passage of the act of 1866, and yet in this act Congress obviously assumes that the United States has already become re-invested with the title of the lands. Indeed, the mere passing of the act *reviving* the former grant would seem to proceed on the supposition that the title or interest imparted by such grant had previously ceased to exist. Other instances in which Congress has *revived* grants of the same character are found in the acts of April 10, 1869, and March 3, 1871, (16 Stat. at L., 45, 580,) renewing certain grants to the State of Alabama. These acts, together with the act of 1866, in which the language quoted above is used, certainly look as if Congress at the time of their enactment regarded the *reversion* of the lands to the United States, under the conditions in the grants therein referred to, as having actually taken place upon the non-fulfillment of the condition simply.

On the other hand, there is authority favoring the opposite view, namely, that in a legislative grant of lands upon condition-subsequent, similar to the conditions just mentioned, the lands do not *ipso facto* revert in the Government by the mere default in the condition, but that some act on the part of the Government manifesting an intention to take advantage of the default is essential to the defeat of the title of the grantee. I refer to the recent case of *Schulenburg et al. vs. Harriwan*, reported in 2 Dillon, 392. This authority is entitled to great weight here by reason of the eminence of the judges who gave the opinion, and also from the circumstance that the opinion was given in a case involving the construction of the very grant now under examination.

The case just cited was an action of replevin to recover a quantity of saw-logs, which was originally brought in the district court of the first judicial district of the State of Minnesota, in 1871, and afterward removed to the circuit court of the United States for the district of Minnesota.

The logs had been cut by the plaintiffs during the logging season of 1870-'71, upon odd sections of the lands granted by Congress to the State of Wisconsin by the aforesaid act of June 3, 1856, to aid in the construction of a railroad from Saint Croix River or Lake to Lake Superior and to Bayfield; but they had been subsequently seized by, and at the time of bringing the suit were still in possession of, the defendant, an agent of the State of Wisconsin, as the property of that State. It was admitted on the trial that no part of said railroad had ever been constructed; and the plaintiffs, among other things, claimed that the title to the lands on which the logs were cut had previous to the cutting reverted to the United States by reason of the failure to complete the road within the time limited, which expired on the 5th of May, 1869.

The court, however, ruled "that the lands had not reverted to the United States, there having been no judicial proceeding, no act of Congress, and no other act of the General Government to take advantage of the failure to build the railroad or to declare the forfeiture." Moreover, Congress has, in three instances that have come under my notice, passed acts declaring forfeited lands which had been granted for similar purposes and upon similar conditions to the above, long after the happening of a default in the condition of the grant; and this legislation *seemingly* rests on the assumption that such default did not *ipso facto* determine the title of the grantee to the lands. The first of these is the act of July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana to aid in constructing a railroad therein," (16 Stat. at L., 277.) The next is the act of April 15, 1874, entitled "An act to forfeit to the United States certain lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad Company to aid in constructing a railroad from the town of Folsom to the town of Placerville, in the State of California;" and the third is the act of June 15, 1874, entitled "An act to forfeit certain public lands granted to the Stockton and Copperopolis Railroad, in the State of California." Still in all of these acts the grants referred to are stated to have "expired by limitation," from which it might be inferred that Congress at least regarded those *grants* as having *ipso facto* determined by the default in the conditions contained therein, for the language in the acts expressing that the grants had "expired by limitation" obviously means that they had terminated by the failure to build the roads within the time fixed in the conditions; or, in other words, by the non-fulfillment of the conditions.

The view advanced in the case last referred to (the case in 2 Dillon, *supra*) seems to be founded on the doctrine of conditions at the common law, according to which, where an estate was granted upon a condition-subsequent, the breach of the condition did not *ipso facto* revert the estate in the grantor, but only gave him a right to resume it, which might be enforced or waived, at his election. Hence, if he wanted to take advantage of the breach, it was necessary that some act should be done by him manifesting his

intention to resume the estate; and the act required in such case was an entry, or what in law was equivalent thereto. No estate of freehold could be created at the common law without livery, and the rule was that where an estate began by livery it could only be avoided by some act *in pais* of equal notoriety. An entry was consequently necessary to determine an estate of freehold for condition broken, even when the estate was to become absolutely void on breach; because, whatever might be the terms of the condition, the grantor had nothing until entry made. It was also a rule that where an entry was necessary in the case of a common person an "inquest of office" was necessary in the case of the Crown. But this rule does not appear to have been deemed applicable to cases where the Crown became entitled to resume lands granted by the British colonial authorities on condition subsequent in consequence of the failure of the grantees to perform the conditions. The proper manner of making such resumption, as it seems from high authority, was simply by making new grants to such as were willing to accept them. (See a joint opinion given by the attorney and solicitor generals, Sir Dudley Ryder and Sir William Murray, afterward Lord Mansfield, in Forsyth's "Cases and Opinions on Court Law," p. 145.)

Inquest of office, or "office," as it is sometimes termed, was an inquiry made, through the medium of a jury, by the sheriff, coroner, or escheater, *virtute officii*, or by writ to them sent for that purpose, or by commissioners especially appointed, concerning any matter that entitled the Crown to the possession of lands or tenements, goods or chattels. It was of two kinds, one of which was an office of *entitling*. This was to vest the estate and possession of land, &c., in the King where he had only right or title before, and the other was an office of *instruction*. This took place where the estate of the land, &c., was lawfully in the King before, but the particularity of the land, &c., did not appear of record, the object being to instruct the King of the certainty of the land, so that it might be put in charge. (See Vin. Abr., vol. 16, p. 79.)

I am not aware of the existence of any law of the United States making provisions for inquests or offices of this sort; and in the absence of such law there is manifestly much stronger ground for holding the aforesaid rule of the common law as to the necessity of an office to be inapplicable to cases where the Government becomes entitled to resume lands granted by Congress on condition for default in the condition, than there was in considering it inapplicable to the cases on which the opinion just cited was given.

It seems to me, however, that there is a very great difference between a legislative grant of a freehold estate upon condition-subsequent and a grant of such an estate by an individual upon a similar condition, where the doctrines of the common law prevail. In the latter case, the condition in the grant cannot be made to operate otherwise than in subordination to the rules of the common law; and hence, even though it were to provide in positive terms that the estate should be absolutely void and cease on breach, yet the estate would nevertheless be voidable only, and would continue in the grantee after the breach until defeated by entry; whereas in the former case the condition in the grant can be made to operate contrary to and irrespective of the rules of the common law, if that should be thought expedient by the legislature. So that the question whether the breach of a condition-subsequent in a statutory grant voids the estate and at once reverts it in the Government, or whether the estate becomes merely voidable by the breach, as at common law, and continues thereafter in the grantee until it is in some legal mode resumed by the Government, is simply one of interpretation. If by the provision in such grant it plainly appears that the legislature intended that the estate should absolutely determine upon the breach of the condition, that intention must be deemed decisive of the question. Thus, where a forfeiture is given by statute, the period when the forfeiture vests depends entirely upon the construction of the statute, though at the common law a forfeiture does not vest in the Government until some legal step is taken for the assertion of its right, since the rules of the common law may be dispensed with by the legislature, and the thing forfeited may either vest immediately or on the performance of some particular act, according to the legislative will. (See *United States vs. Grundy*, 3 Cranch, 351.) Now, with respect to the grant of lands to the State of Wisconsin, at present before me, when it is taken into consideration that those lands were granted (not for such uses and purposes in general as the State might choose to appropriate them to, but) for a specified object, namely, to aid in the construction of a certain railroad, and by the express terms of the grant were required to be disposed of by the State for that object exclusively; that they were, moreover, required to be disposed of only as the work progressed, under certain restrictions both as to the quantity and the location of the land to be sold; and that upon the happening of a certain contingency (*viz*, the non-completion of the road within a stated period) the power of the State to make any disposition of such of the lands as then remained undisposed of was to cease, thus, up to this point, leaving in the State but a naked title thereto, stripped of all right of alienating the lands or of appropriating them to any use or purpose whatever; when these features of the grant (and especially the latter) are considered, it could hardly be regarded as a forced construction of the further provision contained in the grant, which in substance declares that, upon the

happening of the same contingency above mentioned, the lands then remaining unsold shall also revert to the grantor. I repeat, it could hardly be regarded as a forced construction of such provision to hold that it operated *per se* to put an end to the title of the State to the unsold lands immediately upon the happening of said contingency and to revest these lands in the United States. For it may have occurred to Congress that, after the power of the State to dispose of or appropriate the land to any use or purpose once ceased, neither the interests of the State nor those of the United States would be subserved by a continuance of the naked title in the former; and, thus viewing the matter, it would seem to be quite natural for Congress to provide—and the terms actually employed in the grant are not inconsistent with an intention so to provide—that when *that power* determined, the *title* of the State should also determine, and the land thereupon become revested in the United States, without any further action on the part of the latter. The clause in the grant providing for a conditional determination of the power of the State to dispose of the land, and also for a conditional determination of the title of the State to the land, reads: “If said roads are not completed within ten years, no further sales shall be made, and the land unsold shall revert to the United States.” As the *determination* in both cases is there made to depend upon the same contingency, in terms of exactly the same import (grammatically considered) in regard to the *time* of its accomplishment, the inference might fairly be drawn that it was intended to transpire and become completed in both cases at the same moment. And here I may again refer to the opinion of the court in *Rice vs. Railroad Company*, cited above, where, in the sentence immediately following the remarks hereinbefore quoted therefrom, will be found language which, taken in connection with these remarks, would seem to support this view. It is very clear that, under the above construction of the provisions for a conditional revesting of the lands in the United States, the lands unsold at the time of the default in the condition must necessarily be considered as having *then* become re-united to the public domain and subject to the laws relating thereto.

But assuming, as I do for present purposes, that the interpretation of that provision given by the court in the above cited case of *Schulenburg vs. Harriman*, (*viz.*, that by such provision the lands did not, in the mere fault in the condition, *ipso facto* revert to the Government, but that some act on the part of the latter showing an intention to take advantage of the default was also necessary to effect that result,) is correct, the inquiry now presents itself as to the nature of the act required on the part of the Government to resume the lands.

In that case the decision of the court that the lands had not reverted is put on the ground (to state it in the language of the court) of “there having been no judicial proceeding, no act of Congress, and *no other act* of the General Government to take advantage of the failure to build the railroad or to declare the forfeiture.” The “other act” here referred to would seem to be an act proceeding from some department of the Government besides either the judicial or the legislative department, inasmuch as both judicial and legislative action are already enumerated by the court; and as there is but one other department, the executive, it may therefore be understood to be an act of the latter, so that, by fair implication from the language used by the court, an executive act would appear to have been regarded by it as sufficient to take advantage of the non-fulfillment of the condition for the purpose of revesting the lands in the Government.

The doctrine of the court apparently is that, as between the State of Wisconsin and the claimant of the logs cut upon the lands granted to the former by the United States, though the condition on which the grant was made had failed prior to the cutting of the logs, yet, as the United States had never taken any steps, through either its judicial, legislative, or executive departments, to resume the lands, the title thereto must be deemed to remain still in the State. Accordingly, the information received by you, (to which reference is made in your communication,) to the effect that the court in that case held that the breach of the condition could be taken advantage of and the lands be resumed by act of Congress *only*, does not seem to be well founded.

We have seen that in the grant under consideration Congress has declared that certain of the lands thereby granted should revert to the Government in a certain contingency. As this provision contains nothing indicative of a contrary intention, there is certainly strong ground for the presumption that it was intended to be *of itself* efficient for the accomplishment of what is expressed therein, without being supplemented by further legislative action directed to the same end; and, furthermore, that the will of Congress thereby declared was meant to be carried out in this as in other cases, (the duty being purely administrative in its character,) through the executive branch of the Government, with the aid of the judiciary when the intervention of the latter should become necessary. But I do not perceive that any necessity exists here for recourse to such aid. At common law an act *in pais* was sufficient to resume an estate forfeited for conditions broken; it was not required to have the forfeiture first judicially ascertained. So, in the present case, the lands may be resumed, as it seems to me, by any appropriate action on the part of the executive branch of the Government,

without previously obtaining a judicial declaration of forfeiture; and I think that an order issued by your Department restoring the lands to settlement and to market would be a proper mode of resuming them, and adequate for the purpose. That it is competent to your Department to issue such order I entertain no doubt.

The following is a *résumé* of the general conclusions at which I have arrived touching the subject submitted:

1. The operation of conditions-subsequent in congressional grants of public lands does not depend upon the rules of the common law applicable to such conditions, but upon the intention of Congress, as gathered from the language employed in the grant itself.

2. Hence, whether the non-fulfillment of the condition in the Wisconsin land grant act of June 3, 1856, (viz, that if the road is not completed within a certain period, so much of the granted lands as might then remain unsold by the State should revert to the United States,) *ipso facto* avoids the title of the State to the unsold lands and re-vests the same in the United States, or whether it merely renders such title voidable and liable to be defeated thereafter when the United States by some act manifest their desire to resume the lands, is purely a question of statutory interpretation.

3. Looking at the whole of that act, and taking into consideration the peculiar features of the grant contained therein, the particular provision in which the aforesaid condition is found may reasonably be construed to have the effect, *proprio vigore*, of avoiding the title of the State and of re-uniting the unsold lands to the public domain of the United States immediately upon the non-fulfillment of the condition.

4. Yet assuming (as is done here for the purposes of this case) the correct construction of such a provision to be that the lands do not, by the non-fulfillment of the condition, *ipso facto* revert to the United States, but that some action on the part of the latter showing an intention to take advantage of the default is necessary *besides*, in order to re-vest the lands therein, an act of the executive branch of the Government would seem to be sufficient for the accomplishment of that result.

5. Such an order may consist simply in the promulgation of an order restoring the lands to settlement and to market, which order it is competent to the Secretary of the Interior to issue.

I may add that the view last expressed appears to furnish an answer to the question propounded by you in terms so direct and explicit as to render a more formal one from me unnecessary.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. WILLIAMS,
Attorney General.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

30.—SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Under the acts of Congress granting swamp and overflowed lands to the States in which they are situated, 62,906,984.56 acres have been selected and reported to this Office. Of these selections, 8,242,623.01 acres have been approved under the act of 1849, such approval having the force and effect of a patent; and 38,742,924.19 acres have been approved and patented under the act of 1850.

In addition to the lands in place approved and patented as above, 393,180.09 acres have been selected and patented, pursuant to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1855, as indemnity for swamp lands entered with warrants and scrip, making an aggregate of 47,378,727.29 acres approved and patented as swamp and indemnity lands.

During the past fiscal year there were 202,187.91 acres formally approved as swamp and overflowed lands, and 165,337.09 acres patented as such.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

31.—OFFICES OF UNITED STATES SURVEYORS GENERAL.

Surveying districts.	Names of surveyors general.
District of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans.....	C. W. Babcock.
District of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn.....	Dana E. King.
District of Dakota, Yankton, Dak.....	William P. Dewey.
District of Colorado, Denver City, Colo.....	T. B. Searight.
District of Idaho, Boise City, Idaho.....	L. F. Cartee.
District of California, San Francisco, Cal.....	James T. Stratton.
District of Nevada, Virginia City, Nev.....	E. S. Davis.
District of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.....	James K. Proudfit.
District of Oregon, Eugene City, Oreg.....	Ben. Simpson.
District of Washington Territory, Olympia, Wash.....	William McMicken.
District of Nebraska, Plattsmouth, Nebr.....	E. E. Cunningham.
District of Montana, Helena, Mont.....	A. J. Smith.
District of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah.....	Nathan Kimball.
District of Arizona, Tucson, Ariz.....	John Wasson.
District of Florida, Tallahassee, Fla.....	Joshua W. Gilbert.
District of Louisiana, New Orleans, La.....	O. H. Brewster.
District of Wyoming, Cheyenne, Wyo.....	Silas Reed.

32.—UNITED STATES LAND OFFICES.

OHIO.	ARKANSAS.	WASHINGTON TERRITORY.
Chillicothe.	Dardanelle.	Olympia.
	Little Rock.	Vancouver.
INDIANA.	Camden.	Walla-Walla.
Indianapolis.	Harrison.	
	FLORIDA.	MINNESOTA.
ILLINOIS.	Gainesville.	Taylor's Falls.
Springfield.		Saint Cloud.
	IOWA.	Du Luth.
MISSOURI.	Fort Des Moines.	Alexandria.
Boonville.	Sioux City.	Worthington.
Ironton.		New Ulm.
Springfield.	WISCONSIN.	Litchfield.
	Menasha.	Redwood Falls.
ALABAMA.	Falls Saint Croix.	Detroit.
Mobile.	Wausau.	
Huntsville.	La Crosse.	OREGON.
Montgomery.	Bayfield.	Oregon City.
	Eau Claire.	Roseburgh.
MISSISSIPPI.	CALIFORNIA.	Le Grande.
Jackson.	San Francisco.	Linkville.
	Marysville.	
LOUISIANA.	Humboldt.	KANSAS.
New Orleans.	Stockton.	Topeka.
Natchitoches.	Visalia.	Salina.
Monroe.	Sacramento.	Independence.
	Los Angeles.	Wichita.
MICHIGAN.	Shasta.	Concordia.
Detroit.	Susanville.	Cawker City.
East Saginaw.	Independence.	Larned.
Ionis.	NEVADA.	Hays City.
Marquette.	Carson City.	
Traverse City.	Eureka.	NEBRASKA.
	Pioche.	Norfolk.
	Elko.	Beatrice.
		Lincoln.

United States Land Offices—Continued.

NEBRASKA—Continued.	COLORADO TERRITORY.	ARIZONA TERRITORY.
Dakota City.	Pueblo.	
Grand Island.	Denver City.	Prescott.
North Platte.	Fair Play.	Florence.
Bloomington.	Central City.	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.	Del Norte.	
Santa Fé.		UTAH TERRITORY.
La Mesilla.	IDAHO TERRITORY.	
DAKOTA TERRITORY.	Boise City.	Salt Lake City.
Vermillion.	Lewiston.	
Springfield.		WYOMING TERRITORY.
Fargo.	MONTANA TERRITORY.	
Yankton.	Helena.	Cheyenne.
Bismarck.	Bozeman.	

A.—Report of the surveyor-general of Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this surveying district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, accompanied with the following tabular statements, designated thus, to wit:

A.—Statement of contracts and instructions by the surveyor-general of Louisiana, on account of appropriations, for the years ending June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1873.

B.—Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the surveyor-general of Louisiana, on account of special deposits, for the year ending June 30, 1874.

C.—List of contracts now in force, to be paid from the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874.

D.—Estimate of funds for surveying in Louisiana, for salary of the surveyor-general and his clerks, and for contingent expenses in his office, for the year ending June 30, 1876.

E.—Surveys and re-surveys proposed to be made in Louisiana during the year ending June 30, 1876.

These exhibits show the progress of the public surveys in this district for the time covered by this report, the present condition of the field-work, and the contracts unfinished and now being performed, and set forth the disbursements made under the appropriations for surveys and clerk-hire; also, exhibiting the surveys to be made during the next fiscal year, and the proper estimates for the same.

In relation to the unfinished field-work and office-work, I can but repeat the suggestions of one of my predecessors, to be found on page 58 in the annual report for 1873.

It is impossible to bring up the unfinished office-work with the present reduced force at my disposal; indeed, there are some branches of it which must remain neglected for the time being. I refer to the preparation of the triplicate patent plats of confirmed private land-claims, preliminary to the issue of patents under the special acts confirming the claims, or the general act of 22d December, 1854. There are 6,160 claims entitled to patents, and which cannot be patented until such plats are made and transmitted; yet I am unable to make any progress with this work, which has so long been in arrears.

I will again call attention also to the long-suspended work upon the transcript of the field-notes of about 780 townships, so long in arrear. This work should be brought up, and I should have at least twelve good clerks to resume this long-neglected work.

SURVEYS OF SHALLOW LAKES.

There are many shallow lakes, principally in the northern and northwestern parts of the State, which have not been surveyed, the lands bordering on which have been disposed of by the United States.

With the lapse of time, draining of rivers and bayous, and from other natural and artificial causes, many of these lakes are yearly becoming dry land, and as the beds of them, always shallow, are very rich, they become at once a subject of interest and sometimes rivalry and contention among the riparian proprietors. But as these proprietors own by lines not run with reference to frontage on such lakes, and as the beds of the lakes themselves have not been surveyed, it is difficult for them to arrive at any mode of ad-

justment of their rival pretensions. To settle these conflicting interests it is recommended that discretion be given to this office to subdivide such lakes as require it, on the application of a majority in interest of the riparian proprietors, in order that they might acquire such portions as they seek.

RESTORATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS TO MARKET.

There is no doubt that the homestead act of 21st June, 1866, excluding the public lands in the States of Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and Arkansas from any other mode of disposition than under its peculiar provisions, is unwise, injurious to the States affected and to the interests of the General Government, and should be modified.

The law is especially open to these objections in this State. I cannot better explain my views than by referring to the just remarks of one of my predecessors, the Hon. John Lynch, in his report for 1870, and contained in the annual report for that year, p. 334. Since that date, however, the lapse of time has justified the opinions then expressed, and afforded the most conclusive evidence of the inutility of the law as a mode of colonizing the public domain with *bona-fide* settlers, or even of making any considerable disposition of it. The act went into effect in this State soon after its passage, and from the records of the United States Consolidated Land-Office in this city (embracing about half the State in point of area) it is clear that it has in no manner answered the object of its creators. Up to this time there have been 4,040 entries, and of this number 1,048 were made more than five years ago.

By law, the settler has the option at any time after five years from date of entry to make final proof and receive his final certificate, on which patent issues in due course; and this final proof is required to be made within two years thereafter, (that is, within seven years from date of entry,) or the entry will be forfeited. The seven years' limit has elapsed in 259 cases. Now there have been up to date only 65 cases in which final proof has been made and final certificates issued. So that of the 1,048 entries in which the settler *might* have made final proof, and of the 259 entries in which they were compelled by law to do it, they have only made it in 65.

With reference to the entries over five years old, not yet proved up, charity may suggest that within the seven years the settlers may yet prove their good faith, and indicate the policy and wisdom of the statute. But with reference to the 194 entries in which the seven years have expired, and no intention to comply with the law is manifest, and no proof filed to show there ever was such an intention, the bare facts and figures directly challenge any such presumption. Twenty-six entries have been commuted under the eighth section of the act of May 20, 1862; there have been relinquishments of 200 entries and cancellations of about 500.

From the foregoing it is apparent that of the 4,040 homestead entries in the consolidated land-office here, only 65 have been proved up, and received final certificates. If there be added to these 65 the 26 entries commuted as stated, there will be a total of only 91 entries out of the 4,040 which have ripened into title.

I am indebted for the above facts to the courtesy of the register and receiver of the consolidated land-office here, who entertain and express the same views. There are about 6,500,000 acres of surveyed public land in Louisiana now undisposed of and remaining the property of the Government.

If, therefore, every homestead entry in this State, (taking the results of the system as shown in the consolidated land-office in this city, as criteria of what has been done in the other two offices in the State,) should ultimate into grant and patent, the rate of disposition under the homestead act alone would be so slow that about eighty years would elapse before the general policy of the land system could be fulfilled, and the land-offices be closed in Louisiana. But when the fact is proven as the records themselves do, that only a small percentage of these entries will result in grant, then the rate of actual disposition becomes so slow that, as compared with the millions to be disposed of, it practically amounts to no disposition whatever. These objections only extend to the policy and wisdom of the law.

But in its real operations it is unjust to the State of Louisiana, and many of her best citizens, and amounts to a forfeiture of several descriptions of their property.

Anterior to the late war the State, through her constituted authorities, in order economically to reap the advantages of the grant of 500,000 acres, under the eighth section of the act of 4th September, 1841, caused warrants to be prepared and sold to her citizens, assigning to them in this mode her right to select the amount called for in each warrant, under the same limitations and regulations as the law and instructions imposed. The purchaser was thus constituted the agent of the State, and his locations with these "internal-improvement warrants," as they were called, were treated by the United States as selections by the State. The State pursued the same course in utilizing the grant of indemnity school lands, under the act of 20th of May, 1826, causing what are known as "school-land warrants" to be likewise prepared and sold, thus transferring to the purchasers the right to locate the amount called for in each warrant.

These locations were also considered by the United States as selections by the State, and purchasers were regarded merely as its agents. As these internal-improvement

and school-land warrants were assignable under State law, and were under Federal law locatable upon unoffered lands of the United States within the State, they were readily sold by the State at remunerative rates, and in the hands of her vendees were often held before the war at prices varying from two to six dollars per acre. Their peculiar value consisted in the fact that proprietors of surveyed but unconfirmed private land-claims, on many of which old and valuable plantations had immemorially existed, could at any time protect themselves by the location of such warrants. It may be a judicial question whether the homestead act referred to, inhibiting in Louisiana all the former modes of disposing of the domain, could be construed to defeat grants made to the State in 1826 and 1841. But, in practice, these grants are defeated by the statute.

I have no means of knowing the number and amount of these internal-improvement and school-land warrants still outstanding and unsatisfied. But those who hold them cannot dispose of them at any price, and the land-officers in the State consider that the homestead act forbids them to allow their location. Their action seems to be justified by the opinion of the Hon. J. D. Cox, when Secretary of the Interior, communicated to the Bureau, under date of 24th May, 1869, as published in Lester's Land Laws, part 2, p. 326. However beneficial may be the operations of the homestead acts in the new States and Territories, where large areas of rich virgin soil invite the cultivation and personal occupation of the thousands of poor and industrious emigrants who annually flock to those fine regions, there can be no doubt in an old State like Louisiana, receiving few emigrants, where the best lands are usually swamp, and therefore the property of the State, where the lands of the United States are mainly fit for grazing or for timber, that the acts, as they now stand, are not suited to the wants or circumstances of the people, but, on the contrary, are productive of many inconveniences and much demoralization. Few resort to the law for its *bona-fide* purposes. The intention too often is to conceal a defective title, obtain an advantage over some one else, or to get a footing on land in order to strip it of its timber.

It is not desired, nor is it the proper policy, to repeal the homestead acts, because they doubtless afford to many poor and honest laboring men, widows, and heads of families means of obtaining, through the generous bounty of the Government, a home and farm they may call their own, and which they might never otherwise obtain the means of acquiring. My recommendation is that those laws be modified so as to allow the disposition of the public lands, by sale, and location of scrip and warrant. Persons then who are anxious to acquire portions of the domain or cover defective titles would have their choice between some of the former methods and the homestead system, and thus avoid the temptation to take the oaths we have seen are so often violated.

I might submit many other objections to the law, but will only state two or three more which now occur to me, and then pass to other subjects.

Louisiana furnished a very large proportion of the soldiers who fought the war of 1812, the Mexican war of 1848, and the Florida, Creek, and Seminole wars. In recognition of their services the United States have issued to those soldiers, or to their widows, or minor heirs, bounty-land warrants in large numbers. But under the homestead act these persons are forbidden to locate these warrants in their own State, (the State they fought for so heroically when they humbled the British under Jackson,) and are constrained to journey to the Western States or Territories, there to obtain the Government bounty, or else to sacrifice their warrants by selling to speculators.

Again, under the third section of the act of June 2, 1858, this office has issued, and must issue, large quantities of claim-scrip locatable upon offered minimum lands. And under section 6 of the act of June 22, 1860, (revived by the act of June 10, 1872,) the Bureau has issued, and must issue, large quantities of similar scrip, in pursuance of confirmations obtained according to the provisions of the act. But under the homestead acts as they now stand on the statute-book, the holders of neither class of this scrip can locate lands with it in Louisiana; but must, like the holders of military warrants, go to the far West, or, like them again, sacrifice their property by selling to speculators.

The facts that the mother claims were situated in this State, and that the Government still owns about 6,500,000 acres here, render such exclusion particularly inequitable and inexplicable.

The act of 21st June, 1866, makes an invidious, if not an odious, distinction against the States and people named in it. It is hence the cause of many just complaints by the citizens, and in some degree an element of ill-feeling and jealousy.

Justice, good policy, and the general welfare demand its modification, so that the public lands in the Southern States may be placed upon an equal footing in every respect with the public domain in the other States and Territories.

EXPIRATION OF THE ACT OF 22D JUNE, 1860.

Before the next annual report from this office, the important act of 22d June, 1860, revived and amended by the act of 10th June, 1872, will have expired its third time. As it has been twice re-enacted, and as the class of persons intended to be benefited

have had ample time to proceed under its provisions, the probability is it will not be again revived.

Ever since the province of Louisiana was acquired from France by the treaty of 30th April, 1803, the United States have earnestly and patiently sought, by every proper expedient, to induce persons claiming property in lands by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or any other authority whatsoever, derived from former sovereigns, to make known their claims to the new government in order that their lands might be distinguished from the mass of the vacant domain which had vested in that new government by the treaty, and which policy and necessity demanded should be surveyed, brought into market, and speedily sold to re-imburse the price paid by the United States for the province. In practically carrying out this obvious and just design many acts were passed, beginning with that of March 2, 1805, and finally ending with the act now under consideration. They are very numerous, and for the most part have long since been repealed, have expired by limitation, or have become obsolete; some of them applied only to particular districts, others to the whole State; some were of short duration, others were more extended, while others still revived, re-enacted, explained or modified those preceding; some provided boards of commissioners with deputy commissioners, before whom the claims were to be presented, while others, and the larger number, made the registers and receivers for the established land-districts *ex-officio* commissioners for receiving and reporting on the claims; some conferred ample, others limited, powers upon the commissioners, and all denounced severe penalties from time to time against those who failed to present their claims. The old inhabitants, many of them ignorant of the laws, land system, and policy of the new sovereign, and often ignorant, too, of the very language in which it was sought to acquaint them with the changed condition of affairs, manifested reluctance in coming forward, exhibiting, recording, and proving titles they and their ancestors had held under immemorially, paying the recording and other fees, and in general complying with the unusual, yet necessary, requirements of the law. In the previous changes of sovereignty in the province, nothing of the kind had ever been required of them, and they had remained unmolested, and in peaceable possession of their estates by each succeeding sovereign.

They remembered, or knew the fact, that when, in 1762, the ancient province of Louisiana was dismembered and their portion was ceded by France to Spain, no requirements whatever were imposed upon them in reference to their lands or titles; but that, on the contrary, the only part of the secret proceedings by which they were handed from one master to another which was revealed to them, was the assurance, in the very words of their King, "that they may be confirmed in the ownership of their property according to the grants which may have been made to them by the governors and ordonateurs of the colony, and that the said grants be considered, reported, and confirmed by His Catholic Majesty, although they might not have been confirmed by me." (White's Recap., 2, 536.)

They remembered, too, the then very recent transfer of themselves and country from Spain to their former sovereign, the King of France, by the treaty of San Ildefonso of October 1, 1800, in which no duty or requirement had been imposed upon them in relation to their estates; but that, on the contrary, they had been publicly assured by De Casacalro and Salcedo, when, as commissioners of the King of Spain, they redelivered the province to France, "that the inhabitants should be maintained and protected in the peaceful possession of their property; that all grants and property of whatever description derived from the governors of these provinces should be confirmed to them, although not confirmed by His Majesty." (Ibid., p. 194.)

With such precedents and traditions, and with the plain obligations of the treaty of 30th April, 1803, protecting them, ignorant as they were of the necessity which required prompt obedience to the law, viz, that the new sovereign might reverse the policy of every other former sovereign, and sell the domain for profit, we cannot wonder that so many of the old inhabitants stood upon their ancient possessions, their complete titles which had never been questioned, their treaty guarantees which were too plain for doubt, and refused to undergo the expense and trouble of filing and recording their titles with the boards of commissioners. There was no remedy for the evil, and its results have embarrassed the General Land-Office in the survey and sale of the domain in this State, from their incipency to this day. The Federal statutes have uniformly refused to give to private land-claims originating with previous sovereigns of the soil, any standing in the Federal courts or Executive Departments, and particularly in the Land Department, until they have been, in some of the modes provided by law, submitted to the United States and by them confirmed, relinquished, or in some mode recognized and established as legal titles.

The records of this office, and particularly the township maps, represent about 288 claims of various grades which *prima facie* are not thus recognized, and which are commonly known as "unconfirmed claims," being usually distinguished on the maps from confirmed claims by words in red ink marked across their face, "no confirmation found."

These 283 claims cover an aggregate of about 80,000 acres. They have been surveyed and represented on the maps from the earliest surveying operations, not in recognition of their validity, but in order to show their areas and situation, in case of subsequent confirmation, and for the information of the Department.

They form links in the regular Spanish or French surveys, and show very clearly from their conformity with the uniform rules relative to the calls for either distances, front, depth, quantity, and other calls of the confirmed adjacent titles, that the original locations were by due authority.

They are found, too, situated like most of the private claims in the State, fronting the streams, lakes, and bayous, and occupying the most valuable lands. At the time the confirmed grants were made, and these were supposed to have been made, no one would petition for or receive any but the best lands, usually situated on navigable streams or lakes, or near the towns and villages. Thus it happens that these unconfirmed claims are as valuable, in point of soil and other natural advantages, as those confirmed, and upon examination, are found to be as commonly the cultivated and highly-prized homes of *bona-fide* owners as any other land in the State. It is cruel folly to try to alarm such people about such land, and teach them the stern necessity of expensive and tedious proceedings in the United States courts or before United States land-commissioners, in order to have their titles to their homes secured against the entry of the speculator or the homestead-settlement of the emigrant. They point you to their often unbroken chains of title extending back to the days of the Spanish, and even the French dominion, or appeal to their ancestors and their own quiet and undisputed possession extending back perhaps a century, and they cannot be persuaded that a just and free government, which is giving away its lands by millions annually, will rob them of their homes to give them to others. It may be said the law has been very liberal; that every title of any merit brought to the notice of the Government has been confirmed; that, finally, the courts themselves have been thrown open by the act of 1850, and equitable powers given in order that titles possessing the slightest merit might be protected; that it is time now to take action by the surveying and land department, and bring this long-pending and vexatious subject to a close, and that it is fair to presume, after so great a lapse of time, and so many opportunities neglected, that the claimants really have no titles, and never had any, or else they would have exhibited them, and secured their confirmation by the Government. But there are a great many answers to these reflections.

The Supreme Court of the United States in *Soulard vs. The United States*, (4 Pet., 511;) *Delassus vs. United States*, (9 Pet., 117;) *Choteau's Heirs vs. The United States*, (9 Pet., 137,) and in other cases, early decided that all property of whatever nature was protected by the treaty of 1803, and that no principle was better settled than that inchoate titles to land were property. The court went so far as to say, such titles and such property would have been equally sacred in a republican form of Government under the laws of nations, without any treaty stipulations.

With this language addressed to them by the highest tribunal known to the law, on the one side, and the legislature on the other, denouncing the penalties of nullity and exclusion from the courts, as the consequence of failure to file and record the same titles, can it be surprising that many hesitated, procrastinated, and finally as time wore on with its mortality, loss of papers, transfers of ownership, and other mutations, that they finally failed to take any action? The later acts have provided mainly for suits in the United States district court for confirmation of these titles, but claimants had to come, with their attorneys and witnesses, from every part of the State to this city, where alone the sessions of the district court are held, and this at much expense, and in instituting suit had to prepare for conducting it also before the Supreme Court at Washington, as the act requires every case to go there for final decision, if the court below decides for the claimant. And even in the event of final success before the Supreme Court, the law did not allow costs. The claimant must pay them and his attorney's fees, whether successful or not. The poverty, too, of many of the claimants and their indisposition to sustain outlays for lands yearly becoming less valuable, have doubtless frequently rendered them lukewarm. But the leading and principal cause is to be found in the fact that many of the occupants of the unconfirmed claims are not aware of the law under which they might proceed, now so rapidly drawing to its close, or else, and which is far more universally true, they are in total ignorance of the fact that their lands are shown upon our records as unconfirmed claims. Their ignorance on the latter head can produce no wonder.

The question of confirmation in particular cases is one of the nicest legal nature, requiring close examination of the records of this and the land-offices by persons possessing skillful and technical knowledge in land-law aided by the judgment of land-lawyers in construing the various statutes bearing on the subject. Some claims which had always been treated by this office, the land-offices, and the Department as unconfirmed, and so shown upon the township maps, have by such examinations been found to be confirmed, and patents have issued; and the inference is just, that similar researches might reveal a few other confirmations not now supposed to exist. That

these claims are regarded as unconfirmed by the United States is a fact that very few land-owners have ever become acquainted with. It is known to this office that many of the most intelligent and wealthy of our citizens are totally ignorant of the fact that their plantations and homes are on lands marked on our records "no confirmation found."

These claims have always held an anomalous attitude on our records and before the Executive Department, and even in the courts their status has been unfixed and varying—the State courts at times deciding, in local contests, that the treaty protects them, and presuming a grant from ancient, undisturbed possession; and the Federal courts, on the other hand, holding that before they are cognizable some confirmation or acknowledgment by the new sovereign must be shown. They have neither consistently and strictly been treated by this office or the local land-offices as public land, and subdivided and sold as such, nor have they been, on the other hand, treated as private property and respected as such.

Before the war the occupants of them were permitted in many cases to cover them with State internal-improvement or school warrants, thus securing through the State the Federal title. Never having been offered as public land, strictly, they could not employ cash or military land-warrants for this purpose. Since the war, and in consequence of the homestead-act abolishing the old modes of entry and location of the public land, this expensive and tedious mode of protecting themselves has been denied the owners of these claims, and they are now left to the inadequate relief provided by that law alone.

In the mean time they are a prey on which designing men seek to operate by making homestead applications, frequently taking in their most valuable improvements.

The requirements of your instructions to the land-offices of August 5, 1870, the necessity of deposits and surveys at their own expense before entries can be allowed in most cases, and particularly the general impression that the act of 22d June, 1860, protects these claims until its expiration, have almost entirely suspended this class of homestead applications. But with the final expiration of the act on the 10th of June next, there will probably be a revival of them, and then the duties which may devolve on this office will be onerous in the extreme.

Under the act of May 30, 1862, section 10, and amendments, this office will be required to send deputies to subdivide these claims upon the application of every person making the required deposit, and intending to make settlement and claim the same under the homestead-act. If this were done in many cases it would produce great ill-feeling, and might result in opposition to the deputies, enforcing them while on duty in the field to seek the protection of the United States authorities, as is in such cases specially provided by law.

In the annual report of the Bureau for 1872, p. 69, it is contemplated, after the expiration of the act of 1860, to treat as public land all these claims not then sued on, or filed for confirmation before the commissioners, and this may foreshadow some prompt and practical measure. Compared with the large number of located unconfirmed claims in the State, so few have been sued on, or filed, that they amount to little, as an element of calculation.

The United States district attorney states that only ten claims have been put in suit, and the register and receiver of the consolidated land-office here (commissioners under the act before whom the claims may be filed, if not sued on in the district court) say that only eleven claims have been filed before them. Reference is here made only to the unconfirmed claims *located* and held in possession by the claimants.

It may thus be seen how few claims will be taken out of the category of public lands by the time the act finally expires, or in other words, how many the Department will have to deal with as public lands. With proper respect for the opinions of my predecessors, and all who have tried to solve this perplexing problem, with a regard for the rights and dignity of the Government, as well as the feelings and peculiar interests of my fellow-citizens, I submit that there is but one simple, complete, and practicable remedy for the evil. A short, simple act should be passed by Congress, whose preamble should recite the anomalous necessity demanding it, at once and forever relinquishing all title of the United States in the particular tracts, to be specially enumerated in the act by their township and sectional designations, in favor of such persons as would, under the laws of Louisiana, be the true, legal, and equitable owners of such lands in the absence of any claim or title in the United States, enabling all persons who, under the laws of Louisiana, might maintain a prescriptive title to the lands in question, to plead such prescription against the United States, and all persons claiming under or through them. This act would procure good feeling and confidence, and cure defects in titles which have long embarrassed the land department of the Government.

There are only about 80,000 acres covered by these claims. If the United States, therefore, now sold their public lands for profit, as they formerly did, the value would be trifling as compared with the good to be attained. But when we see that the Government is giving her lands away to every foreign emigrant, or other person who will

ask for them, or to corporations, the proposed relinquishment commends itself to every just mind. And it becomes always a matter unworthy of argument, when we consider the past history of the Department with relation to these claims, and observe that public opinion, political or personal influence, or the appeals of natural justice have always separately or conjointly interfered with its action in carrying to its logical conclusion the legal hypothesis that they are public lands, and liable to disposition as such. It may be safely said that the Government cannot, in practice, make any disposition of these lands. The influences above stated have never yet allowed sales of them. And the disposal of them now or in the future, under the homestead-acts, would meet with the same influences, and the homestead applicants in nearly every instance of actual settlement would be violently opposed. No act of Congress requiring action by the owners of these claims will reach the evil or advance the remedy.

The reasons for this have already been given as stated. Such laws have been extant, with a few short intermissions, since 1805. It is therefore again earnestly recommended as an effective, permanent, and just settlement of this whole perplexity, that Congress pass an act allowing all persons who might, under the laws of Louisiana, plead prescription in support of their titles to any of these lands, (specifying them in the act, by section, township, and range,) when called in question in any tribunal, State or Federal, to plead such prescription, with equal force and effect, against the paramount title of the United States.

In submitting this my first report, I can only offer the excuse, if any be necessary, of my brief tenure of office; but in it every effort has been exerted to exemplify its condition and requirements, that was consistent with its over-taxed current work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

FOR THE YEAR 1872.

Date of contracts or instructions.	Name of deputy.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
Instructions dated May 30, 1872.	S. P. Henry	Accounted for in previous rep't. T. 15 S., R. 8 W.	Southwestern.	\$250 00	\$10,718 99 137 28	Returned and approved; maps and notes transmitted.
Total				12,240 00	10,856 27 1,383 73	
Appropriation (act of Congress, March 3, 1871)						
Balance unexpended				12,240 00	12,240 00	

FOR THE YEAR 1873.

June 28, 1872, and instructions January 16, 1873.	P. A. Thibodeaux	Accounted for in previous rep't. Ta. 8 and 9 S., R. 2 W., T. 8 S., R. 1 W., and connections on Las Ormigas and La Nana grants.	Southwestern. Northwestern.	\$2,800 00	\$6,294 30 621 45	Completed in southwestern district; T. 9 S., R. 2 W. under examination.
August 8, 1872	William H. Robinson	T. 9 S., Ra. 8 and 9 E.; T. 10 S., Ra. 7 and 8 E. T. 5 S., R. 2 E.; T. 6 S., Ra. 2 and 3 E.; T. 7 S., Ra. 4, 5, and 6 W.	Southeastern. Southwestern.	5,000 00	1,015 28	T. 6 S., R. 2 E., completed, maps and notes transmitted; T. 6 S., R. 3 E., and T. 5 S., R. 2 E. returned and examined ready for transmission; T. 7 S., Ra. 4, 5, and 6 W. re-issued to J. P. Parsons, dep'y surveyor.
August 28, 1872	W. H. R. Hangen	T. 11 S., R. 2 W., and T. 12 S., Ra. 1 and 2 W.	do	1,500 00	705 25	T. 12 S., R. 1 W., completed and paid for; surveyor in field.
July 30, 1872	John P. Parsons	Township boundaries: Ta. 8, 9, 10, and 11 S., Ra. 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 W., and subdivision of Ta. 11 and 12 S., R. 8 W.	do	4,400 00	2,193 96	Completed and approved; maps and notes transmitted.
Total				18,000 00	10,830 24 7,169 76	
Appropriation, (act of Congress approved June 10, 1872)						
Balance unexpended				18,000 00	18,000 00	

14. Statement of surveying contracts entered into by the Surveyor-General of Louisiana on account of special deposits for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Date of contract.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	Special deposit.	Name of depositor.	Cost of survey.	Cost of office work.	Amount refunded.	Remarks.
April 10, 1874, and in instructions same date.	William J. McCulloh	Sec 24 T. 11 N., R. 7 E., N. W. district.	\$100 00	Clete Provost.	\$75 00	\$25 00	.....	Work completed, notes returned and examined ready for transcribing.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 1, 1874.

O. H. BREWSTER,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

C.—List of contracts now in force to be paid from the appropriation of \$15,000, for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Date of contracts or instructions.	Name of deputy surveyor.	Locality of work.	District.	Estimated liability.	Amount paid.	Remarks.
July 24, 1873	William H. Robinson	T. 15 S., R. 24 E., and T. 16, R. 24 and 25 E.	Southeastern	\$1,500 00	.....	Field-work partially done. Contract extended to December 31, 1874.
Instructions of August 16, 1873	George O. Elms	Examination of surveys in T. 3 S., R. 3 E.	Southwestern.	.....	\$164 09	Work done and approved and report transmitted.
October 23, 1873	W. H. R. Haugen	Ts. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 S., R. 1 and 2 W.	.. do ..	2,500 00	.....	Original surveys. Surveyor in the field.
December 10, 1873	John P. Parsons	T. 10 S., R. 2 and 3 W., and T. 11 S., R. 2 and 3 W.	.. do ..	3,000 00	.....	Work completed, notes returned, and now under examination.
June 30, 1874	George O. Elms	R. 9 and 10 S., R. 13 W., and Sabine useless reservation.	.. do ..	300 00	.....	Original survey of island in Sabine River; the surveys of military reservation etc., noting a liability of \$500 is to be paid from the appropriation of \$50,000 for the survey of useless reservations.
Total				.....	164 09	
Appropriation, (act of Congress March 3, 1873)				15,000 00	17,835 91	
Balance unexpended applicable to the above contracts				.....	12,000 00	

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 1, 1874

O. H. BREWSTER,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

D.—*Estimate of funds to be appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, for surveying, in Louisiana, for compensation of the surveyor-general and his clerks, and for contingent expenses in his office.*

Proposed surveys and resurveys:

To complete the survey of the State of Louisiana, at the rates not exceeding \$12 for township boundaries, and \$10 for all other lines per mile	\$10,000 00	
To continue resurveys in the four districts other than the Greensburgh district, including the salary and expenses of a surveyor, to locate private land-claims, and to examine and correct old, erroneous, defective, and detached surveys	18,000 00	\$28,000 00

Salaries:

Surveyor-general		2,000 00
One chief clerk	1,800 00	
One draughtsman	1,500 00	
One clerk	1,200 00	
One copyist	900 00	
		5,400 00

Twelve extra clerks to prepare separate plats for the patenting of private claims, to transcribe field-notes for the General Land-Office, and to complete an exhibit of private land-claims.	12,000 00
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Contingent:

For stationery, binding, postage, porter, messenger-hire, and other incidental expenses	3,000 00
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Total estimate of appropriations required

50,400 00

O. H. BREWSTER,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 1, 1874.

E.—*Surveys and resurveys proposed to be made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, in the State of Louisiana, at rates not to exceed \$12 for township boundaries and \$10 for all other lines per mile.*

Extension of township boundaries, the meandering of streams and bodies of water, and the subdivision of such tracts of land as may be adapted to cultivation in the marshy region lying between the line where public surveys were suspended and the gulf-coast. Estimated cost	\$7,000 00
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Continuation of the system of corrective surveys and resurveys in the four districts other than the Greensburgh district, in progress until the close of this office in 1861. In the southwestern district said corrections were completed from the basis meridian line nearly to its eastern boundary, and partly through two ranges of townships west of the basis meridian. It is necessary that the remaining part of the district to the line between ranges 6 and 7 be surveyed, as the survey of 1807 and 1808, originally very defective and in many instances erroneous, has since become obliterated, and as the surveys west of said range 6, made from 1831 to 1842, are without connections with said old surveys, confusions by local surveyors necessarily occur. In the southeastern and other districts said connections and surveys were completed, with the exception of some townships and detached jobs.

Estimated cost, including the salary and expenses of deputy surveyor to locate private land-claims and to examine and report upon said defective surveys	\$12,000 00
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O. H. BREWSTER,
Surveyor-General, Louisiana.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, September 1, 1874.

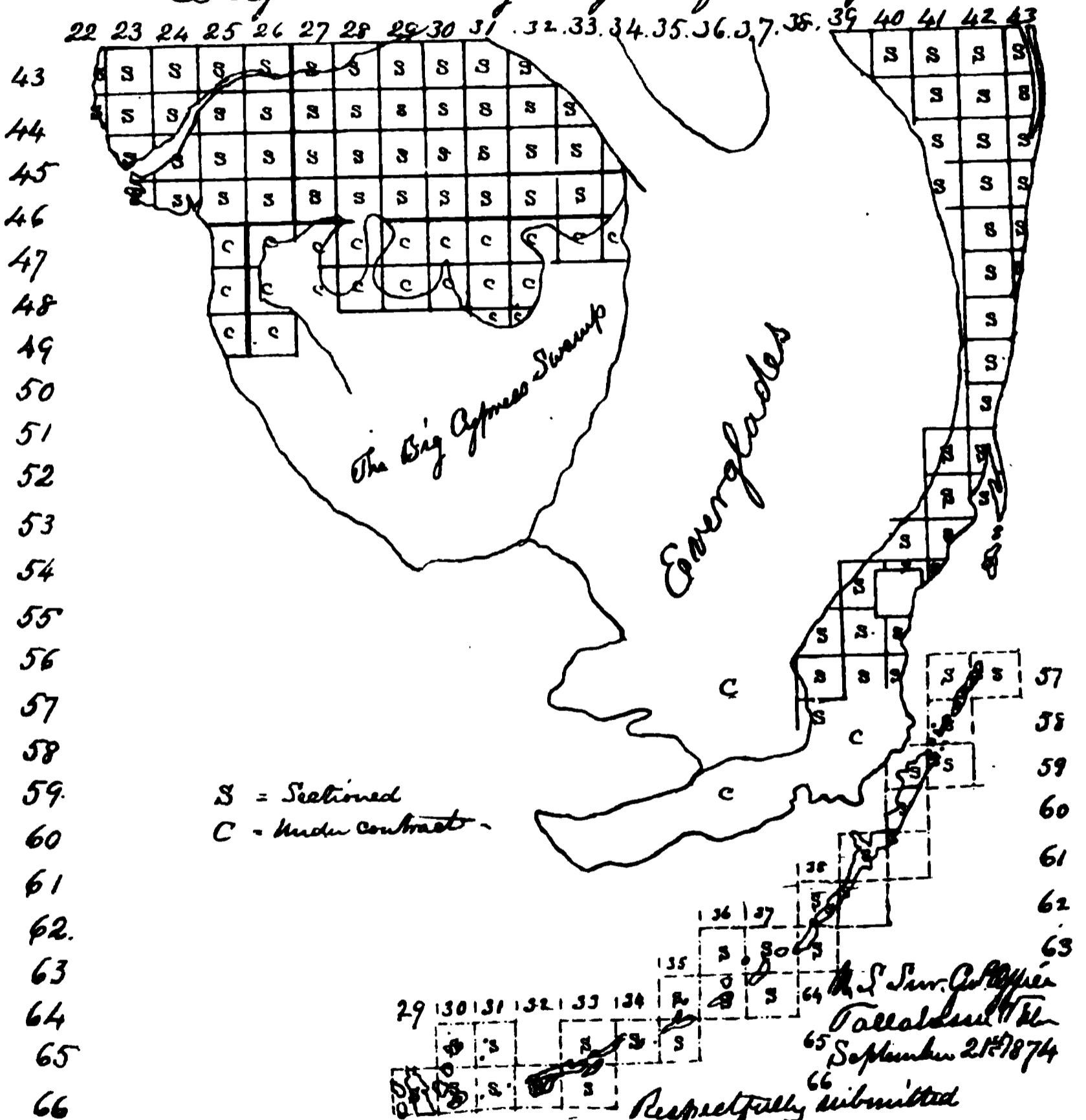
B.—*Report of the surveyor-general of Florida.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 21, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to make the following report of surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, together with tabular statements of the field and office work.

A

Diagram showing Progress of Survey.



I have made during the said fiscal year two contracts with competent surveyors for the survey of the public lands, one contract for the resurvey of the three different Georgia and Florida boundary-lines, with the closures of the public-land surveys upon them, and one contract for the resurvey of the Hurlburt grant, being sections 51, 52, 53, township 6 south, range 29 east.

The first contract was made on the 1st day of October, with Timothy S. Stearns, and numbered 15. It was for the subdivision of that portion of Mr. Apthorp's township lying south of the correction-line, the south boundary of township 46 south, for the extension of the standard meridian southward, and for further townshiping and subdividing, provided that the survey should not exceed in the aggregate one thousand miles. The deputy returned his work on the 1st of July, 1874. It is now nearly ready to be forwarded. The country embraced in his survey is prairie and cypress swamp. He did not extend his work beyond the subdivision of Mr. Apthorp's townshiping, he having reached the limit of his contract.

I next contracted, on the 13th of December, with Marcellus A. Williams, contract No. 16, for the extension of the surveys, both exterior and section lines, southward and westward from their then termination southeast of the Everglades; also for the survey of the islands in Charlotte Harbor, not to exceed five hundred miles.

Mr. Williams returned in due time from the field, reporting that he had accomplished his survey, except the islands. My limited clerical force being already fully occupied with the surveys of Smith and Stearns, which could not be completed for several months, the deputy asked permission to do the platting, &c., of his survey himself, which was granted. He informs me that he has it nearly ready. It will be subjected to a careful examination in this office before being approved.

Contract No. 17 I made on the 7th of January, with Charles F. Smith, for the re-tracing, remarking, and closing of the public surveys upon the three boundary-lines between this State and Georgia, known respectively as the "Watson," the "McNiel," and the "Orr and Witner," lines. This work was contracted in accordance with instruction received from the Commissioner, under date of November 26, 1873. The deputy has returned his work carried as far as the appropriation would allow. It is now in process of examination, &c., and will be forwarded as soon as practicable. The remainder of the work will be recontracted to him this fall.

On the 23th of February I contracted with Wm. Lee Apthorp for the resurvey of the three Hurlburt grants, in township 6 south, range 29 east, sections 51, 52, 53, on the application of Mr. P. J. Ryall, the purchaser of the middle tract, he representing and bringing proof satisfactory to me that the present survey, executed in 1834 by Henry Washington, is incorrect. The resurvey was made, at Mr. Ryall's cost, by Mr. Apthorp, according to the most trustworthy information obtained from old residents, and the position of the old buildings and fields, and the old boundary-ditches, and in closer agreement with the calls of the grants, than Washington's survey. The work was reported to the General Land-Office April 18. The action of the surveyor-general was, however, disapproved by the Commissioner, under date of July 14, 1874.

Contract No. 12, with Charles F. Smith, remaining open at the date of the last annual report, is not yet entirely closed. A portion of the work, 396 miles, 1.60 chains, was forwarded on the 9th of July, 1874. The remainder was returned to the deputy for the correction of certain errors in his notes, and has not been yet returned to this office.

Contract No. 14, with Myron H. Clay, was closed October 1, the work being then forwarded to the General Land-Office.

This completes the report of the surveys up to date. It is proposed to expend the present year's appropriation in extending the surveys southward, and in completing the resurvey of the Georgia boundary.

Accompanying this report are the following documents:

A.—Showing the progress of surveys.

B.—Showing the present condition of contracts made since the date of last annual report.

C.—Showing the present condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

D.—List of township-plats furnished the local land-office.

E.—Estimate of appropriations required for next fiscal year.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. W. GILBERT,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

B.—Report of surveying operations in the district of Florida during the year ending June 30, 1874, showing the present condition of contracts made since date of last annual report.

Names of deputies.	Number of contract.	Date.	Work.	Locality.		Time allowed.	When returned.	When forwarded.	Amount.		Remarks.
				Townships south.	Ranges east.				M.	Ch. L.	
Timothy S. Stearns.	15	Oct. 1, 1873	Subdivision	47. 48. 49.	25 to 34 inclusive. 25 to 32 inclusive. 28, 31, 32	July 1, 1874	July 1, 1874	.....	893	38 34	Office-work nearly done; will be forwarded in a few days.
Marcellus A. Williams.	16	Dec. 13, 1873	Subdivision	To continue the standard meridian from its present termination as far south as practicable, and to township from it east and west, not to exceed in all 1,000 miles From township 57 south, and from the lower end of Biscayne Bay west, to Cape Sable, including Long Key in the Everglades, also resurvey township 53 south, range 42 east, also survey the islands at Charlotte Harbor, not to exceed in the aggregate 500 miles.		Extended to Nov. 1, 1874.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Work not yet returned.
Charles F. Smith.	17	Jan. 7, 1874	Resurvey	To retrace and remark, and to reclose the public surveys upon, the three several boundaries of Georgia and Florida known as the Watson, the McNeill, and the Orr and Whitner lines limited to 450 miles.		June 30, 1874	June 30, 1874	.....	.....	.....	Office-work in progress.
William L. Apthorp.	18	Feb. 28, 1874	Resurvey	To resurvey the three Hurlburt grants, sections 51, 52, and 53, township 6 south, range 29 east.		Apr. 1, 1874	Apr. 1, 1874	Apr. 18, 1874	.....	.....	Made on application of and paid for by Mr. P. J. Ryall, of Saint Augustine, since deceased. The action of the surveyor-general in ordering the resurvey was disapproved by the Committee (see his letter of July 14, 1874.)

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. GILBERT,
Surveyor-General.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 21, 1874.

C'.—Statement showing the present condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

Names of deputies	Number of contracts	Date	Work.	Locality.		Time allowed.	Amount.			Remarks.
				Townships south.	Ranges east.		M.	Ch.	L.	
Charles F. Smith...	12	Nov. 29, 1872	Keys	The unsurveyed keys from Key Largo to Key West, and the mainland south of the Everglades, and the islands at Charlotte Harbor.		Jan. 1, 1874	396	1	60	Work forwarded as far west as to include range 29 on the 9th July. Balance returned to deputy for correction, and not yet reported back. Work forwarded October 1, 1873, and con- tract closed.
Myron H. Clay.....	14	Dec. 11, 1872	Subdivision.	Fractional 44, 45, 46... Fractional 43; and 44, 45, 46. 46.....	23, 24 25, 26, 27, 28. 29.	July 15, 1873	1, 052	34	67	

Respectfully submitted.

J. W. GILBERT,
Surveyor-General.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 21, 1874.

D.—List of township-plats furnished the local land-office.

Townships south.	Ranges east.	Number of townships.	When furnished.	Remarks.
45, 46.....	23.....	} 18	October 1, 1873.....	Survey of M. H. Clay.
44, 45, 46....	24, 25, 26, 27, 28...			
46.....	29.....			
62, 63	38	} 17	July 1, 1874	Survey of Charles F. Smith.
63, 64.....	36, 37.....			
64, 65.....	35			
65.....	34.....			
65, 66.....	30, 31, 33.....			
66.....	29, 32.....			
Total..	35		

Respectfully submitted.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 21, 1874.

J. W. GILBERT,
Surveyor-General

E.—Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying service in the district of Florida for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Salary of surveyor-general	\$2, 000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1, 600
Salary of draughtsman	1, 400
Salary of clerk	1, 200
Rent and contingent expenses	1, 500
Surveying the public lands	10, 000
Total.....	17, 700

Respectfully submitted.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Tallahassee, Fla., September 21, 1874.

J. W. GILBERT,
Surveyor-General.

C.—Report of the surveyor-general of Minnesota.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, my annual report, showing the progress of the public surveys and the amount of office-work performed since the date of the last annual report.

The surveys under contract at the date of the last annual report have been completed with the exception of townships 141 and 142 north, of range 32 west, embraced in the contract of Walker Allen and Putnam, of date May 10, 1873, which, at their request, and by the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, have been canceled; and township 58 north, of range 22 west, and township 59 of ranges 22 and 23 west, under contract with Adam Buck, sufficient reason having been shown for the delay in completing the surveys, the time has been extended with the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land-Office until January 1, 1875.

The appropriation for public surveys in this district for the present year was made near the close of the session of Congress. Contracts have been entered into with experienced deputies, and parties are now in the field. The time has been so short, however, since contracts were made, that no reports have been received from the deputies, but I am confident that all the surveys under contract will be efficiently and faithfully executed within the time fixed in the contracts.

I would in this connection present again the considerations heretofore offered, for a larger appropriation for field-work than has been made the past few years, and would respectfully urge that the full amount estimated as necessary may be approved, and recommended by the Department. The demand for mineral and timbered lands is so

great that it would seem to be but just to the settler, miner, and explorer, and not impolitic for the Government, from the fact that a considerable revenue will be obtained from the sale of these lands, and at the same time furnishing material protection to the timbered lands in preventing depredation and the consequent destruction of much valuable timber by fire, &c.

The accompanying tables will show the condition of the field and office work to this date. In addition thereto the following summary of office-work performed since the last annual report is submitted.

The original notes of six thousand three hundred and nineteen miles seventy-six chains and thirty-three links of subdivisional and meander lines have been examined, the meanders platted, and the contents of fractional lots calculated and placed on the plats and copies.

One thousand and thirty-five miles seventy-eight chains and seventy-three links of meridian, standard, and township lines have been examined and placed on file, and transcripts made and transmitted.

Four hundred and forty-two miles sixteen chains and thirty-nine links of Indian reservation boundaries have been examined, placed on file, and transcripts made and transmitted.

Sixty-two township plats have been constructed from the original field-notes, ninety-six duplicates made and transmitted to the General Land-Office, besides thirty-eight skeleton plats showing miles and meanders run; forty-one copies of original plats made and transmitted to the local land-offices, making an aggregate of two hundred and thirty-seven plats sent out or filed in this office.

Fifteen thousand five hundred and nineteen pages of transcript for the Department and for record in this office have been made, compared, and indexed with full title page to each township.

There have been made for the local land-offices fifty townships of descriptive notes, and sixty-one townships for filing in this office, making a total of one hundred and eleven sheets.

The miscellaneous business of the office, such as preparing contracts and bonds for deputy surveyors, diagrams for deputy surveyors, plats for timber-agents, making out deputies' accounts, the general correspondence of the office, &c., involves much time and labor, of which no detailed statement can well be made.

The several statements and estimates accompanying this report are as follows:

- A. Amount, character, locality, and present condition of the work in the field.
- B. Statement of original commissioners' and registers' plats made and copied, with date of transmission.
- C. Statement of townships surveyed from August 28, 1873, to date, showing area and number of miles surveyed in each, including meanders.
- D. Estimates of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.
- E. Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

In Exhibit C, the townships in which the area does not appear, the original plats have not been constructed, consequently the area not calculated; the miles run including meanders have been calculated and forwarded with skeleton plats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DANA E. KING,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

Surveyor	Date	Remarks	Notes
Joel R. King	July 1, 1873	Subdivision of township 40 north, of range 21 and 22 west, township 40 north, of range 23 west, 4th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans of townships 40 and 41, ranges 21 and 22, transmitted; skeleton diagrams of township 40, range 21, transmitted.
Samuel Fulson	July 2, 1873	The east and north exterior lines of township 37 north, range 23 west, subdivision of township 37 north, range 22 west, 4th principal meridian.	Survey completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
A. & W. F. Ingerson	July 5, 1873	Subdivision of township 31, 32, and 33 north, of range 24 west; township 31 north, of range 25 west, 4th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
Albert V. Balch	July 10, 1873	The 4th principal meridian in townships 62, 63, and 64 north; the 10th correction line in ranges 1, 2, and 3 west; township lines between townships 62 and 63, 63 and 64 north, of range 1 west; range lines between ranges 1 and 2 west, of townships 62, 63, and 64 north; subdivision of township 63 north, of range 1 west, 4th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
Richard Crook	July 22, 1873	Township lines between townships 58 and 59 north, of ranges 23 and 24 west, range line between ranges 23 and 24 west, of township 58 north; subdivision of township 58 north, of range 23 west, township 57 and 58 north, of range 24 west, 4th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
Adam Buck	Aug. 4, 1873	Township line between townships 58 and 59 north, of range 22 west, between townships 59 and 60 north, of range 21 and 22 west, range lines between ranges 21 and 22 west, of townships 58 and 59 north, between ranges 22 and 23 west, 23 and 24 west, of township 59 north; subdivision of townships 58 and 59 north, of range 22 west, township 59 north, of range 23 west, 4th principal meridian.	No returns. Time for completion of work extended to January 1, 1875.
William P. Allen	Sept. 4, 1873	Subdivision of township 143 north, of range 27 west, 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
George W. Cooley	Sept. 29, 1873	Meanders of island in section 30, township 117 north, of range 23 west, and island in section 36, township 117 north, of range 24 west, 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
Pendall G. Winston	Nov. 1, 1873	Subdivision of township 140 north, of range 27 west, 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
Pendall G. Winston	Nov. 17, 1873	Range line between ranges 32 and 33 west, of township 144 north; subdivision of township 141 north, of range 32 west, 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
John B. Fellows	Nov. 29, 1873	Meanders of island in section 22, township 107 north, of range 7 west, of the 5th principal meridian.	Survey disapproved by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.
Pendall G. Winston	Jan. 5, 1874	Range line between ranges 31 and 32 west, of township 144 north; subdivision of township 144 north, of range 33 west, 5th principal meridian.	Surveys completed and approved; notes and plans transmitted.
Jewett & Howe	June 12, 1874	Subdivision of township 63 north, of ranges 19, 20, 21, and 22 west, township 62 north, of range 21 west, 4th principal meridian.	Deputies in the field.
Alley & Lord	July 13, 1874	Subdivision of township 50 north, of ranges 19, 20, 21, and 22 west; townships 51 and 52 north, of range 23 west, 4th principal meridian.	Deputies in the field.

A.—Statement showing the amount, character, locality, and present condition of the surveys in Minnesota, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputies.	Date of contract.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Present condition.
Putnam & Wilder.....	July 14, 1874	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 145 and 146 and 147 north of ranges 33, 34 and 35 west, between ranges 147 and 148 north of ranges 33 and 34 west, and between ranges 147 and 148 north of ranges 33 and 34 west, of townships 14, 116 and 147 north, subdivisions of townships 147 and 148 north, ranges 34 and 35 west, township 147 north of ranges 33 and 34 west, 5th principal meridian.	Deputies in the field.
A. & W. F. Ingerson .	July 15, 1874	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 145 and 146 and 147 north, of ranges 33 and 34 west, between ranges 33 and 34 west, of townships 145 and 146 north, subdivisions of townships 145 and 146 north, 5th principal meridian.	Deputies in the field.
Nathan Butler.....	Instruction July 15, 1874	Locating the buildings on Fort Ridgely military reservation.	Resurvey for the north half of section 6 of township 145 north, of range 32 west, 5th principal meridian.	Survey completed and approved; notes and diagram transmitted.
Allen & Barnes.....	July 21, 1874	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township lines between townships 145 and 146 and 147, 147 and 148 north, of range 32 west; range lines between ranges 32 and 33, 33 and 34 west, of township 148 north, subdivision of townships 147 and 148 north, of ranges 33 and 34 west; townships 145, 146, 147, and 148 north, of range 32 west, 5th principal meridian.	Deputies in the field.
George Hamilton	July 24, 1874	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township line between townships 59 and 60 north, of range 24 west, subdivision of township 59 north, of range 24 west, 4th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field.
Fendall G. Winston...	Aug. 10, 1874	Township lines and subdivisions.	Township line between townships 57 and 58, 58 and 59 north, of range 27 west, between townships 57 and 60 north, of ranges 25, 26, and 27 west, between townships 57 and 60 north, of ranges 25, 26 and 27 west, of township 57 north, subdivision of township 59 north, of ranges 25 and 26 west, subdivision of township 58 and 59 north, of range 27 west, 4th principal meridian.	Deputy in the field.

DANA E. KING,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1874.

B.—Statement of original, Commissioner's, and register's plats made, date of transmission to the General and local land-offices, since the date of last annual report.

Township.	Range.	Land-office.	Original.	Commissioner's.	Date of transmission.	Register's.	Date of transmission.	Total.
63	1	Du Luth	1	1	Aug. 29, 1874	1	Aug. 29, 1874	3
58	13	do	1	1	do			2
59	14	do	1	1	do			2
45	21	do	1	1	Oct. 31, 1873	1	Dec. 2, 1873	3
49	21	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
45	22	do	1	1	Jan. 24, 1874	1	Aug. 29, 1874	3
49	22	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
57	22	do	1	1	do	1	July 20, 1874	3
57	23	do				1	Sept. 10, 1873	1
140	27	Saint Cloud	1	1	Aug. 29, 1874	1	Aug. 29, 1874	3
141	27	do	1	2	do	1	Aug. 25, 1874	4
142	27	do	1	2	do	1	do	4
143	27	do	1	1	Oct. 21, 1873	1	Dec. 9, 1873	3
144	27		1	2	July 25, 1874			3
145	27		1	2	do			3
146	27		1	2	do			3
147	27		1	2	do			3
141	27	Saint Cloud	1	2	June 17, 1874	1	Aug. 25, 1874	4
143	27	do	1	2	Apr. 8, 1874	1	do	4
144	27	do	1	2	June 17, 1874	1	do	4
145	27	do	1	2	July 25, 1874	1	do	4
146	27	do	1	2	do	1	do	4
147	27		1	2	Aug. 28, 1874			3
141	29	Saint Cloud	1	2	June 17, 1874	1	Aug. 25, 1874	4
143	29		1	2	do			3
144	29		1	2	do			3
145	29		1	2	July 25, 1874			3
141	30	Saint Cloud	1	2	Apr. 8, 1874	1	Aug. 25, 1874	4
145	30		1	2	Aug. 28, 1874			3
141	31	Saint Cloud	1	2	do	1	Aug. 25, 1874	4
142	31	do	1	2	do	1	do	4
141	32	do	1	1	Oct. 22, 1873	1	Dec. 9, 1873	3
142	32	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
144	32	do	1	2	Aug. 29, 1874	1	Aug. 25, 1874	4
141	33	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
142	33	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
143	33	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
144	33	do	1	2	Aug. 28, 1874	1	Aug. 27, 1874	4
141	34	do	1	1	Aug. 29, 1874	1	Aug. 25, 1874	3
142	34	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
141	37		1	2	Jan. 24, 1874			3
142	37		1	2	Apr. 18, 1874			3
146	37		1	2	Jan. 12, 1874			3
141	38		1	2	Apr. 18, 1874			3
142	38		1	2	May 9, 1874			3
145	38		1	2	do			3
141	39		1	2	do			3
142	39		1	2	do			3
146	39		1	2	Jan. 12, 1874			3
146	40		1	2	do			3
145	42	Detroit				1	Jan. 17, 1874	1
153	44	do	1	1	Jan. 24, 1874	1	Jan. 10, 1874	3
153	45	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
161	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
162	46	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
161	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
162	47	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
161	48	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
162	48	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
162	49	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
162	50	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
162	51	do	1	1	do	1	do	3
45	2		1	2	Sept. 25, 1873			3
46	3		1	2	do			3
		Total						199

* Being part of La Pointe Indian reservation, Wisconsin, surveyed under direction of surveyor-general of Minnesota.

DANA E. KING,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1874.

C.—Statement of townships surveyed from August 28, 1873, to date, showing area and number of miles surveyed, including meanders, in each.

Number.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	No. of miles surveyed.
				<i>Miles. chs. lks.</i>
1.....	*46	2	23,263.32	96 30 08
2.....	*46	3	22,785.54	104 06 74
3.....	63	1	21,659.51	86 11 96
4.....	59	13	22,970.11	60 70 95
5.....	59	14	23,085.98	60 10 04
6.....	51	19	.....	64 75 61
7.....	52	19	.....	71 29 90
8.....	51	20	.....	81 40 02
9.....	52	20	.....	75 32 24
10.....	48	21	22,650.13	64 56 61
11.....	49	21	22,900.23	59 67 43
12.....	51	21	.....	60 26 58
13.....	48	22	22,652.16	60 58 41
14.....	49	22	22,658.13	62 79 99
15.....	57	22	23,031.11	59 79 40
16.....	49	23	.....	101 13 21
17.....	50	23	.....	83 67 94
18.....	51	23	.....	80 48 26
19.....	52	23	.....	110 69 44
20.....	53	23	.....	88 74 79
21.....	58	23	.....	71 08 71
22.....	51	24	.....	80 43 53
23.....	52	24	.....	60 49 45
24.....	53	24	.....	92 41 41
25.....	57	24	.....	86 57 67
26.....	58	24	.....	83 57 55
27.....	51	25	.....	60 29 55
28.....	140	27	21,132.54	74 77 76
29.....	141	27	21,104.16	79 12 58
30.....	142	27	19,797.67	95 54 59
31.....	143	27	22,159.56	74 22 98
32.....	144	27	21,452.76	69 07 30
33.....	145	27	22,087.87	71 58 03
34.....	146	27	11,273.44	59 11 60
35.....	147	27	20,068.86	80 02 97
36.....	141	28	20,863.25	82 50 29
37.....	142	28	17,002.00	65 43 54
38.....	143	28	18,049.12	66 38 77
39.....	144	28	18,326.08	73 27 79
40.....	145	28	10,996.86	37 40 71
41.....	146	28	2,345.62	11 44 27
42.....	147	28	20,649.74	65 73 98
43.....	141	29	19,440.92	91 20 99
44.....	143	29	3,834.48	20 23 16
45.....	144	29	17,469.82	58 08 79
46.....	145	29	20,653.70	70 68 59
47.....	141	30	22,238.07	71 27 11
48.....	145	30	19,456.09	70 76 40
49.....	141	31	20,585.64	84 72 91
50.....	142	31	15,224.68	71 30 33
51.....	141	32	21,841.54	73 12 70
52.....	142	32	22,392.72	64 12 22
53.....	143	32	19,472.60	67 78 94
54.....	144	32	21,635.33	73 75 76
55.....	141	33	20,028.66	99 37 50
56.....	142	33	22,224.35	70 21 34
57.....	143	33	22,904.97	60 51 42
58.....	144	33	22,589.63	60 14 72
59.....	141	34	17,672.63	100 34 72
60.....	142	34	21,927.69	80 57 00
61.....	141	37	22,422.74	64 29 95
62.....	142	37	21,027.00	77 05 29
63.....	146	37	22,814.63	60 62 19
64.....	141	38	20,690.60	79 01 40
65.....	142	38	20,813.69	80 77 51
66.....	146	38	22,821.24	64 19 49
67.....	141	39	20,779.48	81 24 27
68.....	142	39	20,464.74	78 66 42
69.....	146	39	22,246.95	72 15 35
70.....	146	40	22,654.03	68 73 45
71.....	149	44	.....	59 62 52
72.....	150	44	.....	59 64 53
73.....	151	44	.....	73 10 06
74.....	152	44	.....	60 57 46
75.....	153	44	23,050.21	60 03 71
76.....	149	45	.....	60 16 23
77.....	150	45	.....	69 01 13
78.....	151	45	.....	68 65 16

C.—Statement of townships surveyed, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Town-ship.	Range.	Area.	No. of miles surveyed.
				Miles. chs. lks.
73.....	152	45	.....	60 57 63
79.....	153	45	23, 048. 26	60 00 71
81.....	161	46	22, 995. 48	59 71 03
82.....	162	46	22, 954. 57	59 65 42
83.....	161	47	23, 051. 26	60 01 27
84.....	162	47	23, 047. 34	59 79 94
85.....	161	48	22, 968. 75	59 75 87
86.....	162	48	23, 011. 98	59 74 80
87.....	162	49	22, 907. 17	59 61 06
88.....	162	50	20, 398. 20	65 70 49
89.....	162	51	74. 90	76 60
Total				6, 319 76 33
Meridian, standard, and township lines				1, 035 78 73
Indian reservation boundaries				442 16 39
Grand total			1, 290, 862. 49	7, 798 11 45

* Being part of La Pointe Indian reservation, Wisconsin, surveyed under direction of surveyor-general of Minnesota.

Number of acres surveyed since date of last annual report	1, 290, 862. 49
Number of acres previously reported	34, 571, 293. 89
Total number of acres surveyed	35, 862, 156. 38

DANA E. KING,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1874.

D.—Estimates of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Minnesota for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

FOR FIELD-WORK.

Meridian and standard lines, 536 miles, at \$16 per mile.....	\$8, 576 00
Township-lines, 2,300 miles, at \$12 per mile.....	27, 600 00
Subdivisions, 65 townships, 4,550 miles, at \$10 per mile.....	45, 500 00
Total	81, 676 00

SALARIES.

For salary of surveyor-general.....	\$2, 000 00
For salary of chief clerk.....	1, 600 00
For salary of three draughtsmen.....	3, 700 00
For salary of three transcribing clerks.....	3, 400 00
Total	10, 700 00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.

For pay of messenger, stationery, &c.....	\$1, 750 00
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DANA E. KING,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Paul, Minn., August 31, 1874.

E.—Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

For quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$421 10
For quarter ending December 31, 1873	612 30
For quarter ending March 31, 1874	238 10
For quarter ending June 30, 1874	868 50

Total 2,140 00

DANA E. KING,
Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., August 31, 1874.

D.—Report of the surveyor-general of Dakota Territory.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DAKOTA,
Yankton, August 26, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in duplicate of the field and office work performed in this surveying-district since the date of my last annual report, together with the usual statements relating thereto, and marked A, B, and C.

SURVEYS.

1st. The eighth standard parallel from the eighth guide meridian to the Missouri River; the eleventh standard parallel from the seventh to the tenth guide meridian; the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth standard parallels from the seventh to the eighth guide meridian; the eighth guide meridian from the tenth to the fourteenth standard parallel; the ninth guide meridian from the third to the fourth standard parallel; the ninth and tenth guide meridians from the eighth to the ninth standard parallel, and from the tenth to the eleventh standard parallel, amounting to 534 miles, 27 chains, and 18 links.

2d. The township-lines of townships 118, 119, and 120 north, of range 53 west; townships 117, 118, 119, and 120 north, of range 54 west; townships 109 to 116 north, inclusive, of ranges 53 to 59 west, inclusive; townships 141 to 144 north, inclusive, of ranges 53 to 59, west, inclusive, of ranges 67 and 68 west; township 141 north, of range 69 west; townships 133 to 140 north, inclusive, of ranges 67 to 73 west, inclusive; townships 105 to 112 north, inclusive, of ranges 62 to 66 west, inclusive; townships 133 to 136 north, inclusive, of ranges 74 to 79 west, inclusive; amounting to 1,902 miles, 34 chains, and 41 links.

3d. The following-described townships and fractional townships west of the fifth principal meridian have been subdivided into sections, viz: townships 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, and 120 north, of range 47; townships 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, and 120 north, of range 48; townships 117, 118, 119, 147, 149, and 150 north, of range 49; townships 117, 118, 119, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, and 155 north, of range 50; townships 107, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, and 155 north, of range 51; townships 107, 109, 110, 111, 112, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, and 156 north, of range 52; townships 105, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, and 113 north, of range 53; townships 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, and 116 north, of range 54; townships 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, and 108 north, of range 55; townships 103, 104, 105, and 106 north, of range 56; townships 105, 106, 107, 108, and 141 north, of range 57; townships 105, 106, 107, 108, and 141 north, of range 58; townships 105, 106, 107, 108, and 141 north, of range 59; townships 101, 102, 103, 104, and 105 north, of range 61; townships 101 to 112 north, inclusive, of range 62; townships 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, and 109 north, of range 63; townships 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 137, and 140 north, of range 64; townships 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of range 65; townships 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of range 66; townships 104, 105, 106, 107, 135, 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of range 67; townships 105, 106, 107, 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of range 68; townships 137, 138, 139, and 140 north, of ranges 69, 70, and 71; amounting to 10,981 miles, 18 chains, and 39 links.

OFFICE-WORK.

1st. The field-notes of all the above-described surveys have been carefully examined and approved.

2d. Diagrams have been made, and the field-notes transcribed, of the surveys of the above-described standard and township lines, and transmitted to the General Land-Office.

3d. The field-notes of all the above-described townships of subdivisions have been protracted, triplicate maps of each one thereof constructed, and the maps filed and transmitted as required by law.

4th. Transcripts have been prepared, and transmitted to the General Land-Office, of the entire field-notes of the above-described townships subdivided, all of which have been carefully compared with the originals, and each one has been prefaced by an index diagram.

5th. Lists descriptive of the land and all the corners of the above-named subdivided townships have been made, carefully compared with the original field-notes, certified, and transmitted to the proper local land-office.

The usual amount of miscellaneous business has been performed, such as preparing contracts and bonds (in quadruplicate) with instructions and diagrams of the exterior boundaries of their surveys for the use of deputies, making out and recording their accounts and the accounts with the Government, the general correspondence of the office and recording the same, together with other work, all of which occupies a large amount of time, but of which no regular detailed statement can well be given.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At the date of my last annual report, four contracts with deputy surveyors, entered into by my predecessor the year previous, were then unexecuted and non-concluded.

I report now that such work has been finished and adjusted, and, in fact, all old work contracted for, either by myself or my predecessor, has been executed and concluded, and the only work now being executed under this office is that contracted for under the appropriation of \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

NEW WORK.

Immediately on receiving my annual instructions for the present current year, I proceeded to contract for surveys to the extent of the appropriation for the present fiscal year, and the deputy surveyors so contracted with are now in the field executing each his respective contract.

The following is the location, amount, and kind of work being executed this season: The ninth guide meridian, from the fourth to the eighth standard parallel; the tenth guide meridian, from the seventh to the eighth standard parallel; the fourth, fifth, and sixth standard parallels, from the eighth to the ninth guide meridian; the seventh standard parallel, from the eighth guide meridian to the Missouri River; the eleventh standard parallel, from the tenth guide meridian to the Missouri River; the twelfth standard parallel, from the eighth to the eleventh guide meridian; the ninth and tenth guide meridians, from the eleventh to the twelfth standard parallel; and the eleventh guide meridian, from the tenth to the twelfth standard parallel. The only township-lines being run this season are those between the fifth standard parallel, on the south, and the Sionx Indian reservation on the northeast, and Sisseton and Wahpeton Indian reservation on the northwest, and a small amount of township-lines between the seventh standard parallel and the Wahpeton and Sisseton Indian reservation.

I have also contracted for the subdivision of about one hundred and four whole and fractional townships situated in both the northern and southern portions of the Territory; and out of the whole appropriation of \$50,000, I have contracted for subdivisions to the extent of \$21,000 within the limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad land-grant.

It will be observed by the above description that I am extending but very few township-lines this season; this is owing to the reduction in the amount of money provided for the extension of surveys this season, and the imperative necessity of extending the long lines and subdivisions; and then, too, a large portion of the work executed last year was upon township-lines.

I have observed reasonable discrimination in the price allowed for work, according to the kind and location of the same.

For running standards and guides, which is certainly the most difficult and least remunerative work, I have allowed to deputies executing such work the maximum rate of \$12 per mile. For running the interior lines, township and subdivisional lines, in those sections the most remote from timber and water, and chiefly located in Northern Dakota, I have also allowed the maximum rate of \$9 for township and \$8 for subdivisional lines. In all cases where the work contracted for has been conveniently located, and in close proximity to timber and water, I have confined the price of work to the old rate of \$7 for township and \$6 for subdivisional lines. In doing this I am prompted by a desire to subserve the best interests of the surveying service, to equalize the compensation of each deputy surveyor according to the kind and quality of the work executed; and then, too, no question of favoritism arises in assigning to each deputy the particular kind of work to be executed.

I have every reason to believe that the work executed under this office last season, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, was excellently well done.

In those exceptional cases, and, in fact, in every case, when I had any reason to suspect that a deputy had failed to do his full and honest duty last season, I declined to

give every such person work this season, and have only employed as deputy surveyors this season such men as, in my judgment, possessed the moral honesty, the theoretical and practical knowledge and experience, and the energy and will to do good work. I have good and satisfactory assurances that all work executed this season will be of a far superior grade to any before executed in this district. My contracts were all given out early. The deputies all repaired to the field immediately on entering into and receiving their contracts. The weather has been unexceptionably fine, with frequent copious showers, which have preserved an abundant supply of good, nutritious grass for teams; and upon the whole, up to this time, we have had one of the best and most favorable seasons for the execution of field-work ever known since this office has been established and in successful operation.

INDIANS.

Referring to my last annual report, you will observe that I stated therein the fact of serious interference with one surveying party by a straggling band of Yanktonais-Sioux Indians. From the fact that General Custer, with all the available force stationed in Dakota concentrated at Fort Lincoln, had made an advance into the Indian country west of the Missouri River and out to and through the Black Hills country, more or less trouble with the Indians located east of the Missouri had been generally anticipated, and that the surveying service would be more or less interrupted this season. Contrary to general expectation no interference whatever has been met with up to this time, and the surveys have been executed without molestation.

BLACK HILLS.

The country is now fully informed, through official reports from General Custer, of the agricultural and mineral resources and wealth of the Black Hills country.

Tradition has circulated for many years, all through this country, that gold and silver in inexhaustible quantities was scattered all through the Black Hills country. This tradition has been fortified by like statements from old residents, explorers, and trappers, until it has been for a long time the common opinion that rich mineral wealth was stored in the Black Hills. It has long remained for General Custer and his expedition to unlock the results, and by actual observation and discovery of stores of hidden treasure, fully confirm the long-prevalent tradition of the mineral wealth of that country.

The new feature, however, given of the country, of its beauty, fertility, and agricultural resources, abounding in fine land, timber, and crystal springs, and mountain-streams, is a surprise to every one; still, such is the fact, and this western country is filled with daring pioneers, with many a longing to enter this new Eldorado and garden-land. The effect of these new discoveries upon the future settlement and prosperity of Dakota must necessarily be most encouraging.

The most feasible routes or approaches to this new Black Hills country are through this Territory, either by way of Yankton and Fort Sully, and thence west by trail, a distance of, say, one hundred and forty miles to the base of the Black Hills, or by way of Bismarck, Fort Abraham Lincoln, and thence by Custer's route, a distance of something over three hundred miles.

Touching the necessity for surveys west of the Missouri, the opening of the Black Hills country presents an additional formidable argument in favor of extending the system of public-land surveys west of the Missouri River, which is now the eastern boundary of the Indian country.

Coal of a good quality is found in unlimited quantities a few miles west of the Missouri River, opposite the city of Bismarck, the present terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. These coal-fields cannot be developed until the Indian title is extinguished and the public surveys extended over that section.

The same is true of the Black Hills country, and it is to be hoped that the strong arm of the Government will take hold of this section of the far West, and as speedily as possible prepare the way for the advance of modern civilization, so that the pioneer, miner, farmer, and artisan may find new life, mineral wealth, a homestead and true happiness, and eventually that new Territories and States may be developed and grow into being in this new, rich land, to glorify and strengthen this great nation.

Papers accompanying and forming a part of this report:

A.—Estimate for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

B.—Abstract account of the incidental expenses of the surveyor-general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed in Dakota, and area of land therein.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. P. DEWEY,
United States Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Estimate of appropriations required for continuing the public surveys in Dakota, for salary of surveyor-general, and pay of clerks in his office, (as per act of Congress March 2, 1861,) and for the incidental expenses of the office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

For surveying standard parallels, and guide meridians.....	\$10,000 00
For surveying township-lines.....	25,000 00
For subdividing 200 townships.....	85,000 00

Total for surveys..... 120,000 00

For salary of surveyor-general.....	\$2,000 00
For pay of clerks in his office.....	9,700 00
For rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and incidental expenses.....	2,600 00

WM. P. DEWEY,
United States Surveyor-General.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dak., August 26, 1874.

B.—Abstract statement of the incidental expenses of the surveyor-general's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

For quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$535 34
For quarter ending December 31, 1873.....	841 12
For quarter ending March 31, 1874	592 48
For quarter ending June 30, 1874.....	31 06

WM. P. DEWEY,
United States Surveyor-General.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dak., August 26, 1874.

C.—List of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota from July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.
1.....	114	47	12,030.50	96.....	106	58	22,943.47
2.....	115	47	13,023.75	97.....	107	58	22,967.09
3.....	116	47	12,788.66	98.....	108	58	22,201.45
4.....	117	47	12,109.45	99.....	141	58	22,991.41
5.....	118	47	12,239.08	100.....	105	59	22,891.58
6.....	119	47	12,279.78	101.....	106	59	22,892.52
7.....	120	47	5,464.98	102.....	107	59	22,764.86
8.....	115	48	22,826.96	103.....	108	59	21,994.27
9.....	116	48	21,472.77	104.....	141	59	22,964.36
10.....	117	48	23,034.88	105.....	101	61	23,073.95
11.....	118	48	22,796.22	106.....	102	61	22,949.15
12.....	119	48	22,865.13	107.....	103	61	22,964.50
13.....	120	48	21,646.00	108.....	104	61	23,993.22
14.....	117	49	23,310.22	109.....	105	61	22,844.13
15.....	118	49	22,818.50	110.....	101	62	23,207.14
16.....	119	49	22,849.79	111.....	102	62	23,069.11
17.....	147	49	18,629.24	112.....	103	62	23,312.24
18.....	149	49	10,880.08	113.....	104	62	23,790.09
19.....	150	49	2,158.88	114.....	105	62	23,034.38
20.....	117	50	20,285.26	115.....	106	62	22,860.49
21.....	118	50	22,114.28	116.....	107	62	23,211.49
22.....	119	50	22,784.11	117.....	108	62	22,374.78
23.....	147	50	23,245.91	118.....	109	62	23,023.93
24.....	148	50	23,120.24	119.....	110	62	23,036.20
25.....	149	50	23,034.51	120.....	111	62	23,003.33
26.....	150	50	22,360.89	121.....	112	62	23,311.92
27.....	151	50	16,450.25	122.....	101	63	23,019.38
28.....	152	50	9,801.53	123.....	102	63	22,425.23
29.....	153	50	6,584.90	124.....	103	63	23,111.69
30.....	154	50	233.09	125.....	104	63	23,734.90
31.....	155	50	107.25	126.....	105	63	23,031.41
32.....	107	51	22,750.03	127.....	106	63	22,996.62
33.....	146	51	22,879.97	128.....	107	63	22,940.06
34.....	147	51	22,947.14	129.....	108	63	22,288.26
35.....	148	51	22,888.80	130.....	109	63	23,032.45
36.....	149	51	23,033.12	131.....	101	64	23,005.23
37.....	150	51	23,034.58	132.....	102	64	22,942.06
38.....	151	51	22,986.48	133.....	103	64	22,904.02

C.—List of townships surveyed in the Territory of Dakota, &c.—Continued.

Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.	Number.	Township.	Range.	Area.
39.....	152	51	22,832.49	134.....	104	64	23,516.62
40.....	153	51	22,970.09	135.....	105	64	22,953.26
41.....	154	51	21,352.21	136.....	106	64	22,802.51
42.....	155	51	21,193.79	137.....	107	64	22,864.01
43.....	107	52	22,941.73	138.....	137	64	23,122.23
44.....	108	52	22,867.92	139.....	140	64	22,494.56
45.....	109	52	22,278.49	140.....	101	65	22,919.56
46.....	110	52	22,505.25	141.....	102	65	22,929.56
47.....	111	52	22,560.99	142.....	103	65	22,895.17
48.....	112	52	22,337.68	143.....	104	65	23,466.53
49.....	147	52	22,898.32	144.....	105	65	23,015.33
50.....	148	52	22,949.91	145.....	106	65	22,962.17
51.....	149	52	22,934.79	146.....	107	65	22,991.47
52.....	150	52	22,726.50	147.....	137	65	23,063.57
53.....	151	52	22,513.32	148.....	138	65	22,954.55
54.....	152	52	22,348.48	149.....	139	65	22,904.02
55.....	153	52	23,009.74	150.....	140	65	22,702.22
56.....	154	52	22,958.95	151.....	101	66	22,978.71
57.....	155	52	22,135.31	152.....	102	66	22,383.22
58.....	156	52	22,815.32	153.....	103	66	22,762.52
59.....	105	53	22,834.17	154.....	104	66	21,814.22
60.....	108	53	22,610.70	155.....	105	66	22,922.75
61.....	109	53	22,365.00	156.....	106	66	22,344.25
62.....	110	53	21,855.27	157.....	137	66	22,626.60
63.....	111	53	22,942.89	158.....	138	66	22,537.22
64.....	112	53	19,397.89	159.....	139	66	22,181.28
65.....	113	53	19,398.41	160.....	140	66	21,896.72
66.....	103	54	23,043.95	161.....	104	67	23,129.32
67.....	104	54	23,204.14	162.....	105	67	22,926.01
68.....	105	54	22,522.36	163.....	106	67	22,975.02
69.....	106	54	22,930.77	164.....	107	67	22,924.24
70.....	107	54	23,006.39	165.....	136	67	22,654.02
71.....	108	54	22,683.66	166.....	137	67	22,968.64
72.....	109	54	18,149.60	167.....	138	67	22,926.28
73.....	110	54	22,874.55	168.....	139	67	22,965.66
74.....	111	54	18,534.61	169.....	140	67	23,165.63
75.....	112	54	23,083.46	170.....	105	68	23,039.07
76.....	113	54	23,017.69	171.....	106	68	23,015.64
77.....	114	54	23,032.39	172.....	107	68	22,971.75
78.....	115	54	22,941.16	173.....	137	68	22,925.22
79.....	116	54	21,303.80	174.....	138	68	22,990.33
80.....	103	55	22,652.92	175.....	139	68	22,934.12
81.....	104	55	22,925.16	176.....	140	68	23,102.54
82.....	105	55	23,077.29	177.....	137	69	22,963.20
83.....	106	55	23,362.21	178.....	138	69	23,043.64
84.....	107	55	23,058.34	179.....	139	69	22,357.69
85.....	108	55	22,116.77	180.....	140	69	23,194.03
86.....	103	56	22,839.60	181.....	137	70	19,217.35
87.....	104	56	23,280.34	182.....	138	70	21,734.75
88.....	105	56	23,067.77	183.....	139	70	22,959.14
89.....	106	56	23,004.88	184.....	140	70	22,422.54
90.....	105	57	22,866.81	185.....	137	71	21,560.26
91.....	106	57	22,814.10	186.....	138	71	22,357.12
92.....	107	57	22,823.12	187.....	139	71	22,867.91
93.....	108	57	22,300.87	188.....	140	71	22,836.56
94.....	141	57	23,073.16				
95.....	105	58	22,718.75				
449 townships previously reported							3,996,247.04
Total acres surveyed							8,755,016.33
							12,751,263.42

WM. P. DEWEY,
United States Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Yankton, Dak., August 26, 1874.

E.—Report of the surveyor-general of Nebraska.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Plattsmouth, Nebr., August 25, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with your letter E, of March 31, 1874, I have the honor to submit herewith (in duplicate) my annual report of the field and office work in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

SURVEYS.

All surveys contracted for out of the appropriation for the fiscal year of 1874 have been completed; also contract No. 78 of Messrs. White and Hull for the survey of a portion of the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation lying in the States of Nebraska and Kansas.

OFFICE-WORK.

The field-notes of 15 miles, 34 chains, and 57 links of standard lines have been examined, approved, and transcripts and diagrams thereof made in duplicate, and transmitted to the Department.

The field-notes of 731 miles, 68 chains, and 31 links of exterior lines have been examined, approved, and transcripts and diagrams thereof made and transmitted to the Department.

The field-notes of 7,282 miles, 78 chains, and 76 links of subdivision lines have been examined, approved, and transcripts and transcript-plats thereof made in triplicate, and transmitted to the Department and the proper local land-officers.

The field-notes of the subdivision into 40-acre tracts of 77,174.16 acres of the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation have been examined, approved, transcripts in duplicate and transcript-plats in triplicate thereof made and transmitted to the General Land-Office, and to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, at Washington.

Descriptive lists of 110 townships have been made and transmitted to the proper local land-officers.

A large amount of miscellaneous work, covering the usual range of subjects, has been transacted.

PROPOSED SURVEYS.

The estimates for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, were prepared and transmitted ———, 1874, in obedience to your instructions of March 31, 1874.

The proposed surveys include a portion of the valleys of the North Platte, Loup, Niobrara, and Kaha Paha Rivers.

The lands along the Niobrara and Kaha Paha Rivers are suitable for general agriculture, and are attracting immigration on account of the large amount of valuable timber recently discovered in that section of the State.

The valleys of the North Platte and Loup Rivers are already occupied in advance of surveys, by stock-men with large herds of cattle, as they afford excellent grazing both winter and summer.

Immigration continues to pour into the State in undiminishing numbers, notwithstanding the injurious effects of drought and ravages of grasshoppers. The damages from both have, however, been very much overestimated.

In conclusion, I have the honor to call your attention to the following statements, estimates, &c., accompanying this report:

A.—Schedule showing condition of public surveys under appropriation for fiscal year 1874.

B.—Schedule showing the contracts entered into and condition of public surveys under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

C.—Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor-general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

D.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

E.—Statement showing the description of land, area, and number of miles for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field-notes have been transmitted to the Department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished to the land-offices, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

F.—Statement showing the description and number of township plats and descriptive lists furnished the different land-offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

G.—Estimate of sums required for the extension of public surveys in Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

H.—Estimate of sums required for office expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

I.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, term of service, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor-general's office of Nebraska and Iowa, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

K.—Sectional diagram of Nebraska, exhibiting the progress and condition of the public surveys for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. E. CUNNINGHAM,
Surveyor-General, Nebraska and Iowa.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Schedule showing condition of public surveys under appropriation, special survey of Indian lands, and special deposit for field-work during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name of contractor.	No. of contract.	Date.	Amount and locality.	Character of work and number of miles.			Cost per mile.	Total cost.	Amount of appropriation and deposit, and avy.	Condition of work.
				Standard.	Township.	Section.				
			All north of base-line and west of sixth principal meridian, Nebraska.	M. O. Lt.	M. O. Lt.	M. O. Lt.				
Park & Campbell	70	1873. Apr. 11	Townships 17 to 20, ranges 25 to 28, inclusive.	.....	910 78 35	.....	80	.....	.....	Survey completed, approved, maps and transcripts transmitted.
Wilcox & Court	71	May 1	Township 17, ranges 25 to 28, inclusive.	.....	.....	899 72 10	8	\$4,298 02	.....	Do.
Dougherty, Parmelee, & Campbell.	72	May 10	Townships 29 to 32, ranges 17 to 20 inclusive.	.....	109 14 17	.....	9	.....	.....	Do.
Stephenson & Slocum	73	May 14	Townships 21 to 24, ranges 17 to 20 inclusive, and townships 21 and 22 range 21.	.....	.....	998 69 71	8	9,504 46	.....	Do.
McElroy & Stephenson	74	May 20	Townships 18 19 and 20 range 21; townships 17 18, 19, 20, and 21, range 22, townships 17 to 22, range 23, townships 19 to 22, range 24.	.....	.....	1,115 02 94	8	8,929 20	.....	Do.
Dorrington & Fairfield	75	May 21	Townships 17 and 18 range 24, townships 18, 19, and 20, ranges 25 to 28, inclusive, townships 18 and 19 range 29.	.....	.....	1,116 10 45	8	8,929 04	.....	Do.
Barton & Kendall	76	May 10	Townships 17 to 20 ranges 23 to 28, inclusive.	.....	.....	964 27 63	8	7,714 76	.....	Do.
Chapman & Sanger	77	June 2	Townships 23 to 28, ranges 17 to 24 inclusive.	.....	312 64 73	.....	9	7,679 51	.....	Do.
			Townships 23 and 24, range 21; townships 23, 24, and 24, range 22; townships 23 and 24, ranges 23 and 24.	.....	.....	541 78 09	8	7,151 09	.....	Do.
			Township 18, ranges 49 and 50; townships 18 and 19, ranges 51 and 52; townships 18, 19, and 20; ranges 53 and 54.	.....	.....	721 10 39	8	5,769 09	.....	Do.

W 1010. A 10-71	70	July 3	Survey of 77 171 18 acres of Otco and Missouri Indian lands: Township 1 south, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east, in Kansas townships 1 and 2, ranges 4 and 5, and township 3, range 6 east, in Nebraska.	13 24 27	30 71 00	550 20 79	(1)	7,000 00	Do.
Carl C. P. Meyer	(*)	Nov. 17	Survey of island in the Missouri River, in sections 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, and 16, township 33, range 3.			7 33 06	(1)	50 00	Do.
Total number of miles				15 24 57	731 08 31	7,203 78 76			
By appropriation for fiscal year 1874									
By contingent fund of Indian service for fiscal year 1874 for survey of Otco and Missouri Indian lands									
By special deposit by D. R. Sylvester for field work certificate of deposit No. 84, First National Bank, Yankton, Dak									
By special deposit by William K. Bussey for field-work, certificate of deposit No. 483, First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa, February 18, 1874									
To unexpended balance of appropriation for fiscal year 1874									
To unexpended balance of special deposit made by William K. Bussey for survey of island in the Big Sioux River, Iowa.									
Total								63,090 00	63,090 00

* Special instructions. † No rate.
§ For survey of island in the Big Sioux River, Iowa; survey suspended by the Hon. Commissioner General Land-Office. ¶ For survey of island in the Missouri River, township 33 north, range 3 west.

B.—Schedule showing the contracts entered into and condition of the public surveys under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

Name of contractor.	No.	Date.	Character of work.	Amount and locality.	Estimated cost.	Amount of appropriation.	
						By appropriation for surveying-services in Nebraska.	\$100,000
Wittes, Court & McClure	79	1874. July 2	Extérieurs Subdivisions	All north of base-line and west of sixth principal meridian, Nebraska.	\$9,800		Parties in the field.
Dorrington & Fairfield	80	July 2	Standards	Townships 29 to 32, ranges 21 to 24, both inclusive Townships 29 to 32, ranges 21 to 23, both inclusive, and township 32, range 24 Fourth guide meridian from fifth to seventh standard and parallel and sixth and seventh standard parallels from third to fourth guide meridian Townships 21 to 24, ranges 25 to 29, both inclusive Township 21 ranges 25 to 29, inclusive, townships 20 21 and 22, range 29	8,880		Do.
McBroom & Hall	81	July 3	Extérieurs Subdivisions	Townships 25 to 28, ranges 25 to 29, both inclusive Townships 25 to 28, inclusive ranges 24 and 25, and townships 26, 27 and 28, range 26.	8,150		Do.
Stephenson & Skene	82	July 6	Subdivisions	Townships 23 23 and 24, range 25, townships 22, 23 24, and 25, range 26, townships 22 23 and 24, ranges 27 and 28, and townships 23 and 24, range 29.	9,000		Do.
McElroy & Stout	83	July 7	Subdivisions	Townships 25, 26, and 27 range 30 townships 25 to 28 ranges 21 22, and 23	9,000		Do.
Pangherly, Parmelee & Campbell.	84	July 8	Subdivisions	Townships 25 26, 27 and 28 ranges 17, 18, and 19, and township 29 range 20	7,800		Do.
Richards & Richards	85	Aug. 12	Subdivisions	Townships 25 26 27, and 28, ranges 27 and 28 To balance unexpended	5,000 1,400		Do.
			Total		60,000		60,000

C.—Statement showing the amount expended for salaries of surveyor-general and clerks during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1874. By appropriation for compensation of surveyor-general for fiscal year 1874	\$2, 000	
By appropriation for salary of clerks for fiscal year 1874.....	6, 300	
By special deposit for office-work, made by D. R. Sylvester, certificate of deposit No. 84, First National Bank, Yankton, Dak.....	15	
By special deposit for office-work, made by Wm. K. Busey, certificate of deposit No. 423, First National Bank, Sioux City, Iowa.....	15	
Sept. 30, 1873. To first quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	\$2, 075	
Dec. 31, 1873. To second quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873.....	2, 075	
March 31, 1874. To third quarter ending March 31, 1874.....	2, 075	
June 30, 1874. To fourth quarter ending June 30, 1874.....	2, 075	
June 30, 1874. To special deposit for office-work, unexpended.....	30	
Totals	8, 330	8 330

D.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses and condition of account, during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1874. By appropriation for rent of office and other incidental expenses for fiscal year 1874.....	\$2, 500	
Sept. 30, 1873. To first quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873.....	\$453 72	
Dec. 31, 1873. To second quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873.....	653 15	
March 31, 1874. To third quarter ending March 31, 1874.....	447 98	
June 30, 1874. To fourth quarter ending June 30, 1874.....	931 20	
June 30, 1874. To balance of appropriation, unexpended.....	13 95	
Totals.....	2, 500 00	2, 500

E.—Statement showing the description of land, area, and number of miles for which duplicate plats and transcripts of field-notes have been transmitted to the Department, and triplicate plats and descriptive-lists have been furnished to the land-office during fiscal year 1874.

Number of townships.	DESCRIP-TION.		Number of acres.	AMOUNT OF SUR-VEY.			Number of townships.	DESCRIP-TION.		Number of acres.	AMOUNT OF SUR-VEY.		
	Township north.	Range west.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.		Township north.	Range west.		Miles.	Chains.	Links.
1	21	17	22, 559. 45	66	26	87	56	17	24	23, 094. 70	60	14	70
2	22	17	22, 911. 70	59	52	92	57	18	24	23, 122. 98	60	10	11
3	23	17	22, 880. 66	59	60	09	58	19	24	23, 199. 49	60	15	86
4	24	17	22, 726. 31	60	5	13	59	20	24	22, 077. 93	60	54	17
5	29	17	22, 989. 81	59	75	77	60	21	24	22, 723. 40	65	52	16
6	30	17	22, 907. 86	59	63	20	61	22	24	22, 870. 84	64	61	25
7	31	17	22, 971. 70	59	66	88	62	23	24	23, 108. 45	60	8	39
8	32	17	22, 699. 83	63	14	32	63	24	24	22, 814. 07	60	29	73
9	21	18	22, 556. 46	67	24	32	64	17	25	23, 022. 86	59	77	69
10	22	18	22, 989. 30	59	74	45	65	18	25	23, 052. 12	60	2	20
11	23	18	22, 954. 89	59	69	84	66	19	25	22, 995. 50	59	74	40
12	24	18	22, 537. 30	60	1	75	67	20	25	23, 015. 27	61	16	23
13	29	18	23, 123. 64	60	10	84	68	17	26	23, 036. 65	59	78	92
14	30	18	23, 101. 60	60	8	32	69	18	26	23, 013. 69	59	76	59
15	31	18	22, 965. 74	59	69	94	70	19	26	23, 002. 94	59	75	25
16	32	18	21, 684. 44	72	24	24	71	20	26	23, 041. 60	61	9	59
17	21	19	22, 896. 11	64	75	95	72	17	27	23, 035. 59	59	78	44
18	22	19	22, 911. 10	63	50	5	73	18	27	23, 011. 18	59	76	22
19	23	19	23, 092. 68	60	6	15	74	19	27	23, 002. 94	59	75	86
20	24	19	22, 858. 72	60	66	49	75	20	27	23, 056. 93	61	00	63
21	29	19	23, 032. 99	59	76	57	76	17	28	23, 025. 89	59	77	32
22	30	19	23, 069. 46	60	3	98	77	18	28	23, 013. 83	59	77	47
23	31	19	23, 125. 57	60	9	2	78	19	28	22, 993. 94	59	74	95
24	32	19	22, 124. 07	70	69	16	79	20	28	23, 043. 13	60	78	81
25	21	20	22, 969. 89	59	75	93	80	17	29	23, 035. 30	59	79	67
26	22	20	22, 511. 95	66	32	91	81	18	29	23, 035. 73	60	.....	14
27	23	20	22, 846. 01	62	16	81	82	19	29	23, 052. 81	60	03	82
28	24	20	22, 851. 51	60	79	48	83	18	49	22, 914. 61	59	66	26
29	29	20	23, 095. 22	60	8	37	84	18	50	22, 845. 06	59	52	54
30	30	20	23, 117. 60	60	10	45	85	18	51	23, 030. 36	59	79	31
31	31	20	23, 032. 04	60	1	95	86	19	51	22, 730. 13	59	35	98
32	32	20	22, 139. 94	72	35	70	87	18	52	22, 998. 79	59	76	2
33	18	21	22, 956. 91	59	71	88	88	19	52	22, 909. 43	59	63	62
34	19	21	22, 873. 47	59	60	2	89	18	53	23, 035. 06	59	79	53
35	20	21	22, 039. 95	69	42	48	90	19	53	22, 980. 16	59	71	71
36	21	21	22, 636. 98	63	03	24	91	20	53	22, 426. 51	61	44	53
37	22	21	22, 991. 92	60	.....	56	92	18	54	23, 236. 68	60	24	41
38	23	21	22, 943. 79	59	73	16	93	19	54	23, 019. 59	59	71	80
39	24	21	22, 684. 82	60	61	89	94	20	54	22, 911. 22	60	65	14
40	17	22	23, 026. 36	60	03	29	95	17	55	22, 990. 82	60	15	1
41	18	22	23, 039. 39	59	77	82	96	18	55	23, 239. 48	60	26	46
42	19	22	23, 050. 00	60	.....	94	97	19	55	23, 105. 30	60	5	4
43	20	22	22, 786. 58	60	45	73	98	20	55	23, 333. 72	61	16	91
44	21	22	22, 633. 93	68	25	48	99	17	56	23, 014. 19	59	66	45
45	22	22	23, 026. 13	59	79	76	100	18	56	23, 134. 57	60	9	12
46	23	22	22, 951. 55	59	72	41	101	19	56	22, 930. 54	59	68	20
47	24	22	22, 667. 62	60	49	23	102	20	56	23, 088. 11	61	7	75
48	17	23	23, 121. 06	60	12	96	103	17	57	23, 045. 53	59	77	15
49	18	23	23, 038. 78	60	3	67	104	18	57	23, 110. 76	60	5	97
50	19	23	22, 979. 00	59	74	30	105	19	57	23, 135. 06	60	5	27
51	20	23	22, 453. 07	60	6	20	106	20	57	22, 920. 93	60	68	46
52	21	23	22, 666. 89	66	47	20	107	17	58	21, 394. 41	58	54	66
53	22	23	22, 982. 10	59	74	56	108	18	58	20, 893. 91	58	33	93
54	23	23	22, 977. 29	59	73	86	109	19	58	20, 945. 91	58	31	96
55	24	23	22, 639. 31	60	29	66	110	20	58	20, 864. 35	59	52	14

F.—Statement showing the description and number of township-maps and descriptive lists furnished the different land-offices during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Township and range.*	When trans- mitted.	No. of plates.	No. of descrip- tive lists.
TO REGISTER DAKOTA LAND-DISTRICT.			
Townships 24, 29, 30, 31, and 32, ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20.....	Jan. 1, 1874	20	40
TO REGISTER GRAND ISLAND LAND-DISTRICT.			
Townships 22 and 23, ranges 17 and 18; township 23, range 19; and town- ship 21, range 20.	Jan. 1, 1874	6	12
Township 17, ranges 17 and 18; townships 21 and 22, range 19; townships 21 and 23, range 20.	Mar. 1, 1874	6	12
TO REGISTER WESTERN LAND-DISTRICT.			
Townships 18, 19, and 20, range 21; townships 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21, range 22; townships 17 to 23, inclusive, ranges 23 and 24; townships 17 to 20, ranges 25 to 28, both inclusive; townships 17, 18, and 19, range 29; township 18, ranges 49 and 50; townships 18 and 19, ranges 51 and 52; townships 18, 19, and 20, ranges 53 and 54; and townships 17 to 20, ranges 55 to 58, both in- clusive.	Jan. 1, 1874	67	134
Townships 21, 22, 23, and 24, range 21; townships 22, 23 and 24, range 22; townships 23 and 24, ranges 23 and 24.	.....	11	22
RECAPITULATION.			
To Dakota land-district.....		90	40
To Grand Island land-district.....		12	24
To Western land-district.....		78	156
Total.....		110	220

*All north of base-line and west of sixth principal meridian Nebraska.

G.—Estimate of sums required for the extension of public surveys in the State of Nebraska for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Township and range.*	No. of miles.	Rate per mile.	Amount.
STANDARD LINES.			
The third guide meridian from eighth standard parallel to north boundary of State; the fourth guide meridian from seventh standard parallel to north boundary of State; the fifth, sixth, and seventh guide meridians from fifth to sixth standard parallel; the eighth standard parallel from third to fourth guide meridian, and the sixth standard parallel from fourth guide meridian to west boundary of State.....	348	\$15	\$5, 220
EXTERIOR LINES.			
Townships 33 and 34, ranges 17 to 21, inclusive; townships 33, 34, and 35, ranges 22, 23, and 24; townships 29 to 36, ranges 25 to 32, both inclusive; townships 17 to 28, ranges 30, 31, and 32; townships 17 to 20, ranges 33 to 40, both inclusive; townships 21 to 24, ranges 49 to 58, both inclusive.....	2, 074	12	24, 888
SUBDIVISION LINES.			
Townships 33 and 34, ranges 17 to 21, inclusive; townships 33, 34, and 35, ranges 22, 23, and 24; townships 17 to 28, inclusive, ranges 30, 31, and 32; townships 17 to 20, inclusive, ranges 41 and 42; townships 16 to 20, ranges 43 to 44, both inclusive; townships 19 and 20, ranges 49 and 50; and township 20 ranges 51 and 52.....	5, 940	10	59, 400
Total.....	.....	.....	89, 508

*All north of the base-line and west of sixth principal meridian.

H.—*Estimate of sums required for office-expenses for fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.*

Salary of surveyor-general.....	\$3, 000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1, 600
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1, 300
Salary of two assistant draughtsmen, at \$1,200 each.....	2, 400
Salary of accountant.....	1, 200
Salary of three copyists, at \$1,100 each.....	3, 300
Office-rent, fuel, messenger, stationery, and binding.....	3, 000
Total	15, 800

I.—*Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, term of service, and rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor-general's office of Nebraska and Iowa during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.*

Name.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
E. E. Cunningham.....	Surveyor-general	Missouri	Nebraska ..	Entire year ...	\$2, 000
Alexander Schlegel.....	Chief clerk	Switzerland ..	do	do	1 600
Seth Skill	Principal draughtsman.	England	do	do	1, 300
Herman C. Smith.....	Assistant draughtsman.	Germany.....	do	do	1, 200
Alonzo Cunningham ..	Copyist.....	Iowa.....	do	do	1, 100
Joseph M. Beardsley ..	do	New York ..	do	do	1, 100
Perry P. Gass	Messenger	Ohio .....	.....	.....	540

F.—*Report of the surveyor-general of Kansas.*

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Lawrence, Kans., August 20, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions of March 31, 1874, I herewith submit (in duplicate) my annual report of surveying operations, together with a map showing the progress of the surveys in this district during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

FIELD-WORK.

All surveys contracted for out of the appropriation of March 3, 1873, have been completed during the fiscal year.

The surveys contracted for payable out of special deposits made by railroad companies, in compliance with an act approved July 2, 1864, have been completed.

An examination was made of the condition of certain surveys in Barton County, Kansas, as per instructions contained in your letter of July 19, 1873.

Two islands in the Arkansas River, in township 27 south, range 1 east, were surveyed under the provisions of the tenth section of the act of May 30, 1862, upon the application of A. S. Teutschel.

Eight contracts have been entered into out of the appropriation of June 23, 1874, for the extension of the lines of public surveys in the State of Kansas, embracing the total unsurveyed public domain in this district,

In letting these contracts I have been guided by your special instructions and existing laws and regulations governing the surveying-service.

OFFICE-WORK.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the field-notes of 113 miles of standard, 1,209 miles of exterior, and 6,976 miles of subdivisional lines, have been transcribed and transmitted to the Department.

Nine diagrams in duplicate of standard and exterior lines, and plats in triplicate, of 127 townships, were prepared, and the required copies transmitted to the General Land-Office and the proper local land-offices.

One hundred and twenty-seven descriptive lists of the surveys executed during the fiscal year have been prepared and forwarded to the respective local land-offices.

A copy of the deputy's report of the examination of the surveys of certain townships in Barton County, Kansas, made in compliance with instructions from this office, dated September 5, 1873, was transmitted to the Department.

The cost of this examination was \$337.20, payable out of the appropriation "For occasional examinations of the public surveys," approved March 3, 1873.

A transcript of the field-notes and plats, in triplicate, of the survey of two islands in the Arkansas River, in township 27 south, range 1 east, were prepared, and the proper copies furnished the Department and local-land office at Wichita, Kansas.

In addition to the above a very large amount of miscellaneous business has been transacted, of which it is difficult to enter into a detailed statement.

ESTIMATES.

An estimate of sums required for the office-expenses of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, has been prepared and transmitted to the Department, as directed in your circular of March 31, 1874.

This estimate is made for the purpose of arranging and classifying the records of this office, in the event they are incomplete at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.

As the appropriation approved June 23, 1874, of \$89,700, is sufficient to extend the lines of public surveys over the remaining unsurveyed portion of the district, no further estimates for the surveying-service were made.

The following tabular statements, to which your attention is respectfully invited, form a part of this report:

A.—Names, duties, and salaries of persons employed in the surveyor-general's office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

B.—Sums expended for salaries of surveyor-general and clerks during the fiscal year.

C.—Expenditures of the office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

D.—Extent and cost of public surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

E.—Extent and cost of surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, payable out of special deposits.

F.—Amount of special deposits made during the year ending June 30, 1874, for surveys and office-work.

G.—Numbers and area of townships, plats and transcripts of field-notes of which have been transmitted to the Department, and plats and descriptive lists furnished the local land-offices at Cawker City, Salina, and Wichita during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

H.—Estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into and chargeable to the appropriation of June 23, 1874.

I.—Estimates of sums required for office-expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. BABCOCK,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing the names, duties, nativity, whence appointed, and the rate of compensation per annum of persons employed in the surveyor-general's office of Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name.	Duty.	Nativity.	Whence appointed.	Term of service.	Salary per annum.
C. W. Babcock ..	Surveyor-general ..	Vermont ..	Kansas ...	Entire year	\$2,000 00
Austin R. Mills ..	Chief clerk	Mass	do	do	1,600 00
T. H. Morrison ..	P r i n c i p a l draughtsman.	Maine	do	do	1,300 00
Henry B. Ray ...	Accountant and draughtsman.	Virginia ..	do	do	1,200 00
John T. Athey ..	Copyist	Maryland ..	do	do	1,100 00
Albert G. Brooks ..	do	Maine	do	do	*1,100 00
John Barber	do	Ohio	do	July 1, 1873, to June 9, 1874	†1,100 00
P. McGrady	do	Canada	do	Aug. 12 to Oct. 22, 1873	‡1,100 00
S. S. Horton	do	New York ..	do	Sept. 15 to Dec. 15, 1873	1,100 00
R. C. Mead	do	England ..	do	Sept. 1 to Nov. 10, 1873	1,100 00
James Bicknell ..	Messenger	do	do	Entire year	600 00

* July 1 to September 30, 1873; paid out of special deposit.

† May 3 to June 9, 1874, paid out of special deposit.

‡ August 12 to September 30, 1873, paid out of special deposit.

B.—Statement showing the amount expended for salary of surveyor-general and clerks during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Period.	Regular service.	Out of special deposits.	Total
Quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$2, 212 49	\$424 45	\$2, 636 94
Quarter ending December 31, 1873	2, 765 46	.....	2, 765 46
Quarter ending March 31, 1874.....	2, 350 00	.....	2, 350 00
Quarter ending June 30, 1874	2, 172 05	114 83	2, 286 88
Total.....	9, 500 00	539 28	10, 039 28

C.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and incidental expenses during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Quarter ending September 30, 1873.....	\$761 07
Quarter ending December 31, 1873.....	441 83
Quarter ending March 31, 1874.....	395 99
Quarter ending June 30, 1874	397 40
Total	1, 996 29

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries of surveyor-general and clerks during the year.....	\$10, 039 28
Rent of office and incidental expenses during the year.....	1, 996 29
Total	12, 035 57

1).—Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, payable out of appropriation for such surveys, approved March 3, 1873.

Number of contract	Name of deputy.	Standard-lines.	Township-lines.	Section-lines.	Date of appropriation.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount for mileage.	Total of contract.
370	Covel & Thompson.....	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.	M. chs. lks.	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 19, 1873	\$9 00	\$1,685 86	\$9,865 85
370	do.....	.....	187 25 45	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 19, 1873	8 00	8,179 99	
371	Diefendorf & Moonlight.....	.....	139 17 46	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 19, 1873	9 00	1,252 96	9,956 52
371	do.....	.....	.....	1,087 75 63	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 19, 1873	8 00	8,703 56	
372	McClure & Gillette.....	.....	.....	1,142 62 26	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 19, 1873	8 00	9,142 22	9,142 22
373	Armstrong, Burwell & Armstrong.....	48 32 10	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 21, 1873	12 00	580 81	
373	do.....	.....	459 50 32	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 21, 1873	9 00	4,136 66	16,170 85
373	do.....	.....	.....	1,431 53 77	Mar. 3, 1873	Apr. 21, 1873	8 00	11,453 38	
374	Steele & Thrasher.....	21 52 85	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	May 6, 1873	12 00	259 93	6,559 62
374	do.....	.....	147 60 04	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	May 6, 1873	9 00	1,329 75	
374	do.....	.....	.....	621 19 39	Mar. 3, 1873	May 6, 1873	8 00	4,969 94	7,103 17
375	Harvey & Spaulding.....	.....	.....	887 71 70	Mar. 3, 1873	May 9, 1873	8 00	7,103 17	
376	Robert Armstrong.....	43 07 79	.....	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	May 4, 1874	10 00	430 97	*1,420 85
376	do.....	.....	109 78 98	.....	Mar. 3, 1873	May 4, 1874	9 00	989 88	
	Total.....	113 12 74	1,043 72 25	6,194 02 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,219 08

* \$219.08 of this amount was paid out of special deposits.

E.—Statement showing the extent and cost of surveys executed in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, payable out of special deposits made in compliance with acts of May 30, 1862, and July 2, 1864.

Number of contract.	Name of deputy.	Township-lines.	Section-lines.	Date of contract.	Rate per mile.	Amount for mileage.	Total of contract.
389	McClure & Coogray	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> 165 63 08	<i>M. chs. lks.</i> 782 66 76	Feb. 18, 1873	\$7 00	\$1,160 59	
360	do			Feb. 18, 1873	6 00	4,697 08	
* 376	Robert Armstrong			May 4, 1874			\$3,857 52
† 377	Frank C. Spaulding			May 16, 1874	Special.		219 04
							60 00
	Total	165 63 08	782 66 76				6,136 60

* Partly payable out of appropriation for public surveys. (See Table D.)

† For the survey of two islands in the Arkansas River.

F.—Statement showing the amounts deposited by railroad companies and individuals for the survey of public lands in Kansas during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	For surveys.	For office-work.	Total amount deposited.
Kansas Pacific Railway Company	April 1, 1874	\$225 00	\$25 00	\$250 00
A. S. Tentschel	April 7, 1874	60 00	30 00	90 00
Kansas Pacific Railway Company	May 8, 1874	348 00	44 00	392 00
Total		633 00	99 00	732 00

G.—Statement showing the description of lands, and area of same, for which duplicate plats and transcript of field-notes have been transmitted to the Department, and triplicate plats and descriptive lists have been furnished the local land-offices at Wichita, Salina, and Coker City, Kansas, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

AT WICHITA.

Township south.	Range west.	Area, in acres.	When plat and field-notes were transmitted.	When descriptive lists were transmitted.	Township south.	Range west.	Area, in acres.	When plat and field-notes were transmitted.	When descriptive lists were transmitted.
28	28	23,034.29	Dec. 1, 1873	May 28, 1874	23	42	22,004.13	Dec. 1, 1873	May 28, 1874
28	29	23,043.09	do	Do.	24	42	22,973.95	do	Do.
29	30	23,045.52	do	Do.	25	42	23,031.54	do	Do.
30	30	23,072.17	do	Do.	21	43	13,160.26	do	Do.
21	41	22,927.73	do	Do.	22	43	13,144.14	do	Do.
22	41	22,979.44	do	Do.	23	43	12,839.36	do	Do.
23	41	23,002.88	do	Do.	24	43	13,172.15	do	Do.
24	41	22,058.97	do	Do.	25	43	12,966.83	do	Do.
25	41	23,037.64	do	Do.					
21	42	22,951.68	do	Do.					
22	42	22,936.57	do	Do.					
					Total		365,278.33		

G.—Statement showing the description of lands, &c.—Continued.

AT SALINA.

Township south.	Range west.	Area, in acres.	When plat and field notes were transmitted.	When descriptive lists were transmitted.	Township south.	Range west.	Area, in acres.	When plat and field notes were transmitted.	When descriptive lists were transmitted.
16	34	23, 021.92	Aug. 8, 1873	May 28, 1874.	19	40	23, 170.99	Oct. 3, 1873.	May 28, 1874.
17	34	23, 920.09	do	Do.	20	40	23, 090.68	do	Do.
18	34	23, 970.45	do	Do.	11	41	23, 914.73	do	Do.
19	34	23, 990.92	do	Do.	12	41	23, 962.23	do	Do.
20	34	23, 965.40	do	Do.	13	41	23, 008.02	do	Do.
16	35	23, 184.03	do	Do.	14	41	23, 009.45	do	Do.
17	35	23, 994.73	do	Do.	15	41	23, 044.64	do	Do.
18	35	23, 021.56	do	Do.	16	41	22, 959.20	do	Do.
19	35	23, 999.98	do	Do.	17	41	23, 010.54	Dec. 1, 1873	Do.
20	35	23, 996.19	do	Do.	18	41	23, 032.40	do	Do.
16	36	23, 245.70	do	Do.	19	41	23, 026.51	do	Do.
17	36	23, 958.44	do	Do.	20	41	22, 994.24	do	Do.
18	36	23, 005.22	do	Do.	11	42	23, 023.64	Oct. 3, 1873.	Do.
19	36	23, 942.85	Sept. 23, 1873	Do.	12	42	22, 981.28	do	Do.
20	36	23, 999.52	do	Do.	13	42	23, 058.48	do	Do.
16	37	23, 989.65	do	Do.	14	42	23, 087.80	do	Do.
17	37	23, 566.18	do	Do.	15	42	23, 064.67	do	Do.
18	37	23, 669.21	do	Do.	16	42	22, 836.06	do	Do.
19	37	23, 780.32	do	Do.	17	42	22, 917.12	do	Do.
20	37	22, 939.39	do	Do.	18	42	22, 963.62	Dec. 1, 1873	Do.
16	38	23, 905.18	do	Do.	19	42	22, 908.57	do	Do.
17	38	23, 705.60	do	Do.	20	42	23, 024.99	do	Do.
18	38	23, 739.65	do	Do.	11	43	2, 555.25	Oct. 3, 1873.	Do.
19	38	23, 936.99	do	Do.	12	43	2, 143.12	do	Do.
20	38	23, 011.28	do	Do.	13	43	1, 770.64	do	Do.
16	39	23, 314.05	do	Do.	14	43	1, 462.00	do	Do.
17	39	23, 125.99	do	Do.	15	43	1, 900.88	do	Do.
18	39	23, 130.68	do	Do.	16	43	6, 291.19	do	Do.
19	39	23, 112.24	do	Do.	17	43	6, 925.55	do	Do.
20	39	23, 070.99	do	Do.	18	43	7, 102.39	Dec. 1, 1873	Do.
16	40	23, 327.00	Oct. 3, 1873.	Do.	19	43	7, 253.36	do	Do.
17	40	23, 942.02	do	Do.	20	43	7, 336.94	do	Do.
18	40	23, 220.13	do	Do.	Total.		1, 309, 572.32		

AT CAWKER CITY.

1	36	23, 049. 03	Dec. 1, 1873	May 28, 1874.	1	41	23, 067. 92	Oct. 14, 1873.	May 28, 1874.
2	36	23, 040. 16	do	Do.	2	41	23, 056. 96	do	Do.
3	36	23, 006. 08	do	Do.	3	41	23, 056. 64	do	Do.
1	37	22, 930. 23	do	Do.	4	41	23, 066. 08	do	Do.
2	37	23, 958. 86	do	Do.	5	41	23, 049. 60	do	Do.
3	37	23, 008. 99	do	Do.	6	41	22, 978. 24	do	Do.
4	37	23, 118. 90	do	Do.	7	41	22, 963. 68	do	Do.
5	37	23, 079. 29	do	Do.	8	41	22, 945. 04	do	Do.
1	38	23, 069. 73	do	Do.	9	41	22, 982. 58	do	Do.
2	38	23, 133. 63	do	Do.	10	41	23, 036. 36	do	Do.
3	38	23, 063. 21	do	Do.	1	42	15, 920. 90	do	Do.
4	38	23, 077. 97	do	Do.	2	42	15, 613. 07	do	Do.
5	38	23, 045. 52	do	Do.	3	42	15, 671. 32	do	Do.
1	39	22, 967. 21	do	Do.	4	42	15, 509. 34	do	Do.
2	39	23, 103. 28	do	Do.	5	42	15, 352. 76	do	Do.
3	39	23, 112. 72	do	Do.	6	42	20, 982. 91	do	Do.
4	39	23, 094. 89	do	Do.	7	42	20, 773. 63	do	Do.
5	39	23, 082. 94	do	Do.	8	42	20, 564. 25	do	Do.
1	40	22, 945. 32	Oct. 14, 1873	Do.	9	42	20, 322. 49	do	Do.
2	40	23, 111. 84	do	Do.	10	42	20, 011. 92	do	Do.
3	40	23, 113. 49	do	Do.	Total		941, 423. 61		
4	40	23, 064. 40	do	Do.					
5	40	23, 030. 16	do	Do.					

H.—Statement showing the estimated expense, number of miles, and character of work for which contracts have been entered into for surveying in Kansas, and chargeable to the appropriation for such surveys, approved June 23, 1874.

Number of contract.	Name of deputy.	Standard lines.	Township lines.	Section lines.	Rate per mile.	Estimated cost.
		Miles.	Miles.	Miles.		
378	Wilcox & Rice.....		174		\$9	\$1,566 00
378	.....do.....			1,054	8	8,432 00
379	Gillette, McClure & Cosgray.....			1,500	8	12,000 00
380	Hugh T. Richards.....			606	8	4,848 00
381	Steele, Thrasher & Jones.....		190		9	1,710 00
381	.....do.....			920	8	7,360 00
382	Short & Cutler.....		154		9	1,386 00
382	.....do.....			1,055	8	8,440 00
383	Thompson & Burwell.....			1,250	8	10,000 00
384	Diefendorf & Moonlight.....	97			12	1,164 00
384	McCrary & Spaulding.....		412		9	3,708 00
384	.....do.....			1,819	8	14,552 00
385	Armstrong & Allison.....	169			12	2,028 00
385	.....do.....		526		9	4,734 00
385	.....do.....			807	8	6,456 00
	Total.....	266	1,456	9,011	.....	88,384 00

I.—Estimate of sums required for office-expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Salary of surveyor-general.....	\$2,000
Salary of chief clerk.....	1,600
Salary of principal draughtsman.....	1,300
Salary of accountant.....	1,200
Messenger, rent, and other incidental expenses.....	2,000
Total.....	8,100

G.—Report of the surveyor general of New Mexico.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with directions contained in the letter of your predecessor, dated March 31 last, I have the honor to submit, in duplicate, the annual report of this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

Contracts were let to deputies for surveys of public lands for an amount estimated at \$29,800 against the appropriation for that purpose of \$30,000. The work under these contracts was all properly executed and duly returned. Owing to unlooked-for circumstances, the amount of accounts under these contracts exceeded the appropriation by the sum of \$684.66. All the facts in regard to the matter are fully explained in the correspondence, copies of which, numbered 1, 2, 3, and 4, are annexed to the deficiency-estimate herewith submitted marked A, and dated July 29, 1874, at which time it was originally prepared and mailed to your Office. A tabular statement of the public-survey account in detail is submitted herewith, marked D. A tabular statement showing the average of subdivided townships at the beginning of the fiscal year, the subdivisions during the year, and the amount at its close, is also submitted, marked E. The work of Deputy White under contract for the previous fiscal year was under examination and in suspense at your Office at date of my last annual report. It having been finally so ordered, Deputy White took the field last fall and performed the work again. This caused the subdivision of a differently numbered township and a change in acreage; all of which is shown in the last-mentioned table. The number of acres in townships subdivided during the year is 927,584.54. For number of miles of exterior township and standard lines surveyed see statement of public-survey account marked D. No surveys of private land-claims have been made during the year except mining-claims, hereafter mentioned.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The situation of the public lands, and questions connected therewith, remain much the same as at the date of my report one year ago. The reason for a more rapid extension of the public surveys and the placing of the public lands within the reach of settlers continues to increase. The advantages of the Territory for stock-raising, agricultural and mining purposes is rapidly becoming known, and it is attracting much attention from all parts of the country. To avoid prolixity and repetition, I respectfully refer to my reports of October 7, 1872, and August 15, 1873, as containing the facts, less natural increase, and request their careful examination previous to the preparation of the estimates for the consideration of the coming session of Congress. I also wish to refer to my letter of July 18, 1874, submitting estimates for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and the letter of Hon. S. B. Elkins, Delegate in Congress, of the same date, copies of which are herewith submitted, marked B.

PRIVATE LAND-CLAIMS.

In pursuance of the act of Congress of July 22, 1854, establishing this office, I heard, approved, and, except Nos. 76 and 81, transmitted to your Office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, the following private land-claims, to be submitted to Congress for its action. They are for lands claimed under the laws of Spain and Mexico and the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of February 2, 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

No. 75. Juan Luis Ortiz, deceased, Sierra Masca tract, October 8, 1873.

No. 76. Town of Rio Colorado, January 6, 1874.

No. 77. Town of Ojo Caliente, January 2, 1874.

No. 78. Bartolome Fernandez, San Miguel Spring, January 7, 1874.

No. 79. Antonio Chaves, San Lorenzo tract, January 5, 1874.

No. 80. Juan de Mestas, February 5, 1874.

No. 81. Alfonso Rael de Aguilár, case not finally acted on.

No. 82. Salvador Gonzales, January 5, 1874.

No. 83. Town of Bernalillo, February 20, 1874.

No. 84. Juan José Gallegos, Angostura tract, February 28, 1874.

No. 85. Colony of Doña Aña Bend, March 31, 1874.

No. 86. Colony of Mesilla, February 12, 1874.

No. 87. Gaspar Ortiz y Bais, April 22, 1874.

No. 88. City of Santa Fé, April 13, 1874.

No. 89. Manuel Trujillo, Talaza tract, April 13, 1874.

No. 90. Colony of Refugio, May 18, 1874.

No. 91. Francisco Montes Vigil, Alameda town, June 30, 1874.

No. 92. Roival and Pelaez, Jacona tract, June 10, 1874.

No. 93. Antonio Elias Armenta, Rio Colorado Cañon tract, June 30, 1874.

T. Indian pueblos of Zia, Santa Aña, and Jemez, February 2, 1874.

The date above given in each case is that of the approval by this office.

I am not aware that action was had by Congress upon any private land-claims at its last session, nor indeed since March 3, 1869. It is of very great importance to both people and Government that these grants should be acted upon in some manner. The present situation has a profound influence in preventing the legitimate development of the Territory, for one reason among many others, that in considerable sections in portions that are easily accessible and very desirable, no person can tell what is public domain or private lands. For want of a feeling of security as to title, sales of land, either by Government or grant claimants, in such regions is practically closed out, and will so remain until some relief is afforded by Congress. Such a state of things is sufficient to paralyze the industry, energy, and hope of any people. The people also claim that it is an utter disregard of the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and the well-established law of nations, and they are waiting very patiently for an adjustment of their land-titles. It is absolutely important, and growing more so every year, for the interest of all parties concerned, and for none more so than the Government, that these claims should be finally determined. Those confirmed should be surveyed and segregated from the public domain, and their boundaries properly marked on the face of the earth, and this too at the public expense, as the only just and practicable method of ascertaining the extent and situation of the public domain. As I remarked before, no private land-claim of this class has been surveyed during the past year; and further, during the twelve years that owners have been required to survey them at their own expense, but six have been surveyed in all. This pretty clearly indicates the feeling of owners, and the future prospect, unless the law is changed. For reasons already given in another paragraph, I wish again to refer to my report of one year ago, upon the subject of these claims, where I entered upon the consideration of them at some length. The situation is not changed, except for the worse, nor will it ever be, in my judgment, without a radical change of system. In the hope that the law will be changed so as to survey the confirmed grants at public expense, I submit an estimate of \$30,000 for that purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

MINING-CLAIMS.

The following mining-claims have been surveyed and the field-notes returned to this office by duly appointed mineral deputy surveyors during the year:

Twilight Ledge Star mine, returned September 29, 1873.

Desideria, returned September 29, 1873.

Mohawk, returned September 29, 1873.

Seneca, returned September 29, 1873.

Emma, returned September 29, 1873.

Dexter, returned September 29, 1873.

Josephine, returned September 29, 1873.

Jessie, returned September 29, 1873.

Green Mountain, returned September 29, 1873.

Monmouth, returned September 29, 1873.

Republican, returned May 13, 1874.

The first-named is the only one that has been platted and the office-work concluded according to law, no deposit of funds having been made in any of the other cases, for that purpose, as required by law.

A list of mineral deputy surveyors appointed by and now holding commissions from this office, together with date of commission, residences, and district, is submitted, marked C. While but little seems to have been done in locating and developing new lodes, great activity has been shown in operating those already opened at Silver City, Socorro, and other points. A large amount of bullion has been shipped, and great additions made to machinery, buildings, and other improvements. Our mining interests increase steadily, and with the advent of railroads and capital, will become a source of great wealth and afford business to a very large population.

USELESS RESERVATIONS.

I renew again the suggestion made in my last two reports, that the four following reservations, two Indian and two military, ought to be vacated by Congress as useless, they standing on our maps and records as legally existing:

First. The military reservation, without name, in township 18 north, of range 20 east, containing 5,120 acres, embracing sections 9 to 16 inclusive. This reservation, as announced to this office by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, in his letter of August 29, 1857, was made by the President August 18, 1857. I believe it has never been used by the military authorities; they probably have no prospective use for it, and, at any rate, it lies entirely inside of the confirmed and surveyed private land-grant of the inhabitants of the town of Mora.

Second. The Fort Butler military reservation, on the Canadian River, in townships 12 and 13 north, of ranges 27, 28, and 29 east, containing 76,800 acres, lies within the boundaries of the confirmed and surveyed private land-grant of Pablo Montoya. It has, I understand, never been used for military purposes, and will probably never be so needed.

Third. The Bosque Redondo Indian reservation, forty miles square, on the Pecos River, embracing the old Fort Sumner reservation, which latter was vacated by Congress as useless February 24, 1871. This is not now used as an Indian reservation, nor has it been for some time, and the Indian Bureau reports in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, July 20, 1871, that it has no further use for the reservation.

Fourth. The Gila Indian reservation, at Santa Lucia Spring, on the Gila River. This tract has not been used by the Indian Bureau for many years, and is no doubt permanently abandoned.

TERRITORIAL BOUNDARY.

I repeat the recommendation heretofore made, that the western boundary of the Territory ought to be surveyed and established as soon as practicable. It is of importance to many interests along the border, both in this Territory and Arizona, as well as being of national importance, to have the different territorial jurisdictions permanently defined and duly marked.

RAILROADS.

The prospect of railroads being built into and through the Territory is not so flattering as it was last year, but still it is not at all discouraging under the circumstances. The opposition and hostility developed within the last few months, in other portions of the country, where the people have all the railroads they need, if not more, combined with the panic last fall in monetary matters, has had a bad effect, as might be expected. Capitalists are alarmed at the troubles and dangers that environ investments in railway enterprises, and not without cause. It is to be hoped, however, that a better state of feeling will soon manifest itself. There is no doubt that this would be expedited if the people who have so many railroads that they do not know what to do

with them, should happen to relapse to the ox-train and prairie-schooner system from which the railroads rescued them.

The Atlantic and Pacific line has prospects out this way. It has a splendid line, where snows of winter or heats of summer will not interfere with its construction or successful operation. It has a magnificent land-grant, and its line passes through a region that only requires the life-giving influence which itself will bring to make it one of the finest and most productive in wealth of any equal portion of the nation.

The Texas Pacific has a more southern line, adhering closely to the thirty-second parallel of latitude, and enters the Territory from Texas near Franklin, on the Rio Grande. It has a fine line, through first-class grazing, agricultural, and mining country, and also is endowed with a liberal grant of land.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé line is another good one, and the managers expect, during the next few months, to extend it about one hundred miles west from its present terminus at Granada, Colorado. This line is of great importance, and upon it the people of the Territory are building great expectations. It has no land-grant west of the Kansas State line, but deserves one, if any railroad company ever did, for it is managed and pushed along with energy and ability, and its managers seem to appreciate, in a proper manner, the naturally splendid country which they are approaching, and which only awaits the railroad-touch to blossom as the rose.

The Denver and Rio Grande, narrow gauge, is being pushed toward us as rapidly as could be expected under the circumstances, and is approaching the southern line of Colorado, doing a good deal of grading south of Pueblo, its present terminus. This extension of line, it is expected, will be ironed this fall. This road it is intended to extend into the valley of the Rio Grande, follow it down and connect with the railway-system being inaugurated in our sister republic of Mexico; and it cannot fail of being of immense importance and benefit to our people.

OFFICE-WORK.

As explained in my letter inclosing estimates, the allowance for clerk-hire in this office is entirely inadequate to put the records in proper condition, and I respectfully urge the great importance of empowering me to employ the necessary force next year for that purpose. Contingent expenses are greater in this office than in others of the class, on account of the amount of stationery used, incidental to the business connected with Spanish and Mexican grants, and also from the high prices of such goods as we require, caused by the great expense of freight. I trust that my estimates will all meet your approval.

The following is a list of exhibits attached to this report:

- A.—Deficiency estimate and explanations.
- B.—Annual estimates and letter of Hon. S. B. Elkins.
- C.—List of commissioned mineral deputy surveyors.
- D.—Statement of executed surveys and their cost.
- E.—List of townships subdivided, and acreage.
- F.—Expenditures on account of salaries.
- G.—Incidental expenditures.
- H.—Condition of congressional appropriations.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, July 29, 1874.

SIR: I wish to call your attention to a small deficiency-account for public surveying in this district, arising under the contracts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

I submitted the same to your predecessor in a letter dated February 18, 1874, with inclosures, and received reply dated March 2, 1874, to both of which I respectfully refer. I also wish to refer to my letter to your Office dated January 6, 1874, in relation to account of deputy George H. Pradt, and reply dated January 29, 1874, in regard to the same.

I submit deficiency-account for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, as follows:

For Lewis Kingman, contract No. 53.....	\$305 28
For L. P. Drake, contract No. 55.....	119 28
For G. H. Pradt, contract No. 56.....	260 10

684 66

As you will observe from the correspondence referred to above that this deficiency did not arise for any want of proper care on my part, but simply on account of unlooked-for but necessary work which was faithfully performed, I trust you will submit the same with your approval to the coming session of Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

1.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., January 6, 1874.

SIR: Your letter of 12th ultimo, in relation to account of Deputy George H. Pradt, for work under his contract, No. 56, and allowing the same at \$6,400, came duly to hand. While it is true that the contract limits the amount to \$6,400 in words, such was not the agreement nor intention, but is an error of mine in framing the language. I intended, and Mr. Pradt understood, that it was simply an estimate that he was to work as closely to as practicable, and close work in certain limits. He reports that it was impracticable for him to keep the exact amount of his work in the field, but he did the work in good faith, not intending to exceed his contract, and he respectfully prays that, with this explanation, he may be allowed the remainder of his account.

If, however, this cannot legally be done, he respectfully inquires if the account is correct in amount so that he can apply to Congress for relief, the balance according to the account forwarded being \$260.10.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

2.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1874

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 6th instant, I have to inform you that the correct amount deducted from George H. Pradt's account is \$260.10.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT, Esq.,
United States Surveyor-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

3.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., February 18, 1874.

SIR: I respectfully submit a statement of public moneys expended through this office during the current fiscal year for public-land surveys, showing necessity for a small deficiency appropriation, with reasons therefor.

The appropriation for surveying public lands is..... \$30,000 00

Against which accounts presented are as follows:

Lewis Kingman, contract No. 53.....	\$7,525 10	
Griffin and McMullen, contract No. 54.....	9,395 45	
L. P. Drake, contract No. 55.....	7,104 01	
George H. Pradt, contract No. 56.....	6,660 10	
		<u>30,684 66</u>

Making deficiency to be provided for..... \$684 66

The amount which I estimated for these contracts was \$29,800.

For reasons stated in my letter to you of the 6th ultimo, Deputy Pradt's account exceeded the limits of the contract by the sum of \$260.10. I inclose herewith a copy of the letter mentioned, and your reply of 29th ultimo, marked A.

Deputy Drake's contract being entirely for subdivisional lines, and it not being anticipated, at the time of writing it, that any higher-priced lines would have to be run by him, no provision was then made for such contingency, and his account was allowed at the price of subdivisional lines only, or \$10 per mile. It is a fact, however, that he was obliged to re-establish a few miles of lines which were originally established at a greater price. The excess over \$10 per mile, or amount disallowed, is \$119.28. When Deputy Drake took the field, July 26, 1873, it being then deemed possible that he might have to re-establish some higher-priced lines, I instructed him that he would be allowed the customary rates for such work, that is, the original price paid. I inclose copy of extract from the special instructions of July 26, 1873, which I then gave him, marked B, in explanation of his account.

If Deputy Kingman's account, forwarded on 10th instant, be found correct, there will be a deficiency in the sum of \$305.28.

To total deficiency being caused simply by unlooked-for but necessary field-work, the account being found correct in your Office, and the work having been executed honestly and in good faith by the deputies, I trust you will submit to Congress, with your approval, a deficiency estimate for the current fiscal year for public-land surveys in this district, as follows:

For Lewis Kingman, contract No. 53.....	\$305 28
For L. P. Drake, contract No. 55	119 28
For George H. Pradt, contract No. 56.....	260 10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General for New Mexico.

Hon. WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

4.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND-OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1874.

SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 18th ultimo, informing me that you have exceeded the appropriation for surveys of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and request that a deficiency estimate to the amount of \$684.66 be submitted to Congress.

In reply, I have to inform you that our regular and deficiency estimates have been presented to Congress, and that the deficiency referred to will be submitted with the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Very respectfully,

WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT, Esq.,
United States Surveyor-General, Santa Fé, N. Mex.

B.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., July 18, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit estimates for the surveying service in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876:

For salary of surveyor-general.....	\$3,000
For salary of translator and chief clerk.....	2,000
For salary of two draughtsmen	3,000
For salary of six clerks.....	9,000
	<hr/>
	17,000
For incidental expenses	3,000
For purchase of office safe and furniture	5,000
For surveys of public land	120,000
For surveys of confirmed private land-claims.....	30,000

I wish to say, in support of these estimates, a few words in truth and soberness. The estimate for salary of draughtsmen and clerks is believed to be proper, considering the work which ought to be done. Apart from the absolutely necessary current services, in case of the more rapid prosecution of the surveys, I do most sincerely hope that we shall be allowed funds sufficient to bring up the records of the office in regard to Spanish and Mexican private land-grants. The fact seems to have been lost sight of that the clerical force of this office ought always to have been much larger than that of an office which only superintends public surveys. My own time is very largely devoted to duties connected with private land-claims; indeed, more than half my labor and study is in regard to those matters. The clerical force has been entirely inadequate to the work during the past year, and much work has been done during that period at private expense, which is believed to be in derogation of the eighth article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo. Apart from this trouble in regard to current work, the records of the office are years behind, and not in such condition as is proper for archives of such vast importance to the Government and citizens. After the work is once brought up, a much smaller annual appropriation for the purpose will suffice. The appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, will not be sufficient for current work, and we shall be worse off then than now.

I ask for means to procure office-furniture proper for the safety of the archives and records, for the comfort of employes, and the good appearance of the office. The office has never been furnished as it should be. The archives in regard to private land-claims are especially of vast importance and value, and are constantly in danger of destruction by fire, being kept in common wooden cases. Their loss would be almost irreparable. The desk and chair that I have used for a year past are my own private property, and what office-furniture there is is inconvenient, rickety, and dilapidated to the last degree. I desire to procure a large fire-proof safe for the archives and to furnish the office substantially and economically. For this purpose I estimate five thousand dollars, thinking it will be none too much in view of the great expense of transportation. All goods used are so expensive for the same reason that I request \$3,000 as an amount necessary for rent, stationery, fuel, books, instruments, lights, portage, express, telegraphing, &c.

In regard to amount for public surveys, I can do no better than to urge the same reasons which I have heretofore done, and respectfully refer to my annual reports of October 7, 1872, and August 15, 1873. All the reasons there given still exist and gain force as time passes away. The demand for surveys is pressing and increasing, and large quantities of the public domain may be disposed of if it is only surveyed and placed in market.

In regard to surveys of private land-claims, I have estimated \$30,000, in the hope that Government will return to the practice as it existed previous to 1862. In regard to this matter, I wish to respectfully refer to my reports above mentioned and to my letter of November 26, 1872, to your Office.

I inclose herewith letter of Hon. S. B. Elkins, of even date herewith, in relation to the estimates, and which I ask may be considered as a part of this communication.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

SANTA FE, N. MEX, July 18, 1874.

SIR: Referring to the estimates of Gen. J. K. Proudfit, surveyor-general of New Mexico, for the year ending June 30, 1876, which I have just read, I beg to submit the following in connection therewith, for your consideration.

1. From my own personal knowledge, derived from close contact with the office as a practicing attorney for years, I can state with positive certainty that the work of the office is much behind, and never can be brought up unless a larger clerical force is provided. This large amount of work is induced by the fact that the surveyor-general, under existing laws, has the custody and adjudication of the Spanish and Mexican land-grants, all of which are deposited in his office.

2. I fully agree with the estimate for office furniture and safe. The fact is, without a suitable safe there is no kind of security for the archives and public documents.

3. In respect to the estimate for extending the public surveys, I desire to say that the appropriations have always been too small. But a very small part of the public lands have been surveyed, and heretofore, owing to Indian hostilities, only the public lands nearest the settlements have been surveyed. Since 1870 Indian hostilities have been partially suppressed, and some of the best portions of the Territory, both east and west of the Rio Grande, have been opened to settlement, and there is great com-

plaint that, owing to there being no surveys, there is no way to obtain titles. The Territory is fast settling up; immigration is pouring in from every quarter, and it is indispensably necessary that the public surveys should be extended so that new settlers may obtain titles. The agitation of the State question has also given an increased impetus to immigration. It will also be remembered that five lines of railways are under construction, and pointing toward New Mexico. Three of these lines approach the Territory from the northeast, and are within 90 miles from our borders, and will pass through the best portion of the whole country. This fact should also be taken into consideration in making the estimates. It is believed by the year 1876 New Mexico will receive an accession to her population by at least fifty thousand people, mostly stock-growers and farmers, and all will need land and farms.

4. The private land-claims or Spanish grants will embrace about 6,000,000 acres of land, and under the treaty there seems to be no doubt but that the United States are obliged to survey these grants at the public expense, and I believe the bill now pending in the House will pass authorizing the surveys to be made in this way. If so, the estimate made by General Proudfit is very proper and reasonable.

The records of your Office will show that, notwithstanding New Mexico has for years had the largest population of any other Territory in the Union, and has now, yet the appropriations for surveys have been smaller than almost any other. I beg your attention to the census of 1870, and the appropriations made since and before that time to the Territory, to convince you that New Mexico has not fared justly in this branch of the public service.

I therefore respectfully urge and request that the estimate made by General Proudfit be approved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. ELKINS.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office.



C.—List of mineral deputy surveyors appointed and commissioned by the surveyor-general of New Mexico, under the mining act of Congress of May 10, 1872.

Appointee.	Commissioned.	Residence.	District.	Remarks.
Alexander Brand ..	Sept. 30, 1872	Santa Ana County	Ruby mining.	See also January 13, 1873.
William McMullen	Oct. 3, 1872	City of Santa Fé.....	New Mexico.	
William White	Oct. 9, 1872	.....do .....	.....do
J. Howe Watts	Oct. 18, 1872	.....do .....	.....do
Robert M. Kidder	Nov. 18, 1872	Silver City, Grant County.	.....do
Walter G. Marmon	Nov. 23, 1872	Laguna, Bernalillo County.do	Commission canceled March 1, 1873.
George H. Pradt ...	Dec. 7, 1872	City of Santa Fé.....do	Recommissioned.
George Way	Dec. 27, 1872	Socorro, Socorro County ..	.....do
Alexander Brand ..	Jan. 13, 1873	Fort Bayard Grant County.	.....do
Lewis Kingman.....	Mar. 8, 1873	Cimarron, Colfax County	.....do
A. D. Thorne	Apr. 19, 1873	Limitar, Socorro County ..	.....do
Walter G. Marmon	Apr. 22, 1873	Laguna, Bernalillo County.	.....do
Robert G. Marmon	Apr. 23, 1873	.....do .....	.....do

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874

D.—Statement of public surveys made in the district of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874

Contracts.		Contractors.	Character of survey.	Townships.	Ranges.	Surveyed.			Total.	Cost.
No.	Date.					M.	C.	L.		
53	Apr. 11, 1873	Lewis Kingman	Fifth standard parallel north	25 N	24 E	18	45	25	15	
53	do	do	Sixth standard parallel north	26 N	25, 26, 27 E	30	...	...
53	do	do	Seventh standard parallel north	27 N	25, 26, 27 E	48	...	...
53	do	do	Third guide-meridian east	28 N	24 and 25 E	12	\$7,525 10
53	do	do	Township exterior	29 N	25, 26, 27 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	30 N	25, 26, 27 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	31 N	29 E	10	
53	do	do	do	32 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	33 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	Closings on parallels	25, 26, 27, and 28 N	25 and 26 E	12	
53	do	do	Subdivisional	25, 26, 27, and 28 N	26 and 27 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	25, 26, 27, and 28 N	27 and 28 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	29, 30, 31, and 32 N	29 and 30 E	10	
53	do	do	do	29, 30, 31, and 32 N	30 and 31 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	29, 30, 31, and 32 N	30 and 31 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	Closings on parallels	25 N	25 E	10	
53	do	do	Subdivisional	26 N	25 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	27 N	25 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	28 N	27 E	44	
53	do	do	do	29 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	30 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	31 N	29 E	10	
53	do	do	do	32 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	33 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	Connections	25 N	29 E	10	
53	do	do	Township exteriors	26 N	29 E	...	...	...
53	do	do	do	27 N	29 E	...	...	...
54	do	Griffin & McMullen	do	28 N	14 and 15 W	12	3,395 55
54	do	do	do	29 N	14 and 15 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	30 N	14 and 15 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	31 N	14 and 15 W	10	
54	do	do	do	32 N	14 and 15 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	33 N	14 and 15 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	25 N	14, 15, and 16 W	12	
54	do	do	do	26 N	14, 15, and 16 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	27 N	14, 15, and 16 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	28 N	13, 14, 15, and 16 W	10	
54	do	do	do	29 N	13, 14, 15, and 16 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	30 N	13, 14, 15, and 16 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	31 N	12 and 13 W	10	
54	do	do	do	32 N	21, 22, 23, 24, 25 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	33 N	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	Closings on parallels	25 N	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 W	10	
54	do	do	Closings on Silver City town-site	26 N	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	Subdivisional	27 N	17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	28 N	14 W	10	5,939 90
54	do	do	do	29 N	13 and 14 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	30 N	14 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	31 N	14 W	10	
54	do	do	do	32 N	14 W	...	...	...
54	do	do	do	33 N	14 W	...	...	...

E.—List of surveyed townships, and contents thereof in acres, in the district of New Mexico, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Whole number subdivided.	Township.	Range.	Public land.	Private claims.	Reservations.	Total acres.	Remarks.
			3,689,474.29	278,518.54	13,960.00	3,981,952.83	Totals reported June 30, 1873.
188	12 south	25 east..	} 46,679.41	46,679.41	Deducted because changed by subsequent field-work.
189	13 south	26 east..					
			3,642,794.88	278,518.54	13,960.00	3,935,273.42	True totals for June 30, 1873.
188	12 south	26 east..	22,129.50	22,129.50	Fractional township on north boundary of territory.
189	13 south	26 east..	23,060.59	.....	.....	23,060.59
190	25 north	25 east..	22,970.33	.....	.....	22,970.33
191	25 north	27 east..	23,055.11	.....	.....	23,055.11
192	26 north	25 east..	22,949.25	.....	.....	22,949.25
193	27 north	25 east..	22,934.08	.....	.....	22,934.08
194	30 north	29 east..	23,014.82	.....	.....	23,014.82
195	31 north	29 east..	22,997.47	.....	.....	22,997.47
196	32 north	29 east..	9,908.14	.....	.....	9,908.14
197	17 south	14 west..	22,880.60	87.55	22,968.15	Embracing Peabody mine and portion of Silver City town site.
198	18 south	13 west..	23,062.64	6.89	23,069.53	Embracing Twilight ledge star mine.
199	18 south	14 west..	22,556.08	555.28	23,111.36	Embracing portion of Silver City town site.
200	19 south	14 west..	23,211.38	23,211.38	Embracing portion of the Preston Beck grant.
201	20 south	14 west..	23,154.04	.....	.....	23,154.04
202	23 south	14 west..	23,017.04	.....	.....	23,017.04
203	24 south	13 west..	23,021.31	.....	.....	23,021.31
204	24 south	14 west..	23,027.15	.....	.....	23,027.15
205	25 south	13 west..	23,084.77	.....	.....	23,084.77
206	25 south	14 west..	23,030.66	.....	.....	23,030.66
207	10 north	23 east..	784.17	22,255.83	.....	23,040.00
208	10 north	24 east..	20,458.53	2,581.47	.....	23,040.00
209	10 north	25 east..	23,044.26	.....	.....	23,044.26
210	11 north	23 east..	10,585.15	12,454.85	23,040.00	Embracing portion of the Pablo Montoya grant.
211	11 north	24 east..	22,984.39	.....	.....	22,984.39
212	11 north	25 east..	23,039.28	.....	.....	23,039.28
213	11 north	26 east..	18,721.27	4,318.73	.....	23,040.00
214	12 north	22 east..	1,425.65	21,614.35	.....	23,040.00
215	12 north	23 east..	21,441.64	1,598.36	.....	23,040.00
216	12 north	24 east..	23,020.74	.....	.....	23,020.74
217	12 north	25 east..	23,020.72	.....	.....	23,020.72
218	13 north	24 east..	23,073.78	.....	.....	23,073.78
219	13 north	25 east..	17,002.28	6,037.72	.....	23,040.00
220	14 north	24 east..	22,786.53	253.47	23,040.00	Embracing portion of the Pablo Montoya grant.
221	10 north	9 west..	18,141.69	.....	.....	18,141.69
222	10 north	10 west..	13,885.71	.....	.....	13,885.71
223	11 north	9 west..	5,834.88	.....	.....	5,834.88
224	11 north	10 west..	14,663.95	.....	.....	14,663.95
225	12 north	9 west..	13,368.32	.....	.....	13,368.32
226	12 north	10 west..	22,904.80	.....	.....	22,904.80
227	12 north	11 west..	19,073.29	.....	.....	19,073.29
228	13 north	7 west..	452.89	.....	.....	452.89
229	13 north	8 west..	12,590.40	12,590.40	Fractional township surveyed for settlers.
230	13 north	9 west..	20,025.33	.....	.....	20,025.33
231	13 north	10 west..	23,069.81	.....	.....	23,069.81
232	13 north	11 west..	17,356.62	.....	.....	17,356.62
			4,498,615.92	350,283.04	13,960.00	4,862,858.96	Totals for June 30, 1874.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

Statement of expenditures in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico for salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Place.	Name.	Position.	Pay.	Time served.		Amount.	Remarks.
				From, inclusive.	To, exclusive.		
First	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	\$3,000	July 1	Sept. 30	\$750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	July 1	Sept. 30	500 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	July 1	July 31	25 50	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,200	July 1	July 31	65 21	
	John P. Robins	do	1,500	July 13	Sept. 2	311 05	
Second	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	July 1	July 15	61 14	
	do	do	1,500	Sept. 1	Sept. 30	192 28	
	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	3,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	500 00	
Third	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	George H. Pratt	Draughtsman	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	Levi P. Drake	do	1,500	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	244 64	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,500	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	244 64	
Fourth	Lewis Kingman	do	1,500	Nov. 24	Dec. 31	193 28	
	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	3,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	500 00	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,500	Jan. 1	Jan. 31	129 16	
	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	3,000	Apr. 1	June 30	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Apr. 1	June 30	500 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
Total for fiscal year							10,044 98

Also \$744.90 paid clerks from special deposits.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

E.—List of surveyed townships, and contents thereof in acres, in the district of New Mexico, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Whole number subdivided.	Township.	Range.	Public land.	Private claims.	Reservations.	Total acres.	Remarks.
			3,689,474.29	273,512.54	13,960.00	3,981,952.83	Totals reported June 30, 1873.
188	12 south	25 east..	} 46,679.41	46,679.41	Deducted because changed by subsequent field-work.
189	13 south	26 east..					
			3,642,794.88	278,512.54	13,960.00	3,935,273.42	True totals for June 30, 1873.
188	12 south	26 east..	22,129.50	22,129.50	Fractional township on north boundary of territory. Embracing Peabody mine and portion of Silver City town site. Embracing Twilight ledge star mine. Embracing portion of Silver City town site.
189	13 south	26 east..	23,060.59	.....	.....	23,060.59
190	25 north	25 east..	22,970.33	.....	.....	22,970.33
191	25 north	27 east..	23,055.11	.....	.....	23,055.11
192	26 north	25 east..	22,949.25	.....	.....	22,949.25
193	27 north	25 east..	22,934.08	.....	.....	22,934.08
194	30 north	29 east..	23,014.82	.....	.....	23,014.82
195	31 north	29 east..	22,997.47	.....	.....	22,997.47
196	32 north	29 east..	9,908.14	.....	.....	9,908.14
197	17 south	14 west..	22,880.60	87.55	.....	22,968.15
198	18 south	13 west..	23,062.64	6.89	23,069.53	Embracing portion of the Preston Beck grant. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
199	18 south	14 west..	22,556.08	555.28	.....	23,111.36
200	19 south	14 west..	23,211.38	.....	.....	23,211.38
201	20 south	14 west..	23,154.04	.....	.....	23,154.04
202	23 south	14 west..	23,017.04	.....	.....	23,017.04
203	24 south	13 west..	23,021.31	.....	.....	23,021.31
204	24 south	14 west..	23,027.15	.....	.....	23,027.15
205	25 south	13 west..	23,084.77	.....	.....	23,084.77
206	25 south	14 west..	23,030.66	.....	.....	23,030.66
207	10 north	23 east..	784.17	22,255.83	.....	23,040.00
208	10 north	24 east..	20,458.53	2,581.47	23,040.00	Embracing portion of the Pablo Montoya grant. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
209	10 north	25 east..	23,044.26	.....	.....	23,044.26
210	11 north	23 east..	10,585.15	12,454.85	.....	23,040.00
211	11 north	24 east..	22,984.39	.....	.....	22,984.39
212	11 north	25 east..	23,039.28	.....	.....	23,039.28
213	11 north	26 east..	18,721.27	4,318.73	.....	23,040.00
214	12 north	22 east..	1,425.65	21,614.35	.....	23,040.00
215	12 north	23 east..	21,441.64	1,598.36	.....	23,040.00
216	12 north	24 east..	23,020.74	.....	.....	23,020.74
217	12 north	25 east..	23,020.72	.....	.....	23,020.72
218	13 north	24 east..	23,073.78	23,073.78	Embracing portion of the Pablo Montoya grant. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do. Do.
219	13 north	25 east..	17,002.28	6,037.72	.....	23,040.00
220	14 north	24 east..	22,786.53	253.47	.....	23,040.00
221	10 north	9 west..	18,141.69	.....	.....	18,141.69
222	10 north	10 west..	13,885.71	.....	.....	13,885.71
223	11 north	9 west..	5,834.88	.....	.....	5,834.88
224	11 north	10 west..	14,663.95	.....	.....	14,663.95
225	12 north	9 west..	13,368.32	.....	.....	13,368.32
226	12 north	10 west..	22,904.80	.....	.....	22,904.80
227	12 north	11 west..	19,073.29	.....	.....	19,073.29
228	13 north	7 west..	452.80	452.80	Fractional township surveyed for settlers. Fractional township. Do. Do. Do.
229	13 north	8 west..	12,590.40	.....	.....	12,590.40
230	13 north	9 west..	20,025.33	.....	.....	20,025.33
231	13 north	10 west..	23,069.81	.....	.....	23,069.81
232	13 north	11 west..	17,356.62	.....	.....	17,356.62
			4,498,615.92	350,283.04	13,960.00	4,862,858.96	Totals for June 30, 1874.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

1. Statement of expenditures in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico for salaries during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Fiscal year.	Name.	Position.	Pay.	Time served.		Amount.	Remarks.
				From, inclusive.	To, inclusive.		
First	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	\$3,000	July 1	Sept. 30	\$750 00	Also \$744.90 paid clerks from special deposits.
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	July 1	Sept. 30	500 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	July 1	July 21	85 59	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,200	July 1	July 21	65 21	
	John P. Rieque	do	1,500	July 13	Sept. 2	211 95	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	July 1	July 15	61 14	
Second	do	do	1,500	Sept. 1	Sept. 30	122 28	
	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	3,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	500 00	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	George H. Pradt	Draughtsman	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	Levi P. Drake	do	1,500	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	241 64	
Third	Chandler Robbins	do	1,500	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	248 64	
	Lewis Kingman	do	1,500	Nov. 24	Dec. 31	192 29	
	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	3,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	500 00	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
Fourth	Chandler Robbins	do	1,500	Jan. 1	Jan. 31	129 16	
	James K. Proudft	Surveyor-general	3,000	Apr. 1	June 30	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Apr. 1	June 30	500 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	Total for fiscal year					10,044 90	

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fe, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

E.—List of surveyed townships, and contents thereof in acres, in the district of New Mexico, at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Whole number subdivided.	Township.	Range.	Public land.	Private claims.	Reservations.	Total acres.	Remarks.
			3,689,474.29	278,518.54	13,960.00	3,981,952.83	Totals reported June 30, 1873.
188	12 south	25 east..	} 46,679.41	46,679.41	Deducted because changed by subsequent field-work.
189	13 south.	26 east..					
			3,642,794.88	278,518.54	13,960.00	3,935,273.42	True totals for June 30, 1873.
188	12 south	26 east..	22,129.50	22,129.50	Fractional township on north boundary of territory.
189	13 south	26 east..	23,060.59	.....	.....	23,060.59
190	25 north.	25 east..	22,970.33	.....	.....	22,970.33
191	25 north	27 east..	23,055.11	.....	.....	23,055.11
192	26 north	25 east..	22,949.25	.....	.....	22,949.25
193	27 north	25 east..	22,934.08	.....	.....	22,934.08
194	30 north	29 east..	23,014.82	.....	.....	23,014.82
195	31 north	29 east..	22,997.47	.....	.....	22,997.47
196	32 north	29 east..	9,908.14	.....	.....	9,908.14
197	17 south.	14 west..	22,880.60	87.55	22,968.15	Embracing Peabody mine and portion of Silver City town site.
198	18 south	13 west..	23,062.64	6.89	23,069.53	Embracing Twilight ledge star mine.
199	18 south	14 west..	22,556.08	555.28	23,111.36	Embracing portion of Silver City town site.
200	19 south	14 west..	23,211.38	23,211.38	Embracing portion of the Preston Beck grant.
201	20 south	14 west..	23,154.04	.....	.....	23,154.04
202	23 south	14 west..	23,017.04	.....	.....	23,017.04
203	24 south	13 west..	23,021.31	.....	.....	23,021.31
204	24 south	14 west..	23,027.15	.....	.....	23,027.15
205	25 south	13 west..	23,084.77	.....	.....	23,084.77
206	25 south	14 west..	23,030.66	.....	.....	23,030.66
207	10 north	23 east..	784.17	22,255.83	.....	23,040.00
208	10 north.	24 east..	20,458.53	2,581.47	.....	23,040.00
209	10 north	25 east..	23,044.26	23,044.26	Do.
210	11 north	23 east..	10,585.15	12,454.85	23,040.00	Do.
211	11 north.	24 east..	22,984.39	22,984.39	Embracing portion of the Pablo Montoya grant.
212	11 north.	25 east..	23,039.28	.....	.....	23,039.28
213	11 north.	26 east..	18,721.27	4,318.73	.....	23,040.00
214	12 north.	22 east..	1,425.65	21,614.35	.....	23,040.00
215	12 north	23 east..	21,441.64	1,598.36	.....	23,040.00
216	12 north.	24 east..	23,020.74	.....	.....	23,020.74
217	12 north	25 east..	23,020.72	.....	.....	23,020.72
218	13 north	24 east..	23,073.78	.....	.....	23,073.78
219	13 north	25 east..	17,002.28	6,037.72	.....	23,040.00
220	14 north.	24 east..	22,786.53	253.47	23,040.00	Embracing portion of the Pablo Montoya grant.
221	10 north	9 west..	18,141.69	18,141.69	Do.
222	10 north	10 west..	13,885.71	13,885.71	Fractional township.
223	11 north.	9 west..	5,834.88	5,834.88	Do.
224	11 north	10 west..	14,663.95	14,663.95	Do.
225	12 north	9 west..	13,368.32	13,368.32	Do.
226	12 north	10 west..	22,904.80	22,904.80	Do.
227	12 north.	11 west..	19,073.29	.....	.....	19,073.29
228	13 north.	7 west..	452.89	.....	.....	452.89
229	13 north	8 west..	12,590.40	.....	.....	12,590.40
230	13 north	9 west..	20,025.33	.....	.....	20,025.33
231	13 north	10 west..	23,069.81	.....	.....	23,069.81
232	13 north.	11 west..	17,356.62	.....	.....	17,356.62
			4,498,615.92	350,283.04	13,960.00	4,862,858.96	Totals for June 30, 1874.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT.
United States Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

Fiscal year.	Name.	Position.	Salary.	Time served.		Amount.	Remarks.
				From, in- clusive.	To, inclu- sive.		
First	James K. Proudfit	Surveyor-general	\$3,000	July 1	Sept. 30	\$750 00	Also \$744.90 paid clerks from special deposits.
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	July 1	Sept. 30	500 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	July 1	July 21	85 59	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,200	July 1	July 21	65 21	
	John P. Risque	do	1,500	July 13	Sept. 2	211 95	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	July 1	Sept. 30	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	July 1	July 15	61 14	
	do	do	1,500	Sept. 1	Sept. 30	122 23	
	James K. Proudfit	Surveyor-general	3,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	500 00	
Second ..	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	George H. Pratt	Draughtsman	1,500	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	375 00	
	Levi P. Drake	do	1,500	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	245 64	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,500	Nov. 1	Dec. 31	245 64	
	Lewis Kingman	do	1,500	Nov. 24	Dec. 31	182 29	
	James K. Proudfit	Surveyor-general	3,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	750 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	500 00	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	375 00	
Third.....	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	Jan. 1	Jan. 31	129 16	
	Chandler Robbins	do	1,500	Jan. 1	June 30	750 00	
	James K. Proudfit	Surveyor-general	3,000	Apr. 1	June 30	500 00	
	David J. Miller	Translator and chief clerk	2,000	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	Levi P. Drake	Draughtsman	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	William C. Stevens	Clerk	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	Byron J. Smith	do	1,500	Apr. 1	June 30	375 00	
	Total for fiscal year.....					10,044 90	
Fourth ..							

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

G.—Statement of incidental expenditures in the office of the surveyor-general of New Mexico during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Fiscal quarter.	Name.	Consideration.	Time.		Amount.	Remarks.
			From—	To—		
1	Warren Choate & Co.	Postal balances.....			\$13 50	
1	Johnson & Koch	Carpeting, &c			137 46	
1	Preston Jones	Services as messenger.	July 1	Sept. 30	120 00	
1	James K. Proudfit.....	Sundries			351 50	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
2	Robert Beall	Field-notes paper.....			13 00	
2	Preston Jones	Services as messenger.	Oct. 1	Dec. 31	120 00	
2	James K. Proudfit.....	Sundries			476 65	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.
3	Telesfor Jaramillo	Rent of office.....	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	150 00	
3	Placido Sanchez	Services as messenger.	Jan. 1	Mar. 31	65 00	
3	D. McClelland.....	Blank township-plats..			20 00	
3	James K. Proudfit....	Sundries			260 35	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.
4	Telesfor Jaramillo	Rent of office.....	April 1	June 30	150 00	
4	Nicanor Ortiz	Services as messenger.	April 1	June 30	60 00	
4	James K. Proudfit.....	Sundries			62 50	Vouchers 1, 2, 3, 4.
					1, 999 96	

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

H.—Statement showing the condition of the several congressional appropriations for the surveying service in New Mexico at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Appropriation for—	Amount.	Expended.	Remarks.
Public surveys.....	\$30, 000 00	\$30, 000 00	Exclusive of \$684.66 deficiency.
Salary of surveyor-general.....	3, 000 00	3, 000 00	
Salary of clerks.....	6, 300 00	6, 300 00	Besides \$744.90 from special deposits.
Contingent expenses.....	2, 000 00	1, 999 96	
Total	41, 300 00	41, 299 96	

JAMES K. PROUDFIT,
United States Surveyor-General.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 15, 1874.

H.—Report of the Surveyor-General of Colorado.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Denver, Colo., August 25, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the official operations of this office for the year ending June 30, 1874, together with a map showing the progress of public surveys.

Statement A shows the surveys made under the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Statement B shows the surveys made under the act of Congress approved May 30, 1862, and the amendatory act thereto, approved March 3, 1871.

Statement C shows the number of townships surveyed during the year ending June 30, 1874, and the area of public land contained in the same.

Statement D contains the number, names, date of approval, and location of mining claims surveyed during the past fiscal year, under the acts of Congress of July 26, 1866, and May 10, 1872, together with the amount deposited for office expenses for the same.

Statement E shows the amount of salaries paid surveyor-general and clerks in his office for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Statement F shows the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses.

Statement G shows the estimates for the surveying service for the year ending June 30, 1876; also, salaries and office expenses for the same year.

The appropriation of \$80,000 for the survey of public lands in this Territory during the last fiscal year has been all expended. This appropriation was about equally divided between the running of meridian, standard, and exterior lines, and the subdividing of townships. Meridian and standard lines have been extended and established as follows: The sixth guide meridian between ranges 48 and 49 west, through townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, and townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 26, 27, 28, 29, and 30 south; the seventh guide meridian between ranges 56 and 57 west, through townships 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35 south; the tenth guide meridian between ranges 80 and 81 west, through townships 2, 3, and 4 north; New Mexico, principal meridian through townships 45 and 46 north; the first guide meridian east between ranges 8 and 9 east, through townships 48, 49, 50, and 51 north; the first correction line north through ranges 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, and 96 west; the tenth correction line north through ranges 1, 2, and 3 east; the eleventh correction line north through ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 east; the twelfth correction line north through ranges 8 and 9 east; the first correction line south through ranges 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and 51 west; the fourth correction line south through ranges 41 and 42 west; the fifth correction line south through ranges 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, and 48 west; the sixth correction line south through ranges 49, 50, 51, 52, and 53 west.

In addition to the meridian and standard lines, nearly 2,200 miles of exterior lines have been run and 105 townships were subdivided.

AGRICULTURE.

Careful experiments have shown that lands heretofore regarded as worthless and unproductive, within the Territory of Colorado, under irrigation and cultivation have become fertile and productive in a highly remunerative degree. As a result the area of cultivated lands increases year by year, and the reports show a larger return for labor as the methods of irrigation become better understood and applied. The irrigation of all this arid waste may not lie within the vision of possibility at present, but the river system of Colorado, the South Platte traversing its northern tier of counties, the Arkansas sending its waters through its interior lines, the Colorado and Rio Grande in their higher sources passing through its southwestern borders, all these being utilized as they may be, will bring abundant harvests to wide spaces heretofore lying waste.

ACTUAL SETTLERS.

The Government is eminently wise and just in its policy of encouraging actual settlers to become the owners of the soil, and they should be shielded by every possible guarantee. Upon their success depends the prosperity of the Territory. Their strong arms, clear heads, and warm hearts must work out the high destiny which is confidently predicted for Colorado. They should be protected against all monopolies, the aim of which is to own lands simply for purposes of speculation. The lands on which they are thus encouraged to settle should be surveyed at the earliest practicable moment, in order to give them speedy opportunity of title and ownership; and to this end there should be more liberal appropriations by Congress. Settlers, as a rule, are limited in their pecuniary resources, their means in most cases being quite exhausted in reaching our borders, and consequently they are for the most part unable to avail themselves of the provisions of the acts of Congress authorizing surveys to be made on individual deposits. It is, therefore, the part of wisdom as well as humanity, for the Government to aid them at such a needy moment. Nor this alone, but it is of vital moment that they should be rendered reasonably secure against the predatory and often murderous incursions of hostile Indians. The importance of such security can scarcely be magnified, and without a suggestion as to the best policy, the duty is nevertheless imperative of adopting some measures to protect the settler and his family in larger and better improvements than are now possible under surrounding uncertainties.

GRAZING.

The grazing interest of Colorado is one of growing importance. Outside the limits of irrigation, and even where it is impracticable, the natural grasses, growing under our limited supply of rain, furnish subsistence for immense herds of cattle. Native grass while short is wonderfully nutritious, and cattle will grow fat on plains whereon a Pennsylvania farmer would affirm at first sight they would starve to death. When Horace Greeley visited this Territory he inquired of a settler, "What do your cattle live on?" The settler replied, "On that grass, sir." "But," retorted Greeley, "that grass is not knee-high to a bumble-bee, and I can't see how you get something out of nothing." However much appearances may be against it, the fact is patent that cattle and stock of all kinds live and thrive, increase and multiply, on the natural grasses of Colorado. As the buffalo disappears the domestic animal must take his place, and the boundless plains of Colorado continue to be "the pasture-field of the continent." The grazing and agricultural interests need never be in conflict with each other, because the feed-supply is sufficient for all seasons of the year.

UTE RESERVATION.

Since the last annual report of this office, it has been notified of the ratification by Congress of the agreement made by Hon. Felix R. Brunot, commissioner on the part of the United States, with certain Ute Indians, whereby a large domain has been ceded to the Government within the boundaries of Colorado. The lands thus acquired should be speedily surveyed, and settlements on the same thereby encouraged, not only for their own sake, but for the protection that would thus be given to some of the richest mining interests of the Territory, lying within and adjacent to this newly-acquired possession.

RAILROADS.

In addition to the six hundred miles of railroad in operation as reported last year the Arkansas Valley Railroad has been completed from Kit Carson to West Las Animas, a distance of fifty-four miles, thus bringing a large traffic from Southern Colorado and Northern New Mexico. The Denver and South Park Railroad has been pushed forward, notwithstanding the stringency of the times, and is now opened to Morrison, at the mouth of Bear Creek Cañon. This road will bring into an excellent market building material of the best quality—not only lumber of the best grade in the country, but sandstone and granite of excellent texture and varied colors, as also lime and gypsum of superior types. At no distant day the Arkansas Valley Railroad will be extended to Pueblo, thus giving a direct eastern outlet for Southern Colorado; also the Golden and Julesburg road, which will give transportation to the products of the South Platte Valley.

MINES AND MINING.

The mining interests of the Territory continue to wear a promising outlook. New discoveries are constantly being made, and much capital and energy are applied to their development. The old mines hold out well, while the new ones give promise of encouraging remuneration, as well to claimant and owner as to prospector and miner. The mountains are dotted all over with the claims of the miner, and gulch, cañon, and cliff alike resound with the din of the busy delver after the coveted gold and silver. Gold Hill district, now undergoing active development, is regarded by the miner as a region superbly rich with deposits of the precious metals. The vast region known as the San Juan country, heretofore mainly covered by the Ute Indian reservation, is considered one of the richest mineral sections on the continent, and hundreds of enterprising men are awaiting the time when the jurisdiction of the Government shall attach thereto, in order that they may enter it to develop its resources, with the assurance of acquiring legal titles to the claims which their industry and enterprise may establish and improve. Rich placer-mines are reported on the headwaters of the Snake River, and much interest is concentrating there. The great need of the mining interests of the Territory is machinery and works to reduce the ores, immense quantities of which are lying in the mountains, awaiting the process of reduction. This want has suggested itself to men of means and energy, and since the erection and carrying on of such works, admittedly secure handsome returns of profit to their proprietors and owners; it is not doubted that in a short time this great want will be at least measurably provided for. This done, Colorado will not be long in reaching the front rank of mining regions. The number of applications for surveys of lodes and other mineral claims is steadily increasing.

EXPORTS.

The exports of the Territory are beginning to assume an aspect of importance. The grains grown under a system of irrigation are known to be of a superior quality. The absence of rains during the harvesting period precludes that mustiness and aftergrowth which, in many sections, are so troublesome. As a result, large shipments of flour have been made to the East during the past year. This superior quality of grain, together with the increased certainties of a fall crop under irrigation, must invite a wider attention to this remunerative branch of agriculture.

RESORT FOR HEALTH AND PLEASURE.

Colorado is becoming more and more largely a resort for health and pleasure seekers. Its grand natural scenery, its dry and invigorating atmosphere, its natural medicinal waters, must bring its health and pleasure contributing features into still wider notice. Nor is this benefit confined to the milder seasons of the year, but even the winters are now believed to be equally grateful to enfeebled systems.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. SEARIGHT,
Surveyor-General of Colorado.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of account of surveys made under the regular appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Date.	Names of deputies.	Amounts.	Appropriation.	Amounts.
1873				
Sept. 19	Bright & Sopris	\$1,802 43	By appropriation	\$80,000 00
30	McMurray & Ashley	3,658 81		
Oct. 6	George H. Hill	2,635 62		
28	Jacob H. Martz	4,196 53		
Nov. 3	Oakes & Kellogg	2,283 95		
6	George H. Hill	3,666 81		
19	B. M. Whittemore.....	2,010 51		
19	Francis F. Brunné.....	1,710 00		
22	Oakes & Kellogg	2,431 04		
25	McMurray & Ashley	3,633 20		
28	A. M. Fahringer	7,191 34		
28	Jason S. Fahringer.....	4,829 21		
29	John B. Cromwell	6,125 85		
29	B. K. Kimberly	6,002 51		
Dec. 11	B. M. Whittemore.....	1,182 87		
22	W. H. Atkinson	7,358 58		
1874				
Jan. 1	Lessig & Fowler	1,028 43	Balance.....	15 24
3	John J. Lambert	1,801 02		
17	T. C. Wetmore	1,204 87		
22	Lessig & Fowler	3,583 10		
23	William A. Christian.....	1,370 13		
Feb. 10	.....do.....	3,600 46	
10	Jacob H. Martz	2,447 21		
Mar. 28	A. W. Archibald.....	1,552 94		
July 24	Lessig & Fowler	1,159 45		
27	Jason S. Fahringer.....	397 50		
Aug. 10	.....do.....	1,200 87	
		80,015 24		80,015 24

B.—Statement of account of surveys made under the acts of Congress of May 20, 1862, and March 3, 1871.

Date of deposit.	Names of deputies.	Amounts.	Individual deposit.	Amounts.
1873				
July 28	Fred. C. Morse	\$324 35	By individual deposits	\$20,503 60
30	Cecil A. Deane	200 85		
31	T. S. Brandegee	744 42		
Aug. 5	W. H. Bradt	744 58		
11	Cecil A. Deane.....	593 33		
15	.....do.....	599 77	
22	B. M. Whittemore.....	673 48		
Sept. 2	Cecil A. Deane	858 76		
19	Bright & Sopris	597 68		
Oct. 1	McMurray & Withers.....	606 25		
Sept. 27	Bright & Sopris.....	596 43		
30	E. H. Kellogg	1,799 32		
Nov. 14	W. R. McMurray.....	604 73		
Dec. 23	.....do.....	597 31	
30	.....do.....	744 25	
1874				
Jan. 2	Bradt & Deane	789 37		
5	Fred. C. Morse	460 64		
9	Bradt & Deane	2,750 64		
12	D. C. Oakes	1,341 03		
15	Oakes & Kellogg	617 64		
28	.....do.....	600 60	
Feb. 2	.....do.....	425 82	
6	Bradt & Deane.....	744 16		
Mar. 28	George H. Hill.....	1,225 30		
May 4	Richard Blackstone.....	360 63		
18	Edwin H. Kellogg.....	894 26		
		20,503 60		20,503 60

C.—Statement showing the number of townships surveyed during the past fiscal year and the area of public land contained in the same.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Township.	Range.	Area.
11 north	42 west	4,571.52	29 south	56 west	23,039.65
12 north	do	1,756.28	3 north	57 west	23,046.45
23 south	do	22,973.04	3 south	do	22,897.93
11 north	43 west	22,954.76	14 south	do	23,427.74
12 north	do	8,844.75	15 south	do	23,214.33
11 north	44 west	22,686.79	16 south	do	21,751.42
12 north	do	8,896.95	3 north	58 west	23,061.17
22 south	do	22,977.58	10 north	do	23,136.25
12 north	46 west	6,236.71	14 south	do	22,681.37
12 north	47 west	8,974.11	10 north	59 west	23,140.16
22 south	do	21,079.56	14 south	do	23,192.92
22 south	48 west	21,935.68	15 south	do	23,103.59
6 north	49 west	22,483.30	16 south	do	22,306.04
7 north	do	22,915.35	17 south	do	21,111.42
8 north	do	23,590.44	18 south	do	21,029.30
9 north	do	23,094.44	10 north	60 west	23,072.00
6 north	50 west	23,008.32	14 south	do	23,012.64
7 north	do	22,966.55	15 south	do	23,016.60
8 north	do	23,512.82	16 south	do	22,366.45
6 north	51 west	23,112.15	17 south	do	23,094.22
7 north	do	23,095.40	18 south	do	23,113.39
8 north	do	23,826.31	10 north	61 west	23,136.65
10 north	do	23,176.33	15 south	do	23,062.17
6 north	52 west	22,974.55	17 south	do	22,932.13
9 north	do	23,072.30	18 south	do	22,929.25
10 north	do	23,051.69	18 south	62 west	22,932.79
12 south	do	22,997.91	28 south	do	23,111.54
5 north	53 west	23,030.88	17 south	63 west	23,122.47
6 north	do	23,056.72	28 south	do	23,079.49
7 north	do	23,192.39	29 south	do	23,146.64
8 north	do	23,958.32	12 north	64 west	11,752.20
11 south	do	23,637.28	12 south	66 west	23,192.14
12 south	do	23,018.15	19 south	do	23,204.92
13 south	do	23,038.98	19 south	67 west	23,012.84
6 north	54 west	23,189.92	6 south	70 west	23,212.18
9 south	do	23,004.98	7 south	do	23,027.99
10 south	do	23,009.17	28 south	do	23,264.22
11 south	do	23,548.66	5 north	72 west	23,053.41
12 south	do	22,995.83	6 south	do	22,301.20
13 south	do	23,014.58	4 north	73 west	14,350.19
1 north	55 west	22,954.41	5 north	do	13,443.20
2 north	do	23,039.39	6 south	do	24,822.34
3 north	do	23,132.74	22 south	do	23,017.73
6 north	do	23,190.84	8 south	74 west	23,072.57
11 south	do	23,136.96	9 south	do	22,820.01
12 south	do	22,926.45	12 south	do	22,060.27
27 south	do	22,815.31	12 south	75 west	22,622.52
28 south	do	22,917.46	9 south	78 west	23,032.27
1 north	56 west	23,048.08	10 south	do	23,069.02
2 north	do	23,027.26	14 south	do	23,035.78
3 north	do	23,015.63	15 south	do	22,892.04
5 north	do	23,067.96	15 south	79 west	23,022.26
11 south	do	23,032.45			

Surveys north and east of New Mexican meridian.

Township.	Range.	Area.	Township.	Range.	Area.
45 north	5 east	22,941.92	50 north	8 east	23,072.24
42 north	6 east	23,026.61	43 north	9 east	24,351.23
45 north	do	12,547.20	49 north	do	23,004.18
41 north	7 east	23,023.24	43 north	11 east	6,343.32
42 north	do	23,053.66	44 north	do	16,311.36
49 north	8 east	23,011.12	43 north	12 east	3,353.47

D.—Statement showing the number, names, date of approval, and location of mining-claims surveyed during the past fiscal year under the acts of Congress of July 26, 1866, and May 10, 1872, together with the amount deposited for office-expenses for the same.

Number of survey.	Name of lode.	District.	Date of approval.	Location.	Amount.
196	Manner	1	May 2, 1874	Gilpin County	\$16
217	Perigo	1	July 12, 1873	do	16
218	do	1	July 12, 1873	do	16
219	New York	1	July 2, 1873	do	16
240	Second discovery Virginia and mill-site	1	Nov. 12, 1873	do	16
251	Missouri	1	July 26, 1873	do	16
252	Hope No. 2	1	Sept. 19, 1873	do	16
254	Gregory	1	Nov. 3, 1873	do	16
255	do	1	Aug. 7, 1873	do	16
256	Bobtail	1	Aug. 7, 1873	do	16
257	Gregory Extension	1	Aug. 18, 1873	do	16
258	Foot and Simmons	1	Aug. 7, 1873	do	16
259	Mammoth	1	Aug. 8, 1873	do	16
262	Burroughs	1	July 24, 1873	do	16
263	Belcher	1	Aug. 9, 1873	do	16
264	Nevada Gulch	1	Aug. 19, 1873	do	16
265	Gregory	1	Sept. 19, 1873	do	16
266	Hunter	1	Aug. 8, 1873	do	16
267	Bates	1	Aug. 6, 1873	do	16
269	Bugher	1	Oct. 17, 1873	do	16
270	Lake Superior	1	Jan. 31, 1874	do	16
271	Gregory Gulch	1	Nov. 17, 1873	do	16
272	Bugher	1	Nov. 13, 1873	do	16
273	Pratt	1	Nov. 19, 1873	do	16
273	Pike's Peak	1	Dec. 8, 1873	do	16
274	Egyptian	1	Dec. 9, 1873	do	16
275	Gregory Extension	1	Nov. 19, 1873	do	16
276	Gunnell	1	Dec. 8, 1873	do	16
277	Homer	1	Jan. 13, 1874	do	16
277	Saratoga	1	Jan. 13, 1874	do	16
278	Mammoth	1	Mar. 30, 1874	do	16
279	Gregory	1	Feb. 9, 1874	do	16
280	Bobtail	1	Mar. 25, 1874	do	16
281	do	1	Mar. 26, 1874	do	16
282	Coaley	1	Mar. 28, 1874	do	16
283	Smith	1	May 2, 1874	do	16
284	Bucher	1	Jan. 26, 1874	do	16
285	Williams	1	Mar. 30, 1874	do	16
286	Gregory	1	May 8, 1874	do	16
287	Foot & Simmons	1	June 29, 1874	do	16
288	Montrose	1	June 16, 1874	do	16
289	Trenton	2	Sept. 25, 1873	Clear Creek County	16
290	Mariposa	2	Sept. 23, 1873	do	16
291 A and B	Fairmount and mill-site	2	June 20, 1874	do	16
292	John Hikes	2	June 2, 1874	do	16
293	Chickamauga	2	Aug. 11, 1873	do	16
294	Constitution	2	Aug. 13, 1873	do	16
295	Tooting	2	Aug. 21, 1873	do	16
296	Leavenworth Creek	2	Sept. 9, 1873	do	16
297	Silver Leaf	2	Nov. 14, 1873	do	16
298 A	Philadelphia	2	Aug. 13, 1873	do	16
299	Cavalier	2	July 26, 1873	do	16
300	Burleigh Mining Company mill-site	2	July 9, 1873	do	16
302	Idaho Springs town-site	2	July 21, 1873	do	16
303	Eugenie	2	Aug. 27, 1873	do	16
304	Morning Star	2	July 7, 1873	do	16
305	Edward Everett	2	July 7, 1873	do	16
306	Edenboro'	2	July 7, 1873	do	16
307	Wm. Gibson placer	2	July 29, 1873	do	16
308	Lincoln	2	Sept. 4, 1873	do	16
309	Hunt and mill-site	2	July 15, 1873	do	16
311	Oswego	2	July 1, 1873	do	16
312	Burleigh Mining Company mill-site	2	July 9, 1873	do	16
313	Greenock	2	Aug. 16, 1873	do	16
314	Corry City	2	July 14, 1873	do	16
315	C. Bennett et al. placer	2	Aug. 2, 1873	do	16
316	Mills County	2	Aug. 6, 1873	do	16
317	Nancy Smith	2	Aug. 6, 1873	do	16
318	H. J. Baker mill-site	2	Aug. 12, 1873	do	16
319	H. Montague et al. placer	2	Aug. 14, 1873	do	16
320	South Clear Creek	2	Aug. 1, 1873	Clear Creek County	16
321	John Paul Jones	2	July 28, 1873	do	16
322	Fred. Rogers	2	Aug. 19, 1873	do	16
323	Caledonia	2	Aug. 16, 1873	do	16
324 A and B	R. O. Old and mill-site	2	Sept. 19, 1873	do	16
325 A and B	Sallie Ward and mill-site	2	Sept. 22, 1873	do	16
326 A and B	Champion and mill-site	2	Sept. 22, 1873	do	16

D.—Statement showing the number, names, date of approval, and location of mining-claims surveyed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Number of survey.	Name of lode.	District.	Date of approval.	Location.	Amount.
357	Register	2	Sept. 26, 1873	Summit County	\$16
358	Cortez	2	Dec. 16, 1873	Clear Creek County	16
359	Monticello Mining Company mill-site	2	Aug. 28, 1873	do	16
360	Oshkosh	2	Aug. 29, 1873	do	16
363	William Spruance mill-site	2	Sept. 29, 1873	do	16
364	John W. Knox placer	2	Sept. 5, 1873	do	16
365	George Teal mill-site	2	Sept. 29, 1873	do	16
366	Shively	2	Sept. 23, 1873	do	16
367 A and B	Eclipse Tunnel, No. 1 and mill-site	2	Sept. 29, 1873	do	16
368	Coley Extension	2	Sept. 27, 1873	Summit County	16
369	Potosi	2	Sept. 25, 1873	do	16
370	Crown Point	2	Nov. 4, 1873	Clear Creek County	16
371 A and B	Stephens and mill-site	2	Dec. 11, 1873	do	16
377	Patten	2	Dec. 13, 1873	do	16
378	Virginia	2	Nov. 5, 1873	do	16
379	Loyal	2	Oct. 4, 1873	do	16
380	Coral	2	Oct. 30, 1873	do	16
381	Michael B. Gauff placer	2	Oct. 20, 1873	do	16
382	Bunker Hill	2	Oct. 30, 1873	do	16
383	Williams	2	Oct. 20, 1873	do	16
385	Seaton	2	Dec. 16, 1873	do	16
386	Fourth of July	2	Jan. 8, 1874	do	16
387	Northern	2	Dec. 15, 1873	do	16
390	Sheldon Jackson	2	Feb. 2, 1874	do	16
391	French	2	Jan. 8, 1874	do	16
392	Golden Belt	2	Jan. 8, 1874	do	16
393	Junction	2	May 13, 1874	do	16
394	Griffith	2	Jan. 6, 1874	do	16
395	J. O. Stewart mill-site	2	Jan. 22, 1874	do	16
396 A and B	Mahany and mill-site	2	Jan. 22, 1874	do	16
397	Silver Point	2	Jan. 14, 1874	do	16
398	Pay Rock	2	Jan. 14, 1874	do	16
399	Gates	2	Feb. 7, 1874	do	16
400	Merrimack	2	May 13, 1874	do	16
401	Alliance	2	Jan. 17, 1874	do	16
402	Simpson	2	Jan. 19, 1874	do	16
403	Amazon	2	Jan. 17, 1874	do	16
404	Peterson	2	Jan. 23, 1874	do	16
405	Robinson	2	Jan. 13, 1874	do	16
408	George A. Mills placer	2	Feb. 14, 1874	do	16
409	Robert Ellis et al. placer	2	May 25, 1874	do	16
410	Thomas Cooper placer	2	May 26, 1874	do	16
411	Livingston County	2	Apr. 1, 1874	do	16
414 A and B	Kunegunde and mill-site	2	June 16, 1874	do	16
415	Pittsburgh	2	Apr. 1, 1874	do	16
419	John Collom mill-site	2	May 26, 1874	do	16
420	William F. Doherty placer	2	May 13, 1874	do	16
421	Calvin Camp placer	2	May 8, 1874	do	16
422 A and B	Edward and mill-site	2	May 8, 1874	do	16
424	Collom Ore Dressing Company mill-site	2	May 29, 1874	do	16
425 A and B	Benjamin Franklin and mill-site	2	May 29, 1874	do	16
426	Fountain	2	May 28, 1874	do	16
427	Treasurer	2	May 18, 1874	do	16
428	Cecil	2	May 19, 1874	do	16
429	Rosencrans	2	June 1, 1874	do	16
430	Mills County	2	June 6, 1874	do	16
431	Lancaster	2	June 3, 1874	do	16
432	Waverly	2	June 30, 1874	do	16
437	Mahany	2	June 23, 1874	do	16
438	Cotant	2	June 10, 1874	do	16
439	Titusville	2	June 10, 1874	do	16
440	Griffith	2	June 20, 1874	do	16
442	Bald Eagle	2	June 25, 1874	do	16
65	W. C. Ripley placer	3	Oct. 31, 1873	Summit County	16
69	J. A. Connors placer	3	Oct. 23, 1873	do	16
83	Fuller & Greenleaf placer	3	Oct. 1, 1873	do	16
84	do	3	Oct. 1, 1873	do	16
85	do	3	Oct. 1, 1873	do	16
86	T. H. Fuller placer	3	Oct. 1, 1873	do	16
96	Alps	3	Sept. 4, 1873	Park County	16
97	Hoosier	3	Sept. 5, 1873	do	16
98	Silver Star	3	Aug. 26, 1873	do	16
99 A	Robert George	3	Sept. 19, 1873	Lake County	16
99 B	Granite Mining Company mill-site	3	Sept. 29, 1873	do	16
100	Magenta	3	Nov. 11, 1873	do	16
101	Cold Spring	3	Dec. 16, 1873	Park County	16
102	Adriatic	3	Dec. 23, 1873	do	16
103	Comet	3	Dec. 23, 1873	do	16

D.—Statement showing the number, names, date of approval, and location of mining-claims surveyed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Number of survey.	Name of lode.	District.	Date of approval.	Location.	Amount.
104.....	Tecumseh.....	3	Dec. 23, 1873	Park County.....	\$16
105.....	Sweet Home.....	3	Sept. 10, 1873	.....do.....	16
107.....	Pulaski.....	3	Sept. 10, 1873	.....do.....	16
108.....	Reuben Ely <i>et al.</i> placer.....	3	Nov. 18, 1873	Lake County.....	16
116.....	Gaff Mining Company placer.....	3	Oct. 13, 1873	.....do.....	16
117.....	W. H. Jones <i>et al.</i> placer.....	3	Oct. 13, 1873	.....do.....	16
118.....	William Bell.....	3	Sept. 27, 1873	Summit County.....	16
119.....	Madagascar.....	3	Nov. 5, 1873	Park County.....	16
121.....	Pataloomer No. 2.....	3	Jan. 3, 1874	.....do.....	16
122.....	Silver Exchange.....	3	Jan. 2, 1874	.....do.....	16
123.....	Sunny Side.....	3	Oct. 13, 1873	.....do.....	16
130.....	Blanche.....	3	Dec. 3, 1873	Summit County.....	16
131.....	General Teller.....	3	Oct. 30, 1873	.....do.....	16
132.....	Eclipse.....	3	Oct. 30, 1873	.....do.....	16
45.....	Phoenix.....	4	May 18, 1874	Boulder County.....	16
98.....	Game Cock.....	4	July 8, 1873	.....do.....	16
99.....	Racine.....	4	July 8, 1873	.....do.....	16
100.....	Mack.....	4	July 8, 1873	.....do.....	16
101.....	Eugene.....	4	July 9, 1873	.....do.....	16
102.....	Maine.....	4	July 15, 1873	.....do.....	16
103.....	Woodland.....	4	July 9, 1873	.....do.....	16
104.....	Socorro.....	4	July 9, 1873	.....do.....	16
105.....	Hidden Treasure.....	4	Sept. 29, 1873	.....do.....	16
106.....	Golden Crown.....	4	July 22, 1873	.....do.....	16
107.....	White Cloud.....	4	July 23, 1873	.....do.....	16
108.....	Evans.....	4	July 25, 1873	.....do.....	16
109.....	Broome County.....	4	Aug. 12, 1873	.....do.....	16
110.....	Who Do.....	4	July 30, 1873	.....do.....	16
111.....	Alamakee.....	4	Aug. 14, 1873	.....do.....	16
112.....	Wynona.....	4	Aug. 14, 1873	.....do.....	16
113.....	Northern Cross, (B).....	4	Aug. 13, 1873	.....do.....	16
114.....	C. P. Wood placer.....	4	Aug. 20, 1873	.....do.....	16
116.....	Air-Shaft.....	4	Sept. 9, 1873	.....do.....	16
117.....	L. S. Root mill-site.....	4	Aug. 29, 1873	.....do.....	16
118.....	Great Western and mill-site.....	4	Sept. 23, 1873	.....do.....	16
119.....	H. O. Wells placer.....	4	Sept. 10, 1873	.....do.....	16
120.....	Savannah.....	4	Sept. 9, 1873	.....do.....	16
121.....	Archimedes.....	4	Sept. 24, 1873	.....do.....	16
122.....	Santa Fé.....	4	Sept. 24, 1873	.....do.....	16
124.....	Staten Island.....	4	Oct. 17, 1873	.....do.....	16
125.....	Cross.....	4	Sept. 24, 1873	.....do.....	16
126.....	J. S. Hill placer.....	4	Oct. 10, 1873	.....do.....	16
127.....	Sakhrat.....	4	Mar. 26, 1874	.....do.....	16
128.....	Antioch.....	4	Nov. 12, 1873	.....do.....	16
129.....	Phillips and mill-site.....	4	Feb. 19, 1874	.....do.....	16
130.....	George W. Horton mill-site.....	4	Nov. 13, 1873	.....do.....	16
131.....	George W. Horton placer.....	4	Nov. 13, 1873	.....do.....	16
132.....	Corning Tunnel Company mill-site.....	4	Dec. 12, 1873	.....do.....	16
133 A.....	Grange.....	4	Jan. 6, 1874	.....do.....	16
133 B.....	L. McIntosh Grange mill-site.....	4	Jan. 27, 1874	.....do.....	16
134.....	J. B. Jackson placer.....	4	Dec. 31, 1873	.....do.....	16
135.....	Nederland.....	4	Jan. 20, 1874	.....do.....	16
136.....	Corning.....	4	Feb. 14, 1874	.....do.....	16
137.....	Five-Thirty.....	4	Feb. 6, 1874	.....do.....	16
140.....	G. W. Geggy.....	4	Apr. 30, 1874	.....do.....	16
141.....	Flint-Stone.....	4	Feb. 4, 1874	.....do.....	16
142 A and B.....	Caribou Tunnel No. 1 and mill-site.....	4	Mar. 31, 1874	.....do.....	16
143.....	Dana.....	4	May 7, 1874	.....do.....	16
144.....	T. J. Graham placer.....	4	Mar. 31, 1874	.....do.....	16
145.....	Gray Eagle.....	4	Apr. 28, 1874	.....do.....	16
146.....	Gold Hill.....	4	Apr. 28, 1874	.....do.....	16
147.....	Black Cloud.....	4	May 2, 1874	.....do.....	16
149.....	Promise.....	4	May 20, 1874	.....do.....	16
150.....	Belcher.....	4	May 21, 1874	.....do.....	16
151.....	S. Doughty.....	4	May 28, 1874	.....do.....	16
152.....	Repeater.....	4	June 29, 1874	.....do.....	16

E.—Statement showing amount of salaries paid surveyor-general and clerks in his office for the year ending June 30, 1874.

1873. Sept. 30 Dec. 31	To salaries for first quarter .. To salaries for second quarter	\$3,629 34 3,825 00	1873. June 30	By appropriation	\$9,300 00
1874. Mar. 31 June 30	To salaries for third quarter.. To salaries for fourth quarter To H. G. Bond, deposit re- turned	3,825 00 3,825 00 16 00		By special deposits on account of mining-claims	7,076 00
	To incidental expenses..... To balance	240 40 3,874 59		By special deposits on account of townships surveyed	1,500 00
		19,235 33		By balance from past fiscal year on account of special deposits	1,359 33
					19,235 33

F.—Statement showing the amount expended for rent of office and other incidental expenses.

1873. Sept. 30 Dec. 31	To expenses, first quarter... To expenses, second quarter.	\$795 06 655 35	1873, June 30	By appropriation	\$2,000 00
1874. Mar. 31 June 30	To expenses, third quarter.. To expenses, fourth quarter. Balance	479 70 526 92 17 23		By balance from last fiscal year. By special deposits	233 86 240 40
		2,474 26			2,474 26

G.—Statement showing the estimates for the surveying service for the year ending June 30, 1876; also salary and office expenses for the same year.

For surveys:		
400 miles of standard lines, at \$15 per mile.....		\$6,000
3,500 miles of township lines, at \$12 per mile.....		42,000
9,600 miles of section lines, at \$10 per mile.....		96,000
Total for surveys.....		144,000
For salary and incidental expenses:		
Salary of surveyor-general.....		3,000
Salary of chief clerk.....		1,800
Salary of two daughtsmen.....		3,000
Salary of computing clerk.....		1,500
Salary of three transcribing clerks.....		4,500
Incidental expenses.....		3,000
Total		16,800

T. B. SEARIGHT,
Surveyor-General of Colorado.

I.—Report of the surveyor-general of Montana.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Helena, Montana, August 18, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the usual annual report of this office, with accompanying statements in duplicate, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, to wit:

- A.—Showing condition of appropriation for surveys of public lands in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- B.—Showing amount of special deposits made for office-work on mining claims in Moutana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- C.—Showing list of lands surveyed in Montana since June 30, 1873.
- D.—Showing condition of surveys contracted for by the surveyor-general of Montana, under appropriation by Congress for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- E.—Showing condition of appointments for mineral surveys.
- F.—Showing the number of township plats and descriptive lists of laud, soil, timber, and corners furnished the Helena land-office since June 30, 1873.
- G.—Showing condition of appropriation for clerks in surveyor-general's office of Mon-tana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- H.—Showing condition of salary of surveyor-general for Moptana.
- I.—Showing condition of appropriation for the incidental expenses of surveyor-gen-eral's office for Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- J.—Showing amonnt of special deposits made for the survey of public land other than mineral in Montana since June 30, 1873.

K.—Showing the number of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor-general for Montana during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

L.—Showing the total amount of lands surveyed in Montana up to June 30, 1874.

M.—Showing the number of linear miles surveyed, the rates per mile, and the cost of the surveys during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

N.—Giving names, nativity, &c., of surveyor-general and clerks in his office.

O.—Estimate for the surveying service and office expenses in the district of Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

SURVEYS.

The total appropriation for the survey of public land during the past fiscal year was all expended with an excess of \$332.65 rendered in a deficiency account.

Meridian and standard lines have been established as follows:

The second standard parallel north through ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 east, established by offset through ranges 7, 8, 9, 10 east.

The base line through ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east, by offset through ranges 6, 7, and 8 east; the Yellowstone guide meridian through townships 1 and 2 south, between ranges 8 and 9 east; the Shields River guide meridian through townships 1, 2, 3, north, between ranges 8 and 9 east; the principal meridian through townships 23, 24, 25, and 26 north, and township 17 north; the sixth standard parallel north through ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east, and range 1 west, connecting with former surveys in that locality; the first standard parallel through ranges 11, 12, and 13 west; the Flint Creek guide meridian through townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, between ranges 13 and 14 west; the fourth standard parallel north, through ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east. The extensions of these meridian and standard lines were contracted for, with a view to opening for settlement and pre-emption the upper valley of the Musselshell River, profuse in agricultural and mineral resources; the valleys of the Upper Yellowstone and Shield's Rivers; the Teton and Missouri Rivers, and Flint Creek, which contain a large amount of the best arable land in the Territory, on a considerable amount of which settlement had been made.

Eighty-four townships have been subdivided in the different valleys above mentioned, and returns received and forwarded.

In addition to the above the survey of fractional township 11 north, range 16 west, was contracted for under the "special deposit" system, returns of which have not yet been received.

The total cost of surveys during the past fiscal year, including office, amounted to \$3,332.65, and the total number of acres surveyed, excluding mineral claims, was 1,754,103.45, being an increase of 280,746.40 acres over the surveys of last year, at a cost to the Government of 2½ cents per acre.

I would here suggest to the honorable Commissioner that some means be devised for the better perpetuation of the corners of the public surveys from the ravages of stock. In a stock-country like our own, where cattle are numerous in every valley, and ranging over all the table-lands and hills adjacent, posts in mounds of earth, as are set under present instructions, stand but a few hours, in some instances but a few moments, before cattle paw the mound away, filling the pits and rubbing down the post, and destroying all trace of the corner, except the post, which, in time, is either picked up and burned, used as a picket-pin, or removed far from its original position. In a region where cattle are wont to range, a stake two inches square, three feet long, marked as is customary, and driven eighteen or twenty-four inches in the ground, pits dug, and the earth thrown away, would better establish and perpetuate corners under such circumstances.

MINERAL SURVEYS.

There have been 101 surveys of mineral (lode and placer) claims made, special deposits for office-work on which amounted to \$3,330.

OFFICE-WORK.

During the past fiscal year 675 maps have been drawn in this office, as specified in statement K, in addition to which several maps of different localities of the Territory and of the surveyed lands have been drawn through courtesy.

The system of examination, filing, and preservation of the field-notes, plats, &c., of surveys is as complete as can possibly be made at present.

In my estimate for incidental expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, a careful estimate was made for the proper binding of notes and plats, and the amount added to the actual amount required by this office. In former years the appropriation for incidental expenses for this office has been inadequate to the demand, and for two years past the demand of the agricultural and mineral departments for printing blanks, plats, &c., has been so great as to wholly eat up the appropriation, the balance over having been paid by the surveyor-general. I would here earnestly recommend that a larger appropriation for the incidental expenses of this district be asked for to secure proper office-work and preservation of the records, or some means devised by which a portion of the special deposits by individuals for survey of mineral claims can

be used to defray the expense of printing blanks, plats, &c., necessary for the mineral department, which has made such heavy inroads upon the regular appropriation for incidental expenses of this office heretofore.

GOLD.

Placer-claims have yielded largely during the past year, the supply of water having been greater than in former years, and the facilities better for working than formerly.

Lode-claims have been worked extensively and yielded larger than ever before, more especially those located at Keatingville, near Radersburgh and Helena. The stamp-mills of the Columbia Mining Company and the National Mining and Exploring Company, at Unionville, and that of Messrs. Keating & Blacker, near Radersburgh, have been steadily worked and large amounts realized.

SILVER.

The reduction of lower grade argentiferous ores, though attended with great difficulty in this distant country, is meeting with signal success in the reduction-works of Ten Mile, Silver Star, and those of Clancy, in connection with the Legal-Tender Lode. Free milling, low-grade ores, containing little sulphur, easily worked with little cost, are reduced here, while others containing base metals, difficult to reduce, attended by great expense and the want of proper machinery, are exported for their more perfect reduction.

The First National and other banks of this place have materially aided the development of our silver-mines by an advance on shipments of rich, high-grade ores.

Many new discoveries of leads of almost fabulous wealth have been discovered, establishing the fact that Montana is the peer of the Union in her vast mineral wealth, in gold as well as silver resources, only awaiting the advent of cheaper transit and capital to fully demonstrate the fact to the world.

Our agricultural interests are steadily advancing, and the stock-raising still increasing; on the whole, since my advent here, I have become satisfied that Montana, with the advantages of Eastern States, will rival the richest in her resources.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

A.—Statement of condition of appropriation for surreys of public lands in Montana for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Dr.				Cr.		
No. of contract.	Date of account.	Names of contractors.	Amount.	Date.	Appropriations.	Amount.
	1873.			1873.		
51	July 30	To B. F. and J. M. Marsh.....	\$2, 228 78	Apr. 21	By appropriation.....	\$60, 000 00
57	Aug. 1	To W. H. Baker and J. H. Thomas.	2, 063 23	June 30	By balance.....	332 65
57	Aug. 12	To W. H. Baker and J. H. Thomas.	2, 205 03			
56	Aug. 26	To George W. Irvine II.....	1, 729 12			
57	Aug. 26	To W. H. Baker and J. H. Thomas.	2, 105 64			
58	Aug. 26	To W. T. and D. L. McFarland...	1, 482 46			
55	Aug. 30	To H. C. Rohleder and J. C. Major	3, 600 32			
57	Sept. 6	To W. H. Baker and J. H. Thomas.	2, 952 17			
56	Sept. 6	To George W. Irvine II.....	1, 391 85			
55	Sept. 20	To Rohleder & Major.....	3, 718 56			
55	Sept. 24	To Rohleder & Major.....	668 42			
58	Sept. 30	To W. T. and D. L. McFarland....	2, 152 15			
51	Sept. 30	To B. F. and J. M. Marsh.....	2, 224 80			
56	Oct. 9	To George W. Irvine II.....	1, 875 77			
55	Oct. 9	To Rohleder & Major.....	2, 538 18			
53	Oct. 15	To W. W. De Lacy and David E. Folsom.	3, 972 36			
53	Oct. 27	To W. W. De Lacy and David E. Folsom.	5, 081 95			
51	Nov. 1	To B. F. and J. M. Marsh.....	3, 374 02			
55	Nov. 7	To Rohleder & Major.....	2, 391 69			
56	Nov. 15	To W. T. and D. L. McFarland....	1, 999 25			
58	Dec. 12	To W. T. and D. L. McFarland....	4, 373 30			
59	Dec. 12	To Marshal Sappington.....	3, 784 09			
51	Dec. 19	To B. F. and J. M. Marsh.....	2, 086 80			
59	Dec. 12	To M.Sappington,(deficiency acc't)	332 65			
		Total.....	60, 332 65		Total.....	60, 332 65

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General, Montana.

H.--Statement of special deposits by individuals for office stock on mining claims in Montana Territory, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1884

Name of depositor.	Date of appointment.	Name of depositor.	No. of deposit.	Amount of deposit.	Date of certificate of deposit.	No. of certificate of deposit.	Location of work.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	Rogers, Hogan & Timberlake	1	\$40	July 5, 1873	990	Lot No. 37 township 9 north, range 2 west.
George R. Fouts	Dec. 19, 1873	No deposit	2	.....	.....	995	Lot No. 39, township 6 north, range 7 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	W. H. Webster et al	3	40	July 9, 1873	995	Lot No. 39, township 6 north, range 7 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	A. H. Vail et al	4	40	July 15, 1873	997	Lot No. 39, township 7 north, range 4 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	T. E. Founds & F. Green, et al	5	40	July 17, 1873	1000	Lot No. 38, township 10 north, range 7 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	J. Mooka and P. A. Patterson	6	40	Aug. 11, 1873	1021	Lot No. 37, township 10 and 11 north, range 1 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	A. M. Holter & Brother	7	40	July 31, 1873	1019	Lot No. 39, township 10 and 11 north, range 5 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	Merritt H. Marshall	8	40	Aug. 5, 1873	1014	Lot No. 35, township 10 and 11 north, range 1 west.
John L. Corbett	Dec. 4, 1873	George F. Fohal	9	40	Aug. 5, 1873	1017	Lot No. 31, township 1 south, range 4 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	John Murphy	10	40	Aug. 18, 1873	1020	Lot No. 38, township 13 north, range 9 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	Thomas Buggy	11	40	Aug. 4, 1873	1015	Lot No. 41, township 12 north, range 6 west.
M. A. A. Meyendorff	Sept. 13, 1873	Fatt. Baxley & Craig	12	40	Aug. 11, 1873	1022	Lot No. 37, township 1 north, range 6 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	William Collins et al	13	40	Sept. 2, 1873	1043	Lot No. 40, township 10 north, range 6 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	Beaton & Pasherton	14	40	Aug. 4, 1873	1016	Lot No. 37, township 11 north, range 6 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	Bill & O. Roarko	15	40	Aug. 18, 1873	1026	Lot No. 43, township 10 north, range 6 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	Henry Allen	16	40	Aug. 19, 1873	1030	Lot No. 44, township 11 north, range 7 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	.....	17	40	Aug. 18, 1873	1027	Lot No. 39, township 9 north, range 11 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1873	.....	18	40	Aug. 18, 1873	1028	Lot No. 44, township 10 north, range 8 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1873	.....	19	40	Aug. 18, 1873	1030	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 12 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	.....	20	40	Sept. 2, 1873	1043	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 11 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	.....	21	40	Sept. 6, 1873	1043	Lot No. 41, township 10 north, range 5 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	.....	22	40	Sept. 8, 1873	1043	Lot No. 40, township 10 north, range 8 west.
George R. Fouts	Dec. 19, 1873	William and Thomas Sanford	23	40	Sept. 8, 1873	1047	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 5 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	A. G. Clarke et al	24	40	Sept. 14, 1873	1049	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 5 west.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	J. Armistead et al	25	40	Sept. 17, 1873	1073	Lot No. 40, township 10 north, range 2 east.
W. H. Baker	Sept. 13, 1873	C. L. & J. Harrington	26	40	Sept. 16, 1873	1054	Lot No. 41, township 10 north, range 2 east.
George R. Fouts	Dec. 19, 1873	John S. Bristol	27	40	Sept. 18, 1873	1055	Lot No. 43, township 10 north, range 3 east.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	A. Williams et al	28	40	Sept. 23, 1873	1061	Lot No. 41, township 10 north, range 3 east.
Do	Dec. 19, 1873	P. Mager and R. M. Roberts	29	40	Sept. 23, 1873	1064	Lot No. 40, township 10 north, range 11 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	R. S. Hale and T. A. Ray	30	40	Sept. 28, 1873	1067	Lot No. 41, township 10 north, range 5 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	G. L. Synce	31	45	Oct. 27, 1873	1006	Lot No. 55, township 10 north, range 3 east.
D. E. Folsom	Oct. 13, 1873	William A. Clark and J. Gilchrist	32	40	Sept. 25, 1873	1066	Lot No. 43, township 10 north, range 3 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	W. W. Tibbott and W. T. Hallow	33	40	Sept. 29, 1873	1074	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 11 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1873	G. W. Tibbott and J. M. Jordan	34	40	Sept. 29, 1873	1065	Lot No. 35, township 11 north, range 4 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	A. Brown and A. W. Harnard	35	40	Sept. 30, 1873	1064	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 7 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	J. M. Brown and J. M. Harnard	36	40	Oct. 11, 1873	1067	Lot No. 38, township 10 north, range 4 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1873	William A. Powers et al	37	40	Oct. 13, 1873	1067	Lot No. 42, township 10 north, range 5 west.
Preston Scott	Dec. 19, 1873	R. B. Hale and T. A. Ray	38	40	Oct. 17, 1873	1020	Lot No. 37, township 10 north, range 9 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1873	R. B. Harris et al	39	25	Nov. 1, 1873	1105	Lot No. 50, township 11 north, range 3 and 4 east.
D. E. Folsom	Oct. 13, 1873	George and Warren Hedges	40	25	Nov. 1, 1873	1105	Lot No. 47, township 10 north, range 3 west.
M. A. A. Meyendorff	Sept. 13, 1873	Andrew J. Arnold et al	40	25	Nov. 1, 1873	1105	Lot No. 47, township 10 north, range 3 west.

* Deposited in First National Bank, Helena, Mont.

B.—Statement of special deposits by individuals for office-work on mining-claims in Montana Territory, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of appointment.	Names of depositors.	No of de posit.	Amount of deposit.	Date of cer- tificate of deposit.	No of cer- tificate of deposit.	Location of work.
J. L. Corbett	Dec 4, 1872	A. Cialer and D. Zlun	41	\$40	Nov. 3, 1873	1108	Lot No. 38, township 4 south, range 4 west.
R. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	J. S. Kelly et al.	42	40	Nov. 5, 1873	1110	Lot No. 51, township 10 north, ranges 3 and 4 east.
H. C. Rubler	Apr. 16, 1873	do	43	40	Nov. 5, 1873	1110	Lot No. 39, township 5 north, range 5 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1872	F. B. M. et al.	44	40	Nov. 14, 1873	1117	Lot No. 38, township 6 north, range 11 west.
M. A. A. Meyendorff	Sept. 13, 1873	John T. & F. Traver, (no deposit) ..	45	40	Nov. 14, 1873	1119	Lot No. 44, township 7 north, range 4 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1872	J. H. Loether and W. A. (lark) ..	46	40	Nov. 14, 1873	1119	Lot No. 44, township 3 north, range 8 west.
H. C. Rubler	Apr. 16, 1873	Michael Nunan et al., (no deposit) ..	47	40	Nov. 14, 1873	1123	Lot No. 41, township 6 north, range 5 west.
W. W. De Lacy	Apr. 25, 1873	Samuel A. Nowlan et al.	48	40	Nov. 28, 1873	1123	Lot No. 42, township 8 north, range 5 west.
H. C. Rubler	Apr. 16, 1873	J. Mc Dermott et al., (no deposit) ..	49	40	Nov. 28, 1873	1123	Lot No. 37 A B township 3 south range 11 west.
Jan. M. Page	Dec. 17, 1872	Noah Armstrong et al.	50	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1130	Lot No. 38, township 3 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	51	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1131	Lot No. 39, township 3 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	52	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1132	Lot No. 39, township 3 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	53	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1133	Lot No. 40, township 3 south, range 11 west.
J. M. Page	Dec. 17, 1872	Noah Armstrong et al.	54	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1134	Lot No. 41, township 3 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	55	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1135	Lot No. 40, township 6 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	56	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1136	Lot No. 37 A B, township 6 south range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	57	40	Dec. 8, 1873	1137	Lot No. 39, township 6 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	58	40	Dec. 16, 1873	1138	Lot No. 39, township 6 south, range 11 west.
M. A. A. Meyendorff	Sept. 13, 1873	Arthur B. Agno, (no deposit) ..	59	40	Dec. 16, 1873	1138	Lot No. 49, township 6 south, range 11 west.
H. C. Rubler	Apr. 16, 1873	Miller Maxin et al. (no deposit) ..	60	40	Dec. 16, 1873	1145	Lot No. 40, townships 12 and 13 north range 6 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	Samuel T. Hauser et al.	61	40	Dec. 18, 1873	1145	Lot No. 40, township 6 north, range 7 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1872	J. A. Rich and J. A. Rogers ..	62	40	Dec. 12, 1873	1141	Lot No. 41, townships 8 and 9 north range 13 west.
J. M. Page	Dec. 17, 1872	Owen Gaffney et al.	63	40	Jan. 7, 1874	1163	Lot No. 42, township 3 south range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	Philip Shevon	64	40	Jan. 17, 1874	1173	Lot No. 39, township 8 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	65	40	Jan. 17, 1874	1174	Lot No. 39, township 8 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	do	66	40	Jan. 17, 1874	1175	Lot No. 40, township 8 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	Owen Gaffney et al.	67	40	Jan. 1, 1874	1163	Lot No. 43, township 3 south, range 11 west.
W. W. De Lacy	Dec. 17, 1872	J. J. King et al.	68	40	Mar. 27, 1874	1209	Lot No. 37, township 11 north, range 1 east.
do	Apr. 25, 1873	D. W. Culbertson et al.	69	40	Mar. 27, 1874	1209	Lot No. 38, township 11 north, range 1 east.
J. M. Page	Dec. 17, 1872	A. H. O'Leary	70	40	Mar. 10, 1874	1203	Lot No. 41, township 8 south, range 11 west.
do	Dec. 17, 1872	Philip Shevon and J. C. Kosler ..	71	40	Mar. 10, 1874	1202	Lot No. 43, township 8 south, range 11 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	Carroll B. Vaughn	72	25	Apr. 6, 1874	1240	Lot No. 55, township 10 north, range 3 east.
D. E. Folsom	Oct. 13, 1873	Benjamin F. Tiff	73	25	Apr. 7, 1874	1251	Lot No. 40, township 10 north, range 3 east.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	Carroll B. Vaughn	74	45	May 13, 1874	1267	Lots Nos. 50, 51, 52, 53, and 54, township 6 north, range 5 west.
do	Aug. 6, 1872	J. E. Biles and Charles Duges ..	75	25	Apr. 30, 1874	1230	Lot No. 47, township 7 north, range 4 west.
do	Aug. 6, 1872	N. Merriman, (no deposit) ..	76	25	May 6, 1874	1233	Lot No. 40, township 7 north, range 4 west.
do	Aug. 6, 1872	Deane Dana	77	25	Apr. 24, 1874	1242	Lot No. 45 A B C township 3 north range 4 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1872	Leary et al.	78	25	Apr. 24, 1874	1241	Lot No. 37 township 13 north, range 9 west.
do	Aug. 6, 1872	George J. Jackson et al.	79	25	May 6, 1874	1254	Lot No. 41, township 10 north, range 7 and 8 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	N. Merriman	80	25	May 6, 1874	1254	Lot No. 40, townships 10 and 11 north, range 7 west.
do	Aug. 6, 1872	H. M. Hubbard et al.	81	25	May 6, 1874	1255	Lot No. 40, townships 10 and 11 north, range 7 west.

Do	Aug. 6, 1872	Allen Kinnearly et al	82	25	May 6, 1874	1256	Lot No. 40, township 10 north, range 8 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	Charles W. Birdseye	83	25	May 6, 1874	1257	Lot No. 45, township 10 north, range 8 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	A. A. Whittier and T. F. Pounds	84	25	May 9, 1874	1262	Lot No. 30, township 11 north, range 7 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1872	Charles S. Warren et al	85	25	May 21, 1874	1272	Lot No. 38, township 3 north, range 8 west.
R. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	Ed. Mason and L. Davis, (no deposit)	86	.....	.....	.....	Lot No. 46, township 10 north, range 8 west.
W. W. DeLacy	Apr. 25, 1873	John M. Shoup	87	25	June 5, 1874	1281	Lot No. 34, township 14 north, range 9 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	John McKay	88	25	June 8, 1874	1284	Lot No. 46, township 11 north, range 7 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	R. K. Emerson et al., (no deposit)	89	.....	.....	.....	Lot No. 37, township 7 north, range 2 west.
M. A. A. Meyendorff	Sept. 13, 1873	Charles Jeffries	90	25	June 18, 1874	1290	Lot No. 38, township 5 north, range 13 west.
Do	Sept. 13, 1873	John Lannoy	91	25	June 18, 1874	1291	Lot No. 37 A B, township 11 north, range 14 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	Hope Mining Company	92	125	June 18, 1874	1293	Lot No. 42, township 7 north, range 13 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	.....do	93				Lot No. 44 A B C, township 7 north, range 13 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	.....do	94				Lot No. 43 A B, township 7 north, ranges 13 and 14 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	.....do	95				Lot No. 45 A B, township 7 north, ranges 13 and 14 west.
Do	Aug. 6, 1872	.....do	96	55	July 1, 1874	1306	Lot No. 46, township 7 north, range 14 west.
M. A. A. Meyendorff	Sept. 13, 1873	John Caplice	97				Lot No. 40 A B C D E F G, townships 8 and 9 north, range 5 west.
R. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	S. T. Hanser et al	98	40	July 15, 1873	998	Lots Nos. 39 and 40, township 11 north, range 2 west.
W. W. Johnson	Aug. 6, 1872	W. W. Morris and E. T. Yeager	99	25	Sept. 16, 1873	1053	Lot No. 39, township 1 south, range 8 west.
George B. Foote	Dec. 19, 1872	A. McGregor	100	25	Sept. 19, 1873	1056	Lot No. 38, township 10 north, range 2 west.
B. F. Marsh	Aug. 6, 1872	A. McGregor, Parbury, et al	101	40	Dec. 17, 1873	1144	Lot No. 51, township 11 north, ranges 2 and 3 east.
		E. J. Robinson and L. Rohwitt	.....	140	Aug. 18, 1873	1031	
		Total amount deposited	.....	3,330			

* Deposited in First National Bank, Helena, Mont.

† Refunded; no survey.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General, Montana.

A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>mls. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 02
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 21
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 00
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 43
Aug. D. Ferron....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	202 13
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	738 73
			Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	58 63
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 59
			Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 50
			Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 71
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 16
			Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 50
			Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 07
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874	Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	389 94
			Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 60
Total.....				3,110 06 46	32,955 99

NATHAN KIMBALL.
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

C.—List of public lands surveyed in Montana Territory, &c.—Continued.

No. of townships surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public land surveyed, agricultural.	A.	B.	C.	D.	Total.
				Military reservation.	Unsurveyed mountain land.	Swamp, river, and lake.	Returned as mineral.	
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
23	24 north ..	2 west ...	21, 851. 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	21, 851. 16
23	24 north ..	1 east	22, 981. 35	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 981. 35
23	17 north ..	1 east	23, 006. 74	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 006. 74
23	17 north ..	4 east	23, 009. 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 009. 96
23	18 north ..	4 east	22, 999. 22	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 999. 22
23	19 north ..	4 west	22, 739. 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 739. 23
23	19 north ..	3 west	22, 200. 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 200. 82
23	19 north ..	2 west	22, 930. 88	.....	6, 362. 06	.....	.....	22, 930. 88
23	18 north ..	2 west	16, 510. 66	.....	.....	405. 76	.....	22, 872. 72
23	18 north ..	1 west	22, 744. 32	.....	1, 717. 32	687. 77	.....	22, 150. 08
23	17 north ..	1 west	20, 602. 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 007. 36
23	18 north ..	3 east	22, 940. 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 940. 93
23	18 north ..	1 east	21, 489. 08	.....	.....	846. 63	.....	22, 335. 71
23	18 north ..	2 east	22, 814. 38	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 814. 38
23	17 north ..	2 east	22, 934. 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	22, 934. 44
24	17 north ..	3 east	23, 125. 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	23, 125. 82
	Total		1, 726, 750. 46	.....	167, 294. 29	2, 005. 56	27, 352. 99	1, 923, 403. 30
	Mineral land added ..		27, 352. 99					
	Total		1, 754, 103. 45					

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General, Montana.

D.—Statement showing condition of the United States public surveys contracted for by the surveyor-general of Montana Territory, under appropriation by Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Contract.		Character and location of work.	Names of deputies.	Remarks.
No.	Date.			
51	1873. May 28..	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 22 23, and 24 north, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west, township 24 north, range 4 west, and fractional townships 24, 25, and 26 north, ranges 8 west; and the subdivision lines of townships 25 north, ranges 2 and 5 west, and township 26 north, range 7 west; and the sixth standard parallel north, partly through range 8 west of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of work being \$10,000.	Benjamin F. Marsh and John M. Marsh.	Townships 17 and 18 north range 4 east, exterior and subdivision lines and subdivision lines of township 17 north, range 1 east, substituted in lieu of townships 25 north, range 2 west, and 26 north range 7 west, and townships 24 25, and 26 north, range 8 west as per instructions contained in letter from the Honorable Commissioner dated July 25, 1873. Completed and returned.
52	May 29..	Exterior lines of townships 23 and 24 north, range 1 west; the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 23 and 24 north, ranges 2 and 3 west, and township 24 north range 4 west; township 23 north, ranges 3 and 4 west of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of work being \$5,000.	Demas L. McFarland.	The second standard was run by offset through ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 east, townships 9 and 10 north, range 15 east; township 10 north, range 14 east. A guide meridian through township 10 north, between ranges 13 and 14 east, and the second standard parallel north, through range 15 east, were substituted in lieu of townships 9 north, ranges 9 and 10 east, and townships 10 north, ranges 7 and 10 east. All completed.
53	June 2..	Extension of the second standard parallel north, through ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 east, townships 10 north, ranges 8, 7, 8, and 9 east, and townships 8 north, ranges 13 and 14 east; a guide meridian through townships 9 and 9 north, between ranges 13 and 14 east of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of contract being \$9,400.	Walter W. De Laoy and David E. Folson.	The second standard was run by offset through ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 east, townships 9 and 10 north, range 15 east; township 10 north, range 14 east. A guide meridian through township 10 north, between ranges 13 and 14 east, and the second standard parallel north, through range 15 east, were substituted in lieu of townships 9 north, ranges 9 and 10 east, and townships 10 north, ranges 7 and 10 east. All completed.
54	June 6..	The base line through ranges 6, 7, 8, and 9 east; the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 2 south, ranges 7 and 8 east, townships 1 north, ranges 7, 6, and 9 east, townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 8 and 9 east of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of work being \$5,000.	James H. Thomas ...	Canceled, (see letter to Honorable Commissioner, June 22, 1873,) contract No. 57 being substituted.
55	June 13..	The principal meridian through townships 23, 24, 25, and 26 north, the sixth standard parallel north, through ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east, and 1 west; exterior and subdivision lines of townships 24 north, ranges 2, 3, and 4 east; townships 25 and 26 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 east, and 1 west, and exterior lines of township 26 north, range 7 east of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of contract being \$13,000.	Henry C. Rohleder and John C. Major.	Townships 24 north, ranges 3 and 4 east, townships 25 north, ranges 5 and 6 east, townships 26 north, ranges 4, 5, and 6 east, and exterior of township 26 north, range 7 east, suspended in lieu of township 21 north, range 6 and 7 east, townships 22 north, ranges 6 and 7 east, and 24 north, range 8 east, and townships 23 north, ranges 7 and 8 east, substituted in lieu thereof. Completed.
56	June 16..	First standard parallel north, through ranges 11, 12, and 13 west, a guide meridian through townships 5, 6, 7, and 8 north, between ranges 13 and 14 west, exterior and subdivision lines of townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 13 west; townships 6 north, ranges 14 and 15 west, townships 14 north, ranges 12 and 13 west; township 15 north, ranges 13 and 14 west of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of contract being \$5,000.	George W. Irvine, 2d.	Townships 6, 7, and 8 north, range 13 west, township 6 north, range 15 west, township 14 north, range 13 west; and township 15 north, range 14 west were not run. Township 5 north range 13 west; township 15 north, range 11 west; and township 15 north, range 12 west; township 7 north, range 4 west, and township 5 north, ranges 14 and 15 west were substituted by special instructions. Completed.

27 June 24	The base line through ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east, a guide meridian through townships 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, and 2 south, between ranges 6 and 9 east, the first standard parallel north, through ranges 8, 9, and 10 east; exterior and subdivision lines of townships 1 and 2 south, range 7 east; townships 1 and 2 south, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, range 4 east; townships 1 north, and 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 north, ranges 9 and 10 east, the east-west amount of contract being \$9,000.	William H. Baker and James H. Thomas.	The base line was established by offsets through ranges 6, 7, and 8 east; township 2 south, range 8 east; and township 3 north, range 7 east substituted in lieu of township 1 south, range 8 east, and township 3 north, range 10 east. The first standard north, through ranges 8, 9, and 10 east; and guide meridian through townships 4 and 5 north, and townships 1 and 2 south range 7 east, and 1 and 2 south, and 4 and 5 north, range 8 east, 4 and 5 north, range 9 east, and 3, 4, and 5 north range 10 east, were not run. Contract completed.
28 June 24.	Exterior lines of townships 23 and 24 north, range 1 west, exterior and subdivision lines of townships 23 and 24 north, ranges 2 and 3 west; township 23 north, range 4 west; township 22 north, ranges 3 and 4 west; subdivision lines of townships 23 and 24 north range 1 west; exterior and subdivision lines of township 23 north ranges 2 and 3 east; townships 23 and 24 north range 1 east. township 18 north ranges 2 and 3 west, and township 19 north range 2 west of the principal meridian, the estimate of contract being \$10,000.	William T. McFarland and Demas L. McFarland.	Townships 23 and 24 north range 1 west township 23 north range 4 west township 22 north ranges 3 and 4 west and townships 23 and 24 north range 1 west and pending as Indian reservation (see letter from Honorable Commissioner June 24 1874) and township 18 north, ranges 2 and 4 west at 17 and 18 north range 1 west, substituted in lieu thereof. Township 18 north range 3 west, not run. Completed.
29 July 1.	The principal meridian south through township 17 north; the fourth standard parallel north through ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 east; the subdivision and monitor lines of township 17 north range 1 east; the exterior lines of township 17 north, range 1 east; the exterior and subdivision lines of townships 17 and 18 north, ranges 2 and 3 east of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of contract being \$4,000.	Marshall Sappington.	Completed.
60 May 2. 1874.	The subdivision lines of fractional township 11 north, range 16 west of the principal meridian, the estimated amount of contract being \$130.	W. W. De Laoy.....	Not completed. (Special deposit.)

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General, Montana.



A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>mls. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 02
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 41
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 00
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 43
Aug. D. Ferron....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	208 13
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	738 73
			Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	58 63
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 59
			Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 50
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 71
			Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 16
			Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 50
Julien Bausman ...	49	April 2, 1874	Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 07
			Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	329 94
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874	Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 60
Total.....				3,110 06 46	32,955 99

NATHAN KIMBALL.
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

B.—Statement of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. of township surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public lands.	Unsurveyed mountain lands.	Returned as mineral lands.	Total.	Remarks.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
1	1 & 2 south	3 & 4 west..	1,326.89	15,004.52		16,331.41	Additional survey.
2	4 south	2 west	5,440.00	17,600.00		23,040.00	
3	4 south	6 west	790.00	10,851.81		11,641.81	Do.
4	5 south	6 west	50.00	10,908.93		10,958.93	Do.
5	5 south	2 west	21,932.48		1,118.57	23,051.05	Resurvey and additional survey.
6	10 south	4 west	19,046.68	1,881.00		20,927.68	
7	10 south	5 west	2,560.00	20,480.00		23,040.00	
8	11 south	2 west	80.00	18,028.98	360.00	18,468.98	Additional survey.
9	11 south	4 west	20,646.29	2,393.71		23,040.00	
10	11 south	5 west	1,035.23	10,964.06		11,999.29	Do.
11	13 south	4 west	2,000.00	15,520.00		17,520.00	Do.
12	13 south	6 west	22,243.78	1,280.00		23,523.78	
13	13 south	7 west	22,868.35	160.00		23,028.35	
14	14 south	4 west	9,447.52	13,592.48		23,040.00	
15	14 south	6 west	17,192.77	5,847.23		23,040.00	
16	14 south	7 west	23,037.98			23,037.98	
17	15 south	4 west	10,625.40	5,774.60		16,400.00	Do.
18	15 south	5 west	23,235.30			23,235.30	
19	15 south	6 west	20,725.75	2,320.00		23,045.75	
20	15 south	7 west	23,040.79			23,040.79	
21	22 south	6 west	15,033.61	5,840.00	2,200.00	23,073.61	
22	23 south	7 west	9,283.49	12,796.51	960.00	23,040.00	
23	24 south	8 west	9,603.10	13,436.90		23,040.00	
24	26 south	13 west	9,919.45	8,160.00	4,960.55	23,040.00	
25	26 south	14 west	2,871.04	10,409.86	9,759.10	23,040.00	
26	27 south	10 west	21,801.86	1,238.14		23,040.00	
27	27 south	13 west	5,525.98	16,234.02	1,280.00	23,040.00	
28	27 south	14 west	15,039.64	4,158.81	3,841.55	23,040.00	
29	3 south	2 east	70.00	22,630.00		22,700.00	Do.
30	13 south	1 east	800.00	12,756.17		13,556.17	Do.
31	13 south	2 east	5,460.64	14,419.36		19,880.00	Do.
32	15 south	2 east	800.00	17,840.00		18,640.00	Do.
33	15 south	4 east	3,480.00			3,480.00	Do.
34	16 south	4 east	8,727.03	14,312.97		23,040.00	
35	18 south	8 east	23,035.34			23,035.34	
36	18 south	9 east	19,627.65	3,412.35		23,040.00	
37	19 south	7 east	8,784.14	14,255.86		23,040.00	
38	19 south	8 east	19,290.28	3,749.72		23,040.00	
39	20 south	8 east	9,363.76	13,676.24		23,040.00	
40	20 south	7 east	20,725.24	2,314.76		23,040.00	
41	21 south	6 east	6,400.00	16,640.00		23,040.00	
42	21 south	7 east	17,697.92	5,342.08		23,040.00	
43	22 south	6 east	14,426.45	2,693.55	5,920.00	23,040.00	
44	23 south	6 east	1,763.12	16,223.35	5,053.53	23,040.00	
45	4 north	16 west	22,957.31			22,957.31	
46	8 north	17 west	22,950.59			22,950.59	
47	8 north	18 west	4,793.57	18,246.43		23,040.00	
48	13 north	8 west	4,001.97	19,038.03		23,040.00	
49	13 north	9 west	21,795.40	1,240.00		23,075.40	
50	13 north	10 west	15,359.88	7,680.12		23,040.00	
51	14 north	7 west	1,918.63	21,121.37		23,040.00	
52	14 north	8 west	20,088.90	2,951.10		23,040.00	
53	14 north	9 west	23,040.56			23,040.56	
54	14 north	10 west	23,036.86			23,036.86	
55	15 north	7 west	1,302.18	3,919.50		5,227.68	
56	15 north	8 west	2,375.04	2,820.00		5,195.04	
57	15 north	9 west	5,022.10			5,022.10	
58	15 north	10 west	4,920.13			4,920.13	
59	1 north	5 east	7,987.73	640.00	14,421.13	23,048.86	
60	2 north	5 east	4,726.11	3,200.00	15,128.54	23,054.65	
61	3 north	8 east	19,202.72			19,202.72	
62	1 north	9 east	4,828.68	18,051.32	160.00	23,040.00	
63	2 north	9 east	23,037.68			23,037.68	
64	3 north	9 east	15,355.75			15,355.75	
65	2 north	10 east	23,016.89			23,016.89	
66	3 north	10 east	15,321.64			15,321.64	
Total			783,901.27	484,095.84	65,262.97	1,333,160.08	

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General, Utah.

A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>mis. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 02
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 21
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 00
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 43
Aug. D. Ferron....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	208 13
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	738 73
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	58 63
			Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 59
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 50
			Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 71
			Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 16
Julien Bausman ...	49	April 2, 1874	Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 50
			Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 07
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874	Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	329 94
			Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 60
Total				3,110 06 46	32,955 29

NATHAN KIMBALL.
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

J.—Statement showing the special deposits of individuals for the survey of public land, other than mineral, in Montana Territory, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name of deputy.	Date of deposit.	No.	Name of depositor.	Field-work.	Office-work.	Location of work.
W. W. De Lacy ..	1874. May 8	1, 261	Thos. Newman	\$130 00	.....	Township 11 north, range 16 west.*
Do.....	May 8	1, 262	do		\$50 00	Do.

* Surveyed—not yet returned.

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General, Montana.

K.—Statement showing the number of plats made in the United States surveyor-general's office for Montana, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Local land-office.	Skeleton.	Total.
Plats of standard-lines.....	12	12	.....	.....	24
Plats of township-lines.....	2	2	.....	.....	4
Plats of subdivision-lines.....	84	84	84	.....	252
Plats of mineral-claims.....	101	101	101	.....	303
Plats for deputy surveyors.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Plats of the location of mineral-claims.....	24	24	24	.....	72
Plats of the Territory.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Plats showing location of contracts.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Total number of plats made.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	675

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General, Montana.

L.—Statement showing the number of acres of public land surveyed in Montana Territory since the inception of the surveys up to June 30, 1874.

No of acres surveyed to June 30, 1873	4, 731, 685. 56
Number of acres surveyed during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	1, 754, 103. 45
Number of acres of mineral-claims on unsurveyed lands for 1874.....	3, 168. 81
Total	6, 428, 957. 82

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

M.—Statement showing the number of linear miles run, the rate per mile, and the total cost of surveys in the Territory of Montana, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Description.	Distance.			Rate per mile.	Amount.
	Miles.	Chs.	Lks.		
Base-lines.....	15	00	00	\$15	\$225 00
Meridian-lines.....	98	48	04	15	1, 449 00
Standard-lines.....	115	20	26	15	1, 728 80
Township-lines.....	811	23	08	12	9, 735 46
Section-lines.....	4, 663	56	50	10	46, 637 06
Meander-lines.....	55	58	67	10	557 33
Total number of miles run.....	5, 756	46	55	.....	.....
Total cost .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60, 332 65

ANDREW J. SMITH,
Surveyor-General for Montana.

A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>mls. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 0
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 5
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 0
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 4
Aug. D. Ferron.....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	287 1
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	738 7
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	58 0
			Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 5
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 5
			Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 7
			Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 1
Julien Bausman ...	49	April 2, 1874	Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 5
			Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 0
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874	Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	329 5
			Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 0
Total				3,110 06 46	32,955 5

NATHAN KIMBALL.
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

E.—Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land-Office, and to the district offices, since the date of my last report.

F.—Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into since June 30, 1873.

G.—Statement of descriptive notes sent to local land-offices since the date of my last report.

H.—Tabular list of townships surveyed since the date of my last report, showing the area of the public lands.

I.—Statement of applications of individuals, &c., for the survey of mineral lands.

K.—Names, nativity, &c., of surveyor-general, clerks, &c., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

The surveys of public lands in this Territory for the last fiscal year were in the settled portion of Oneida County, the fractional townships on the boundary of Washington Territory, a guide meridian and township lines in Lemhi County, and the mineral and agricultural lands in Boise County. The subdivisions of the Nez Percé Indian reservation were finished, and those of the Cœur d'Alene reservation commenced.

It is to be regretted that the bill to allow settlers to locate timber-lands did not become a law last winter, as in a country where the plains are destitute of timber, as in Idaho, it is a hardship to farmers and miners without some law to secure them timber-rights.

It would be well if the same law could be applied to timber on mineral-lands, giving parties who are crushing ore by steam-power the right to the timber at the same price per acre, without deeding them the land. It would be equivalent to the stumpage now paid, and more satisfactory.

If a law could be passed selling the sage-brush lands at fifty cents per acre in large tracts, so as to warrant the purchasers to construct irrigating canals, it would benefit both the Government and the Territory, as the parties purchasing would resort to some means of irrigation, and millions of acres now lying waste would be brought to a high state of cultivation.

Heretofore settlements have been almost exclusively confined to the river-bottoms, but as canals and ditches are being made, claims have been taken up wherever the land could be irrigated.

The mineral prospects of the different mineral counties are about the same as given in my last report. Sales of one or more mines have been made in Alturas County, with further prospects of the sale of others, and capital is giving an impetus to prospecting, opening, and developing the gold and silver mines of this county.

Several applications have been made for surveying placer-mines in Lemhi County, and the prospect is that a large yield of placer gold will be taken from these mines at no distant date.

The people of Idaho are anxiously looking forward to some action by Congress, giving aid toward the construction of a railroad either from the Union Pacific to the Columbia River, or for a narrow-gauge road from Winnemucca, on the Central Pacific, to Boise City; and until we have one of these outlets, our mining interests will be kept in the background, and men of capital will invest their means in localities favored with railroad communication; and, in anticipation of advancing the growth and prospects of the Territory, Congress could well afford to give a large land-grant to either of the routes named.

The farmers in the Territory only aim to raise crops sufficient to meet the local demands, although few countries can excel the average yield per acre, including all crops, except perhaps corn. The present year has fully demonstrated that all fruits successfully raised in the Northern and Western States do equally well here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. F. CARTEE,
Surveyor-General of Idaho.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office.

A.—*Estimate of expenses incidental to the surveys of the public lands in Idaho for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.*

OFFICE-EXPENSES.

For salary of surveyor-general.....	\$3, 000
For salary of clerks	4, 000
For rent of office, messenger, fuel, books, and other expenses.....	3, 000
	<hr/>
	10, 000

SURVEYING-SERVICE.

For surveying 200 miles standard lines, at \$18.....	\$3,600
For surveying 360 miles exterior lines, at \$12.....	4,320
For surveying 120 miles exterior lines, at \$15.....	1,800
For surveying 2,400 miles subdivision lines, at \$10.....	24,000
For surveying 600 miles subdivision lines, at \$12.....	7,200
	<u>40,920</u>

B.—Statement of expenditure of appropriation of surveyor-general and clerks for his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873.		1873.	
To amount paid surveyor-general and clerks, third quarter 1873.....	\$1,848 08	By appropriation of March 3, 1873, as advised by your letter of April 21, 1873	\$7,000 00
To amount paid surveyor-general and clerks, fourth quarter 1873.....	1,954 11		
To amount paid surveyor-general and clerks, first quarter 1874.....	1,575 00		
To amount paid surveyor-general and clerks, second quarter 1874	1,575 00		
Balance.....	47 81		
	<u>7,000 00</u>		<u>7,000 00</u>

C.—Statement of incidental and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873.		1873.	
To amount expended third quarter 1873.....	\$414 50	By appropriation of March 3, 1873, as advised by letter from the Department of April 21, 1873.....	\$3,000 00
To amount expended fourth quarter 1873.....	730 27		
1874.			
To amount expended first quarter 1874.....	513 75		
To amount expended second quarter 1874.....	696 84		
Balance.....	644 64		
	<u>3,000 00</u>		<u>3,000 00</u>

D.—Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873.		1873.	
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 43, to T. W. Randall.....	\$3,504 93	By appropriation approved March 3, 1873, as advised by letter from the Department of April 21, 1873.....	\$30,000 00
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 46, to Allen N. Thompson	4,538 78		
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 44, to John B. David.....	4,949 13		
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 45, to George W. Newman....	4,487 35		
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 48, to Thompson & Meldrum..	736 04		
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 49, to George W. Newman....	4,836 77		
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 51, to Allen N. Thompson	1,749 93		
Balance.....	5,197 07		
Total.....	<u>30,000 00</u>	Total.....	<u>30,000 00</u>
		Balance.....	<u>5,197 07</u>

Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for surveying the Nez Percé Indian reservation.

1873.		1873.	
To amount reported for payment on contract No. 36, to David P. Thompson:		By balance of appropriation of May 29, 1872.....	
Voucher dated August 4, 1873.....	\$2, 161 84		\$7, 438 71
Voucher dated October 22, 1873.....	2, 213 41		
Voucher dated December 26, 1873..	2, 928 58		
Balance.....	134 88		
Total.....	7, 438 71	Total.....	7, 438 71

Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for surveying the exterior lines of the Fort Hall Indian reservation.

1873	To amount reported for payment on contract No. 41, to John B. David	\$2, 725 07	1873	Out of appropriation of act of May 29, 1872, as advised by letter from the Department of February 10, 1873, \$150,000.....	\$2, 725 07
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Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for surveying the Cœur d'Alène Indian reservation.

1873	To amount reported for payment on contract No. 47, to Thompson & Meldrum.....	\$1, 604 86	1873	Out of appropriation of act of May 29, 1872, as advised by letter from the Department of February 10, 1873.....	\$1, 604 86
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E.—Statement of original maps and copies transmitted to the General Land-Office and to the district offices since the date of my last report.

Descriptive plats.	Original.	General Land-Office.	District office.	Total.	When transmitted to the General Land-Office.	When transmitted to the district office.
Exterior lines of townships 32 and 33 north, range 3 west.	1	1	...	2	Aug. 4, 1873	.....
Township 33 north, range 3 west.....	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Aug. 4, 1873
Exterior lines of township 13 south, range 37 east, and of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, ranges 38 and 39 east	1	1	...	2	Sept. 25, 1873	.....
Township 13 south, range 38 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Sept. 25, 1873
Township 13 south, range 39 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 14 south, range 39 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 39 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 16 south, range 39 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Exterior lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, ranges 34, 35, and 36 east.....	1	1	...	2	Sept. 26, 1873	.....
Township 13 south, range 35 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Sept. 26, 1873
Township 14 south, range 35 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 35 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 13 south, range 36 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 14 south, range 36 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 36 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 16 south, range 36 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Exterior lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, ranges 42, 43, and 44 east.....	1	1	...	2	Sept. 30, 1873	.....
Township 13 south, range 43 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Sept. 30, 1873
Township 14 south, range 43 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 15 south, range 43 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 16 south, range 43 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 13 south, range 44 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Township 14 south, range 44 east	1	1	1	3	.....do.....	Do.
Base-line and offsets through ranges 18 to 30 east, guide-meridian north, through ranges 22 and 23, 23 and 24, and 30 and 31 east; fourth standard parallel north, through ranges 23 to 30 east; fifth standard parallel north, through ranges 22 and 23 east; and exterior lines of townships 18, 19, 20, and 21 north, range 23 east	1	1	...	2	Nov. 12, 1873	.....

A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>m ls. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 0
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 2
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 0
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 4
Aug. D. Ferron....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	202 1
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	732 7
			Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	52 4
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 5
			Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 5
			Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 7
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 1
			Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 5
			Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 0
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874	Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	329 5
			Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 0
Total.....				3,110 06 46	32,955 5

NATHAN KIMBALL
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

NEZ PERCÉ INDIAN RESERVATION.

Descriptive plats.	Original.	General Land-Office.	Commissioner of Indian Affairs.	District office.	Total.	When transmitted to the General Land-Office.	When transmitted to the district office.
Exterior lines of townships 32 north, range 1 east, and township 33 north, range 3 west.....	1	1	1	1	4	Aug. 4, 1873.	Aug. 4, 1873
Township 32 north, range 1 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 33 north, range 3 west	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Exterior lines of townships 31, 32, 33, and 34 north, range 2 east, and township 33 north, range 3 east.	1	1	1	1	4	Oct. 22, 1873.	Oct. 22, 1873
Township 31 north, range 2 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 32 north, range 2 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Exterior lines of township 33 north, range 1 east....	1	1	1	1	4	Dec. 26, 1873.	Dec. 26, 1873
Township 33 north, range 1 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 33 north, range 2 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 33 north, range 3 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 33 north, range 4 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 34 north, range 2 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 34 north, range 3 east.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.

FORT HALL INDIAN RESERVATION.

Exterior boundaries	1	1	1	1	4	Aug. 26, 1873.	Aug. 26, 1873
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CŒUR D'ALÈNE INDIAN RESERVATION.

Exterior lines of township 44 north, ranges 4 and 5 west	1	1	1	1	4	Mar. 7, 1874.	Mar. 7, 1874
Township 44 north, range 4 west.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.
Township 44 north, range 5 west.....	1	1	1	1	4	.....do.....	Do.

F.—Statement showing the condition of contracts entered into since June 30, 1873.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Character, amount, and locality of work.	Remarks.
41	John B. David	Apr. 5, 1873	Exterior lines of Fort Hall Indian reservation	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
42	David P. Thompson	Apr. 5, 1873	Exterior lines of Cœur d'Aléne Indian reservation	Contract suspended.
43	Theophilus W. Randall	May 6, 1873	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, ranges 43 and 43 east.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
44	John B. David	June 10, 1873	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 14, 15, and 16 south, range 38 east, and townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 south, range 40 east.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
45	George W. Newman	July 1, 1874	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 9 south, range 43 east; townships 10 and 11 south, ranges 42 and 43 east, and township 12 south, range 41 east.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
46	Allen M. Thompson	July 1, 1874	Base-line east 36 miles, guide-meridian north 26 miles, and exterior lines and subdivisions in Lemhi Valley.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
47	Thompson & Meldrum	Aug. 9, 1873	Subdivision lines of Cœur d'Aléne Indian reservation	NOTE.—No subdivision line run. Surveys completed in part and contract suspended and notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted.
48	.....do	Aug. 9, 1874	Fractional townships 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 42 43 44, and 45 north, range 6 west, township 36 north, range 4 west, townships 30 and 31 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, and an island in township 36 north, range 5 west.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved and plats and transcripts transmitted.
49	George W. Newman	Sept. 23, 1873	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 9, 10, 11, and 12 south, range 40 east, and township 8 south, ranges 40 and 41 east.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
50	Allen M. Thompson	Sept. 30, 1873	Extend the second standard parallel north and east through ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 east, and exterior lines of townships 6, 7, 8, and 9 north, ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 east, and townships 10 and 11 north, ranges 4 and 5 east; and 150 miles of subdivisions.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.
51	.....do	Feb. 26, 1874	Subdivision lines of townships 2 and 3 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 1 north, range 3 west, and township 2 north, range 4 west.	Surveys completed and notes returned and approved, and plats and transcripts transmitted.

B.—Statement of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. of township surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public lands.	Unsurveyed mountain lands.	Returned as mineral lands.	Total.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1	1 & 2 south	3 & 4 west..	1,326.89	15,004.52	.....	16,331.41	Additional survey.
2	4 south.....	2 west	5,440.00	17,600.00	.....	23,040.00	
3	4 south.....	6 west.....	790.00	10,851.81	.....	11,641.81	Do.
4	5 south.....	6 west.....	50.00	10,908.93	.....	10,958.93	Do.
5	5 south.....	2 west.....	21,932.48	.....	1,118.57	23,051.05	Resurvey and additional survey.
6	10 south.....	4 west.....	19,046.68	1,881.00	.....	20,927.68	
7	10 south.....	5 west.....	2,560.00	20,480.00	.....	23,040.00	
8	11 south.....	2 west.....	80.00	18,028.98	360.00	18,468.98	Additional survey.
9	11 south.....	4 west.....	20,646.29	2,393.71	.....	23,040.00	
10	11 south.....	5 west.....	1,035.23	10,964.06	.....	11,999.29	Do.
11	13 south.....	4 west.....	2,000.00	15,520.00	.....	17,520.00	Do.
12	13 south.....	6 west.....	22,243.78	1,280.00	.....	23,523.78	
13	13 south.....	7 west.....	22,868.35	160.00	.....	23,028.35	
14	14 south.....	4 west.....	9,447.52	13,592.48	.....	23,040.00	
15	14 south.....	6 west.....	17,192.77	5,847.23	.....	23,040.00	
16	14 south.....	7 west.....	23,037.98	.....	.....	23,037.98	
17	15 south.....	4 west.....	10,625.40	5,774.60	.....	16,400.00	Do.
18	15 south.....	5 west.....	23,235.30	.....	.....	23,235.30	
19	15 south.....	6 west.....	20,725.75	2,320.00	.....	23,045.75	
20	15 south.....	7 west.....	23,040.79	.....	.....	23,040.79	
21	32 south.....	6 west.....	15,033.61	5,840.00	2,200.00	23,073.61	
22	33 south.....	7 west.....	9,283.49	12,796.51	960.00	23,040.00	
23	34 south.....	8 west.....	9,603.10	13,436.90	.....	23,040.00	
24	36 south.....	13 west.....	9,919.45	8,160.00	4,960.55	23,040.00	
25	36 south.....	14 west.....	2,871.04	10,409.86	9,759.10	23,040.00	
26	37 south.....	10 west.....	21,801.86	1,238.14	.....	23,040.00	
27	37 south.....	13 west.....	5,525.98	16,234.02	1,280.00	23,040.00	
28	37 south.....	14 west.....	15,039.64	4,158.81	3,841.55	23,040.00	
29	3 south.....	2 east.....	70.00	22,630.00	.....	22,700.00	Do.
30	13 south.....	1 east.....	800.00	12,756.17	.....	13,556.17	Do.
31	13 south.....	2 east.....	5,460.64	14,419.36	.....	19,880.00	Do.
32	15 south.....	2 east.....	800.00	17,840.00	.....	18,640.00	Do.
33	15 south.....	4 east.....	3,480.00	.....	.....	3,480.00	Do.
34	16 south.....	4 east.....	8,727.03	14,312.97	.....	23,040.00	
35	18 south.....	8 east.....	23,035.34	.....	.....	23,035.34	
36	18 south.....	9 east.....	19,627.65	3,412.35	.....	23,040.00	
37	19 south.....	7 east.....	8,784.14	14,255.86	.....	23,040.00	
38	19 south.....	8 east.....	19,290.28	3,749.72	.....	23,040.00	
39	20 south.....	8 east.....	9,363.76	13,676.24	.....	23,040.00	
40	20 south.....	7 east.....	20,725.24	2,314.76	.....	23,040.00	
41	21 south.....	6 east.....	6,400.00	16,640.00	.....	23,040.00	
42	21 south.....	7 east.....	17,697.92	5,342.08	.....	23,040.00	
43	22 south.....	6 east.....	14,426.45	2,693.55	5,920.00	23,040.00	
44	23 south.....	6 east.....	1,763.12	16,223.35	5,053.53	23,040.00	
45	8 north.....	16 west.....	22,957.31	.....	.....	22,957.31	
46	8 north.....	17 west.....	22,950.59	.....	.....	22,950.59	
47	8 north.....	18 west.....	4,793.57	18,246.43	.....	23,040.00	
48	13 north.....	8 west.....	4,001.97	19,038.03	.....	23,040.00	
49	13 north.....	9 west.....	21,795.40	1,240.00	.....	23,075.40	
50	13 north.....	10 west.....	15,359.88	7,680.12	.....	23,040.00	
51	14 north.....	7 west.....	1,918.63	21,121.37	.....	23,040.00	
52	14 north.....	8 west.....	20,088.90	2,951.10	.....	23,040.00	
53	14 north.....	9 west.....	23,040.56	.....	.....	23,040.56	
54	14 north.....	10 west.....	23,036.86	.....	.....	23,036.86	
55	15 north.....	7 west.....	1,302.18	3,919.50	.....	5,227.68	
56	15 north.....	8 west.....	2,375.04	2,820.00	.....	5,195.04	
57	15 north.....	9 west.....	5,022.10	.....	.....	5,022.10	
58	15 north.....	10 west.....	4,920.13	.....	.....	4,920.13	
59	1 north.....	5 east.....	7,987.73	640.00	14,421.13	23,048.86	
60	2 north.....	5 east.....	4,726.11	3,200.00	15,128.54	23,054.65	
61	3 north.....	8 east.....	19,202.72	.....	.....	19,202.72	
62	1 north.....	9 east.....	4,828.68	18,051.32	160.00	23,040.00	
63	2 north.....	9 east.....	23,037.68	.....	.....	23,037.68	
64	3 north.....	9 east.....	15,355.75	.....	.....	15,355.75	
65	2 north.....	10 east.....	23,016.89	.....	.....	23,016.89	
66	3 north.....	10 east.....	15,321.64	.....	.....	15,321.64	
Total			783,901.27	484,095.84	65,262.97	1,333,160.08	

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General, Utah.

A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>mls. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 02
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 21
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 00
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 43
Aug. D. Ferron....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	202 13
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	732 73
			Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	52 63
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 52
			Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 50
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 71
			Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 16
			Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 50
Julien Bausman ...	49	April 2, 1874	Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 07
			Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	329 94
			Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 60
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874			
Total.....				3,110 06 46	32,955 29

NATHAN KIMBALL.
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

B.—Statement of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. of township surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public lands.	Unsurveyed mountain lands.	Returned as mineral lands.	Total.	Remarks.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
1	1 & 2 south	3 & 4 west..	1,328.89	15,004.52	.....	16,331.41	Additional survey.
2	4 south.....	2 west.....	5,440.00	17,600.00	.....	23,040.00	Do.
3	4 south.....	6 west.....	790.00	10,851.81	.....	11,641.81	Do.
4	5 south.....	6 west.....	50.00	10,908.93	.....	10,958.93	Resurvey and additional survey.
5	5 south.....	2 west.....	21,932.48	.....	1,118.57	23,051.05	
6	10 south.....	4 west.....	19,046.68	1,881.00	.....	20,927.68	
7	10 south.....	5 west.....	2,560.00	20,480.00	.....	23,040.00	
8	11 south.....	2 west.....	80.00	18,028.98	360.00	18,468.98	Additional survey.
9	11 south.....	4 west.....	20,646.29	2,393.71	.....	23,040.00	
10	11 south.....	5 west.....	1,035.23	10,964.06	.....	11,999.29	Do.
11	13 south.....	4 west.....	2,000.00	15,520.00	.....	17,520.00	Do.
12	13 south.....	6 west.....	22,243.78	1,280.00	.....	23,523.78	
13	13 south.....	7 west.....	22,868.35	160.00	.....	23,028.35	
14	14 south.....	4 west.....	9,447.52	13,592.48	.....	23,040.00	
15	14 south.....	6 west.....	17,192.77	5,847.23	.....	23,040.00	
16	14 south.....	7 west.....	23,037.98	.....	.....	23,037.98	
17	15 south.....	4 west.....	10,625.40	5,774.60	.....	16,400.00	Do.
18	15 south.....	5 west.....	23,235.30	.....	.....	23,235.30	
19	15 south.....	6 west.....	20,725.75	2,320.00	.....	23,045.75	
20	15 south.....	7 west.....	23,040.79	.....	.....	23,040.79	
21	33 south.....	6 west.....	15,033.61	5,840.00	2,200.00	23,073.61	
22	33 south.....	7 west.....	9,283.49	12,796.51	960.00	23,040.00	
23	34 south.....	8 west.....	9,603.10	13,436.90	.....	23,040.00	
24	36 south.....	13 west.....	9,919.45	8,160.00	4,960.55	23,040.00	
25	36 south.....	14 west.....	2,871.04	10,409.86	9,759.10	23,040.00	
26	37 south.....	10 west.....	21,801.86	1,238.14	.....	23,040.00	
27	37 south.....	13 west.....	5,525.98	16,234.02	1,280.00	23,040.00	
28	37 south.....	14 west.....	15,039.64	4,158.81	3,841.55	23,040.00	
29	3 south.....	2 east.....	70.00	22,630.00	.....	22,700.00	Do.
30	13 south.....	1 east.....	800.00	12,756.17	.....	13,556.17	Do.
31	13 south.....	2 east.....	5,460.64	14,419.36	.....	19,880.00	Do.
32	15 south.....	2 east.....	800.00	17,840.00	.....	18,640.00	Do.
33	15 south.....	4 east.....	3,480.00	.....	.....	3,480.00	Do.
34	16 south.....	4 east.....	8,727.03	14,312.97	.....	23,040.00	
35	18 south.....	8 east.....	23,035.34	.....	.....	23,035.34	
36	18 south.....	9 east.....	19,627.65	3,412.35	.....	23,040.00	
37	19 south.....	7 east.....	8,784.14	14,255.86	.....	23,040.00	
38	19 south.....	8 east.....	19,290.28	3,749.72	.....	23,040.00	
39	20 south.....	8 east.....	9,363.76	13,676.24	.....	23,040.00	
40	20 south.....	7 east.....	20,725.24	2,314.76	.....	23,040.00	
41	21 south.....	6 east.....	6,400.00	16,640.00	.....	23,040.00	
42	21 south.....	7 east.....	17,697.92	5,342.08	.....	23,040.00	
43	22 south.....	6 east.....	14,426.45	2,693.55	5,920.00	23,040.00	
44	23 south.....	6 east.....	1,763.12	16,223.35	5,053.53	23,040.00	
45	2 north.....	16 west.....	22,957.31	.....	.....	22,957.31	
46	2 north.....	17 west.....	22,950.59	.....	.....	22,950.59	
47	2 north.....	18 west.....	4,793.57	18,246.43	.....	23,040.00	
48	13 north.....	8 west.....	4,001.97	19,038.03	.....	23,040.00	
49	13 north.....	9 west.....	21,795.40	1,240.00	.....	23,075.40	
50	13 north.....	10 west.....	15,359.88	7,680.12	.....	23,040.00	
51	14 north.....	7 west.....	1,918.63	21,121.37	.....	23,040.00	
52	14 north.....	8 west.....	20,088.90	2,951.10	.....	23,040.00	
53	14 north.....	9 west.....	23,040.56	.....	.....	23,040.56	
54	14 north.....	10 west.....	23,036.86	.....	.....	23,036.86	
55	15 north.....	7 west.....	1,302.18	3,919.50	.....	5,227.68	
56	15 north.....	8 west.....	2,375.04	2,820.00	.....	5,195.04	
57	15 north.....	9 west.....	5,022.10	.....	.....	5,022.10	
58	15 north.....	10 west.....	4,920.13	.....	.....	4,920.13	
59	1 north.....	5 east.....	7,987.73	640.00	14,421.13	23,048.86	
60	2 north.....	5 east.....	4,726.11	3,200.00	15,128.54	23,054.65	
61	3 north.....	8 east.....	19,202.72	.....	.....	19,202.72	
62	1 north.....	9 east.....	4,828.68	18,051.32	160.00	23,040.00	
63	2 north.....	9 east.....	23,037.68	.....	.....	23,037.68	
64	3 north.....	9 east.....	15,355.75	.....	.....	15,355.75	
65	2 north.....	10 east.....	23,016.89	.....	.....	23,016.89	
66	3 north.....	10 east.....	15,321.64	.....	.....	15,321.64	
Total.....			783,901.27	484,095.84	65,262.97	1,333,160.08	

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General, Utah.

For salary of assistant draughtsman	\$1, 400
For salary of assistant clerk	1, 400
For salary of transcribing clerk	1, 200
For rent, fuel, stationery, incidentals, and messenger	2, 500
For continuing survey of base, meridian, township, and subdivision lines	60, 000
	<hr/> 72, 800

It will be seen that the estimated amount required for the surveying-service is greatly in excess of the amount of appropriations made for the past years for this Territory, although not greater than will be required to enable this office to make the surveys called for, and to provide for the large and increasing immigration annually flowing into the Territory. Many applications for surveys have been made by settlers, but I am unable to do the work, on account of the small amount of the appropriation for this year.

In population, richness, and extent of mineral resources, agricultural, coal, and iron lands, this Territory is not surpassed by any of her sister Territories.

Considering the great extent of country yet unsurveyed, the demand for surveys by the rapid increase of population and the interests of the Government and the settlers, I regard the estimates as reasonable and just.

I would also earnestly urge the necessity of an appropriation for the survey of the exterior boundaries of the Uintah Indian reservation in this Territory, for it is impossible to locate said lines, or for a settler upon the public lands to know whether he is trespassing upon the rights of the Indian or not. And there is another reason for the necessity of establishing the boundaries of this reservation, and that is, to enable this office to close the public surveys on the proper lines, which cannot be done until these boundaries are established by actual surveys.

I respectfully submit the following statements in relation to the resources of this Territory. Although Utah may not equal some of her sister States, she surpasses the other Territories in the richness and extent of her mineral resources and agricultural lands, and in the quantity, quality, and variety of her productions, as she does in the numbers of her population.

Over 250,000 acres of land were under cultivation the past year, and the yield is far in excess of that of any former year. The estimated product is, of wheat, 2,000,000 bushels; barley, 350,000 bushels; oats, 700,000 bushels; Indian corn, 375,000 bushels; potatoes, 2,000,000 bushels; hay, 300,000 tons. The fruit-crop, chiefly apples, apricots, peaches, pears, and grapes, is greater than ever before, and affording an abundant supply for all.

MANUFACTORIES.

Every year adds to the number of the various manufactories—to the many flouring, saw, planing, and woolen mills, already giving employment to thousands, and supplying the wants of the inhabitants of the Territory with their various products; there are now added furnaces, founderies, and mills for the manufacture of iron and iron-ware.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Among the great variety of minerals found in this Territory, and which is to add to her wealth and prosperity, there is none more prominent than her iron.

Within the past year a new and powerful impetus has been given to mining industry in this Territory, which is very worthy of notice in connection with the subject of developing the internal resources of Utah.

It is a remarkable fact that heretofore the majority of mining enterprises have been inaugurated by outsiders, and conducted by foreign capital. Until this last year or two very little Utah money has been invested in our mines, and very little interest manifested in their development by the inhabitants proper. This is more especially true in regard to silver-mining, as even now almost all the principal mines belong to, and are worked by, foreign incorporations. This indifference probably arose from two reasons—lack of sufficient capital to prosecute great undertakings, and want of faith in the real value and permanent success of the mines.

Be this as it may, it is now an established fact that the inhabitants begin to realize that Utah is the most extensive iron-bearing country on the globe, and they are determined to utilize these vast resources, together with the immense and valuable coal-deposits which also exist in different parts of the country. They begin to appreciate the lasting benefits to be derived by their development and utilization, and which will be a source of wealth both permanent and substantial.

Following is a brief description of the localities where these minerals have been discovered in large quantities, and, so far as known, the extent and principal characteristics of the deposits. Some of these deposits have, in all probability, been referred to in previous reports from this office, but repetition here will not be out of place, as further particulars are constantly being developed as new explorations are prosecuted.

To commence with the iron, the most prominent and extensive deposits known in the Territory are near Iron Springs, and Iron City, in Iron County, and about two hundred and forty miles southwest from Salt Lake City. These deposits are situated in the Iron Mountains, and are in the form of immense ledges, standing almost vertical, along the lines of which solid ore is exposed in distances varying from 300 to 1,500 feet in length.

There are ten separate deposits of mineral, five situated north of Iron Springs and five on the southwestern slope of the mountains, the extremes between the two deposits being not more than ten miles apart; and while similar in formation, appearance, and extent, each deposit is entirely disconnected from any of the others. This locality has evidently been the scene of a great volcanic transformation at some remote period, and this, combined with other causes, has shattered the ledges in a considerable degree, and as a result the mountains are covered with fragments of ore, varying in weight from a few pounds to several tons. There is such a profusion of these detached masses, that immense quantities of ore can be obtained without the trouble or cost of mining, more than sufficient to run a smelter for many years. Some examinations and analyses of these fragments, made at the United States assay-office in New York, determine conclusively the character of the ore. One specimen, marked "hematite," contained 64.4 per cent. metallic iron; and another, marked "magnetite," contained 52.2 per cent. metallic iron. The report accompanying these assays declared the ores to be of the best varieties, and remarkably free from all impurities. Another noticeable feature of this locality is that in the immediate vicinity of the iron-beds there exist large quantities of limestone and argillaceous oxides of iron, which have been used very successfully as flux in the furnace which was in operation several years ago at Iron City.

One illustration as to the extent of these resources will here be sufficient, a brief description of a single hill, "Blowout Mountain," situated ten miles northeast of Iron City. This mountain is 1,650 feet east and west, 1,250 feet north and south, and 400 feet high, and is composed of solid iron-ores of the purest quality. The western half is hematite, the eastern half magnetic, and the formation indicates a true fissure-vein, being granite on the north and limestone on the eastern base.

This is beyond question the most remarkable and extensive iron deposit in the world, far exceeding the celebrated "Seven Wonders" in the State of Missouri. This mountain is estimated (from actual measurement) to contain 825,000,000 cubic feet, or 128,900,000 tons of solid ore. Taking an average of 70 per cent. to the ton, which is 10 per cent. less than has actually been produced, here is enough material to yield 90,233,000 tons of manufactured iron. Considering the total consumption of manufactured iron in the United States for the year 1873, gathered from official statistics, and allowing for a reasonable rate of increase, there is sufficient iron in this one deposit to supply the entire United States for more than twenty years; and in Utah there are many sisters to Blow-out Mountain, but this is not all. There exists the very best of fire-clay in the immediate vicinity of the mountain, which has been tested and proved to be A No. 1, and can be used for constructing furnaces. Directly south, about two miles distant, there exists a large coal-bed, which contains a well-defined vein of coal about seven feet in width. Within a space of five miles are found six different classes of iron-ores, fire-rock, fire-clay, lime, first-class sandstone for molding, coal for fuel, which constitutes all the requisites for the cheap and successful manufacture of iron. So much, in brief, of the resources of Iron County.

A company has been incorporated under the laws of Utah for the purpose of purchasing and developing iron, coal, zinc, and other minerals found in Iron County, and extracting, reducing, manufacturing, and disposing of the same. Large tracts of iron and coal lands, silver and zinc locations, have already been purchased, also a blast-furnace, air-furnace, foundery, machine-shop, office, &c., at Iron City, together with good sites on which to erect rolling-mills, additional furnaces, and all buildings necessary to carry out the purposes of the company. The corporation is called "The Great Western Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company," with capital-stock of \$2,000,000, and its offices are situated in Iron City and Provo City.

The next most important discovery of iron has been made in the Castle Valley region, about one hundred and fifty miles distant southeast from Salt Lake City. The term Castle Valley region is common to a certain portion of the Green River Basin, and comprises a large tract of country lying south of the Roan and Little Mountains, a spur of the Wahsatch range, and is situated in San Pete and Sevier Counties. This section of the country is very little known, as it has been until lately an almost unexplored region, but it has attracted a great deal of attention from those few who have ventured within its limits, on account of singularly interesting and peculiar natural characteristics, independent of its valuable mineral attractions.

It is impossible to give a just estimate of the iron resources of Castle Valley, but from all indications it is safe to say it exists in large quantities, and, judging from the character of what, in mineral parlance, is termed "float," the ores are probably of a superior quality. But none of the resources of this locality can be known or developed until railroad communication is perfected with Salt Lake City and other points.

Important deposits of iron also exist in Mineral Point mining-district, Cache County, in the northern part of the Territory, about seventy-five miles distant from Salt Lake City. The iron-ores found in this district have been pronounced by competent judges to be of a superior quality to those obtained from the celebrated iron-beds at Marquette, on the shore of Lake Superior. The ores are both hematite and magnetic, the latter somewhat predominating, and average generally about 50 per cent. of metallic iron.

Traces of iron exist in Dry Lake, Mellville, and Logan mining districts, in the same county; and now that the Utah Northern Railroad brings them into direct communication with Salt Lake City and Ogden, there can be no doubt but the mineral wealth of Cache County will soon be developed.

In Box Elder County, opposite the city of Corinne, and only two miles distant from the line of the Utah Northern Railroad, a large body of iron-ore has been found in the Idaho mine, and also discovered in more or less quantities in a number of other mines. The iron-ores are equal to Wyoming hematites, and a considerable amount has been shipped to Salt Lake City and adjacent country during the past year, and used as a flux for the reduction of other ores, at a far less cost than the imported material, for which large sums have been annually sent out of the Territory.

Iron has also been discovered in the Adams mining-district, situated in City Creek Cañon, only ten miles distant from Salt Lake City. The ores are of a fine quality, and during the past season several shipments were made to some of the smelting-works south of this city, where they were employed as flux. On account of its close proximity to Salt Lake City, and the consequent facilities for transportation at comparatively little cost, this district could readily become a very successful center for supplying the numerous smelting-works situated south of this city with all the iron-flux that they would require in the reduction of silver and lead ores.

Fine bodies of iron-ores have been discovered in Cold Water and Ogden Cañons, which is of a very superior quality, and assays 50 to 60 per cent. pure iron. These cañons are only six miles distant from Ogden City, the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads. There is no point in Utah more favorably located for the successful manufacture of iron than Ogden City, and a company has lately been incorporated under the style of the "Ogden Iron Manufacturing Company," with a large capital for this purpose. Operations for the erection of their works were commenced on the 1st day of last June, and it is expected that they will be in full blast by the 15th of September. The works will consist of two rolling-mills, one twenty-one inches, and the other nine inches; the former to be used for the manufacture of railroad-iron, and the latter for merchant-iron, of various sizes and descriptions; one cupola blast-furnace, with a capacity for turning out 200 tons of pig-iron weekly, and a foundry which will be run by a wheel, the weight of which will be 25 tons, and have a diameter of 20 feet. This fact alone will give some idea of the gigantic nature of the work contemplated to be turned out by this extensive establishment.

The above are the principal localities where iron has been found in large quantities, but as traces of this mineral exist in almost every county throughout the Territory, it is more than probable that other large deposits will be brought to light. Meanwhile, we have at our feet more than we could use ourselves for many centuries, and almost enough to supply the entire known world for the same length of time. Let only one iota of these resources be properly employed, and it will prove of incalculable benefit to the country at large, and be a source of immense revenue to the Territory.

COAL.

In addition to former reports from this office in relation to the coal resources of Utah, I have to add that all later explorations prove the existence of this mineral in much larger quantities than was first imagined. Too much cannot be said on the value of these coal-deposits, and the benefits their development will prove to the Territory, as here lies a solid and permanent basis of wealth.

Large sums of money are annually sent out of this country for both coal and coke, which can be kept at home, and a large revenue be also made by exporting these articles.

During the year 1873, there were imported over the Utah Central Railroad, into Salt Lake City, 93,028,138 pounds of coal, at a cost of \$302,341, and 14,498,670 pounds of coke, at a cost of \$246,466.

The nearest known coal-deposit to Salt Lake City is 40 miles distant, in the valley of the Weber, near Coalville, Summit County, and embraces a region of about ten miles in width by twenty-four miles in length, toward Castle Rock and Wahsatch stations on the Union Pacific Railroad. A number of mines are being worked in this district, but the amount of coal is far inadequate to supplying the wants of the Salt Lake and local markets for domestic use, which is the only purpose for which these coals are adapted, as they cannot be made into coke. Some of these beds are of a remarkable breadth and thickness, the veins averaging from 10 to 14 feet thick, all solid coal, and

very free from general impurities. They are of the same formation as the coal-beds of Colorado and Wyoming, and belong to the Tertiary period.

The following is an analysis of some specimens of coal from the valley of the Weber, made in Philadelphia:

Number.	Carbon.	Hydrogen.	Nitrogen.	Oxygen.	Total sulphur.	Water.	Mineral matter.	Color of ash.
1	64.824	4.336	1.288	15.518	1.602	9.415	2.999	White.
2	69.840	3.897	1.932	10.990	.768	9.170	3.403	Gray.
3	64.992	3.762	1.736	15.191	1.066	11.565	1.680	{ Yellow-brown.

The Summit County Railroad runs directly to these mines, and connects with the Union Pacific Railroad at Echo, where the coal is re-shipped and transported over the Union Pacific and Utah Central Railroads without change of cars to Salt Lake City.

Only a small portion of this coal-land has been surveyed, but I am of the opinion that if the balance of this coal-measure was surveyed, so that individuals could obtain title to their mines, many more would be opened up, which are now outside of the public survey, the product of which would find a ready market at Salt Lake City.

But the most extensive and valuable deposits of coal yet discovered in the Territory are in San Pete County, about eighty miles from Salt Lake City. These beds comprise many thousands of acres, and the coal is bituminous, firm and compact, and is capable of being made into first-class coke. Experiments have shown it to return 65 per cent. of coke to the ton of coal, and it also possesses another advantage, that it can be successfully used in furnaces without first being coked. But its principal value exists in the fact that it will coke so easily, and, when the lands are properly developed and coke manufacture in successful operation, it will be in constant and steady demand at good prices. At present there are 30 smelting-works, 10 quartz-mills, 1 separating and refining and 1 concentrating work in successful operation in the Territory, and the number is constantly increasing, and depending upon imported coke or charcoal. All these works would use home-made coke in preference to the imported material, as it would cost so much less. Pennsylvania coke costs \$34 per ton in Salt Lake City, by the car-load, whence it has to be freighted to the different works, three-fourths of which are located south of the city, on the route to these coal-fields.

Some of the Utah coke has been tried lately in the Germania Separating and Refining Works, near Salt Lake City, and with so much success that the Germania Company pronounce it equal in quality to the best imported material, and are ready to use it exclusively when a sufficient quantity can be obtained. Measures to accomplish this are to be commenced immediately, which is an important step in the right direction.

In addition to furnaces, there are a number of locomotives on the different railroads to be supplied, independent of a very large local demand for domestic use, for which purpose it is well adapted. There are several adjacent counties, with nearly 40,000 inhabitants, that must ultimately draw their supply of fuel from these beds, as soon as railroad communication is established with the land. Non-railroad communication has been the principal barrier to their development, but the interests of the people render a railroad an absolute necessity, and the building of one cannot and will not be long delayed.

The discovery of the immense iron-deposits in Iron County stimulated the search for coal, and, led by indications of mineral coal on the southern slope of the iron-range, veins of considerable promise were opened about nine miles from Iron City and four miles from New Harmony. These veins have been traced for several miles, and it is said that the coal cokes easily. Yet nothing more definite is known of the quality or extent of the deposit.

Although this system of veins is valuable, from their proximity to the iron-deposits, they appear very insignificant when compared with the coal-field of the country which is situated on the western slope of the Wahsatch Mountains. Here the veins have been traced and opened at intervals for fifteen miles south from the exposure at the head of Cedar Creek Cañon, and the coal may be traced by the eye for a long distance to the north. The most northerly opening exposes a seam 5 to 7 feet in thickness, and at the more southern point (thirteen miles from the first) there is a vein showing six seams, containing an aggregate thickness of 19 feet. Five other veins of coal, varying from 2½ to 4½ feet in thickness, have been opened by a tunnel, developing level strata. It is impossible to approximate the extent of this mineral in acres or tons, but enough has been seen to warrant the belief that the supply of both iron and coal in this favored region is practically inexhaustible.

In the Castle Valley region, previously mentioned in this report in connection with

iron, very extensive deposits of coal have been discovered. Every part of the Green River Basin, for a large number of miles, shows signs of the existence of this mineral, except in occasional spots where it has been destroyed by fire. Complete analysis of the coal has not been obtained, but it is bituminous and in all probability will make good coke. These beds are far less accessible than those found in San Pete Valley, but in all probability, when they are more fully developed, those in Castle Valley will prove to be the most extensive.

MINING INTERESTS.

There is not much more to add to previous reports from this office on this subject, except to say that this branch of industry continues in a healthy and prosperous condition. Besides coal and iron the mineral resources are extraordinary in their diversity and extent, and afford an inexhaustible field for enterprise, worthy the attention of science and capital. Among them are the ores of all the principal metals, together with many of the rarer minerals.

A number of new mining-districts have been organized during the past year, making a total of about sixty at present in the Territory, in all of which prospecting and development are going on with encouraging results.

The value of the products of these districts for the past year, in gold, silver, and lead ores, is estimated at not less than \$5,000,000.

RAILROADS.

With the rapid growth and development of Utah, and the accumulation of people in new and remote localities, the question of extending railroad facilities and the cheapening of the cost of providing them, is becoming one of paramount importance to all classes of our community. Whatever other agencies may do in assisting mankind to a utilization of natural resources, none certainly performs the functions so vastly important in that direction so well as the railway, pushing everywhere in the trail of the pioneer, and almost keeping pace with the march of the explorer. In Utah, where the mountain ranges are full of valuable mineral deposits and the valleys rich in agricultural products, the narrow-gauge system is especially applicable, as the old system of construction is much more costly, and must await for years the increase of population and growth of industry before the necessary amount of capital can be gathered to build them. The narrow-gauge system has already made considerable progress in Utah.

Following are the principal roads in operation at present: The Utah Northern Railroad, eighty-one miles; Summit County Railroad, nine miles; American Fork, twenty-one miles; Bingham Cañon and Camp Floyd Railroad, twenty-one miles; Wahsatch and Jordan Valley Railroad, twelve miles; aggregating, in all, one hundred and forty-four miles. Besides these, there are four different lines of broad-gauge railroad in the Territory, making, with the narrow-gauge roads, four hundred and fifty-nine miles of railroads in complete operation in Utah, which shows an increase of ninety-three miles constructed since the report of last year.

The whole area of public lands surveyed in this Territory, up to June 30, 1874, is equal to 5,300,883 acres; the area under cultivation, 250,000.

The following statement will evidence the increasing prosperity of the Territory and demand for public lands:

There were disposed of at the land-office, in Salt Lake City, from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874, 17,739 acres under the homestead law, 13,669 acres cash entries of pre-emption, 2,716 acres by college scrip; making a total of 34,124 acres during the year.

As nearly as can be ascertained the population of the Territory is 130,000.

With her inexhaustible mineral resources, her rich and extensive agricultural lands, developed by an intelligent and enterprising population, Utah should, within a few years, take her place in the Union as one among the leading States of the great West.

Respectfully submitted.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Surveyor-General of Utah Territory.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A—Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
A. J. Stewart, sr . . .	37	Dec. 4, 1872	Exterior boundaries of township 35 south, range 12 west; township 37 south, range 11 west. Subdivision of township 35 south, range 12 west; township 37 south, range 11 west.	<i>mls. chs. lks.</i> 18 00 18	\$216 03
A. J. Stewart, jr. . .	38	May 7, 1873	Exterior boundaries of townships 4 and 5 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 32 south, range 6 west; township 33 south, range 7 west; township 34 south, range 8 west; township 36 south, ranges 13 and 14 west; township 37 south, range 10 west; township 37 south, ranges 13 and 14 west. Seventh standard parallel south, in ranges 13 and 14 west. Subdivision of townships 4 and 5 south, range 2 west; township 32 south, range 6 west; township 33 south, range 7 west; township 34 south, range 8 west; township 36 south, ranges 13 and 14 west; township 37 south, range 10 west; township 37 south, ranges 13 and 14 west.	72 24 67 146 46 28	723 08 1,758 94
Joseph Gorlinski . .	39	June 2, 1873	Third standard parallel south, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 8 west. Exterior boundaries of townships 13, 14, and 15 south, range 4 west; township 14 south, range 5 west; township 15 south, ranges 6, 7, and 8 west; townships 13 and 14 south, ranges 6 and 7 west. Subdivision of township 11 south, range 2 west; townships 13, 14, and 15 south, range 4 west; township 15 south, ranges 5, 6, and 7 west; townships 13 and 14 south, ranges 6 and 7 west.	23 00 72 96 70 48 455 36 52	345 13 1,162 57 4,554 56
Geo. V. M. Bontelle.	40	June 9, 1873	Guide meridian township 8 north, ranges 14 and 15 west. Exterior boundaries of township 8 north, ranges 15, 16, 17, 18, and 19 west; township 13 north, ranges 8, 9, and 10 west; township 14 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 west; township 15 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 west. Subdivisions of township 8 north ranges 16, 17, and 18 west; township 13 north, ranges 8, 9, and 10 west; township 14 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 west; township 15 north, ranges 7, 8, 9, and 10 west.	6 00 00 117 34 86 445 57 29	90 00 1,409 23 4,457 17
Julien Bausman . . .	41	June 19, 1873	Guide meridian between townships 1 and 2 north, ranges 9 and 10 east. Exterior boundaries of townships 2 and 3 north, range 9 east; townships 2 and 3 north, range 10 east; townships 1 and 2 north, range 5 east; township 3 north, range 8 east. Subdivision of townships 1 and 2 north, range 5 east; township 3 north, range 8 east; townships 1, 2, and 3 north, range 9 east; townships 2 and 3 north, range 10 east.	14 00 00 69 78 22 374 36 88	210 00 839 73 3,744 60
Aug. D. Ferron. . .	42	June 19, 1873	Guide meridian between townships 16, 17, and 18 south, ranges 8 and 9 east; townships 19 and 20 south, ranges 7 and 8 east; townships 21 and 22 south, ranges 6 and 7 east. Third standard parallel south, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 east; fourth standard parallel south, in ranges 7 and 8 east. Exterior boundaries of townships 16, 17, and 18 south, range 9 east; townships 18 and 20 south, range 8 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	42 00 00 29 53 41 78 35 97	630 00 445 02 941 40

A —Statement of surveys of public lands completed during the fiscal year, &c.—Continued.

Deputy.	Contract.		Survey.	Extent.	Cost.
	No.	Date.			
Aug. D. Ferron	42	June 19, 1873	Subdivision of townships 18, 19, and 20 south, range 8 east; township 18 south, range 9 east; townships 19, 20, and 21 south, range 7 east; townships 21, 22, and 23 south, range 6 east.	<i>mils. chs. lks.</i> 406 72 17	\$4,069 02
William Hardin ...	44	July 29, 1873	Salt Lake base-line, in ranges 5, 6, 7, and 9 east.	13 75 82	209 21
			Exterior boundary of township 1 north, range 9 east.	2 00 00	24 00
			Subdivision of township 1 north, range 9 east.	13 03 45	125 43
Aug. D. Ferron....	45	Nov. 23, 1873	Exterior boundaries of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 16 south, range 4 east.	17 27 58	202 13
			Subdivision of township 13 south, ranges 1 and 2 east; township 15 south, range 2 east; townships 15 and 16 south, range 4 east.	73 69 84	738 73
			Exterior boundaries of township 10 south, range 4 west.	4 70 87	52 63
Joseph Gorlinski...	46	Dec. 20, 1873	Subdivision of township 10 south, ranges 4 and 5 west; township 11 south, ranges 4 and 5 west.	114 44 76	1,145 52
			Exterior boundary of township 1 south, range 4 west.	1 30 00	16 30
M. T. Burgess	48	April 2, 1874	Subdivision of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west; township 2 south, range 4 west.	5 45 70	55 71
			Meanders of township 1 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	3 09 29	31 16
			Exterior boundary of township 4 south, range 6 west.	50 00	7 50
Julien Bausman ...	49	April 2, 1874	Subdivisions of townships 4 and 5 south, range 6 west; township 3 south, range 2 east.	14 40 58	145 07
			Exterior boundaries of township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	32 39 60	329 94
			Subdivision of township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west.	34 52 81	346 60
J. F. Smith	50	May 12, 1874			
Total				3,110 06 46	32,955 22

NATHAN KIMBALL.

United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

B.—Statement of public lands surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. of township surveyed.	Township.	Range.	Public lands.	Unsurveyed mountain lands.	Returned as mineral lands.	Total.	Remarks.
			<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>		
1	1 & 2 south	3 & 4 west..	1,326.89	15,004.52	.....	16,331.41	Additional survey.
2	4 south.....	2 west.....	5,440.00	17,600.00	.....	23,040.00	
3	4 south.....	6 west.....	790.00	10,851.81	.....	11,641.81	Do.
4	5 south.....	6 west.....	50.00	10,908.93	.....	10,958.93	Do.
5	5 south.....	2 west.....	21,932.48	.....	1,118.57	23,051.05	Resurvey and additional survey.
6	10 south.....	4 west.....	19,046.68	1,881.00	.....	20,927.68	
7	10 south.....	5 west.....	2,560.00	20,480.00	.....	23,040.00	
8	11 south.....	2 west.....	80.00	18,028.98	360.00	18,468.98	Additional survey.
9	11 south.....	4 west.....	20,646.29	2,393.71	.....	23,040.00	
10	11 south.....	5 west.....	1,035.23	10,964.06	.....	11,999.29	Do.
11	13 south.....	4 west.....	2,000.00	15,520.00	.....	17,520.00	Do.
12	13 south.....	6 west.....	22,243.78	1,280.00	.....	23,523.78	
13	13 south.....	7 west.....	22,868.35	160.00	.....	23,028.35	
14	14 south.....	4 west.....	9,447.52	13,592.48	.....	23,040.00	
15	14 south.....	6 west.....	17,192.77	5,847.23	.....	23,040.00	
16	14 south.....	7 west.....	23,037.98	.....	.....	23,037.98	
17	15 south.....	4 west.....	10,625.40	5,774.60	.....	16,400.00	Do.
18	15 south.....	5 west.....	23,235.30	.....	.....	23,235.30	
19	15 south.....	6 west.....	20,725.75	2,320.00	.....	23,045.75	
20	15 south.....	7 west.....	23,040.79	.....	.....	23,040.79	
21	32 south.....	6 west.....	15,033.61	5,840.00	2,200.00	23,073.61	
22	33 south.....	7 west.....	9,253.49	12,796.51	960.00	23,040.00	
23	34 south.....	8 west.....	9,603.10	13,436.90	.....	23,040.00	
24	36 south.....	13 west.....	9,919.45	8,160.00	4,960.55	23,040.00	
25	36 south.....	14 west.....	2,871.04	10,409.86	9,759.10	23,040.00	
26	37 south.....	10 west.....	21,801.86	1,238.14	.....	23,040.00	
27	37 south.....	13 west.....	5,525.98	16,234.02	1,280.00	23,040.00	
28	37 south.....	14 west.....	15,039.64	4,158.81	3,841.55	23,040.00	
29	3 south.....	2 east.....	70.00	22,630.00	.....	22,700.00	Do.
30	13 south.....	1 east.....	800.00	12,756.17	.....	13,556.17	Do.
31	13 south.....	2 east.....	5,460.64	14,419.36	.....	19,880.00	Do.
32	15 south.....	2 east.....	800.00	17,840.00	.....	18,640.00	Do.
33	15 south.....	4 east.....	3,480.00	.....	.....	3,480.00	Do.
34	16 south.....	4 east.....	8,727.03	14,312.97	.....	23,040.00	
35	18 south.....	8 east.....	23,035.34	.....	.....	23,035.34	
36	18 south.....	9 east.....	19,627.65	3,412.35	.....	23,040.00	
37	19 south.....	7 east.....	8,784.14	14,255.86	.....	23,040.00	
38	19 south.....	8 east.....	19,290.28	3,749.72	.....	23,040.00	
39	20 south.....	8 east.....	9,363.76	13,676.24	.....	23,040.00	
40	20 south.....	7 east.....	20,725.24	2,314.76	.....	23,040.00	
41	21 south.....	6 east.....	6,400.00	16,640.00	.....	23,040.00	
42	21 south.....	7 east.....	17,697.92	5,342.08	.....	23,040.00	
43	22 south.....	6 east.....	14,426.45	2,693.55	5,920.00	23,040.00	
44	23 south.....	6 east.....	1,763.12	16,223.35	5,053.53	23,040.00	
45	8 north.....	16 west.....	22,957.31	.....	.....	22,957.31	
46	8 north.....	17 west.....	22,950.59	.....	.....	22,950.59	
47	8 north.....	18 west.....	4,793.57	18,246.43	.....	23,040.00	
48	13 north.....	8 west.....	4,001.97	19,038.03	.....	23,040.00	
49	13 north.....	9 west.....	21,795.40	1,240.00	.....	23,075.40	
50	13 north.....	10 west.....	15,359.88	7,680.12	.....	23,040.00	
51	14 north.....	7 west.....	1,918.63	21,121.37	.....	23,040.00	
52	14 north.....	8 west.....	20,088.90	2,951.10	.....	23,040.00	
53	14 north.....	9 west.....	23,040.56	.....	.....	23,040.56	
54	14 north.....	10 west.....	23,036.86	.....	.....	23,036.86	
55	15 north.....	7 west.....	1,302.18	3,919.50	.....	5,227.68	
56	15 north.....	8 west.....	2,375.04	2,820.00	.....	5,195.04	
57	15 north.....	9 west.....	5,022.10	.....	.....	5,022.10	
58	15 north.....	10 west.....	4,920.13	.....	.....	4,920.13	
59	1 north.....	5 east.....	7,987.73	640.00	14,421.13	23,048.86	
60	2 north.....	5 east.....	4,726.11	3,200.00	15,128.54	23,054.65	
61	3 north.....	8 east.....	19,202.72	.....	.....	19,202.72	
62	1 north.....	9 east.....	4,828.68	18,051.32	160.00	23,040.00	
63	2 north.....	9 east.....	23,037.68	.....	.....	23,037.68	
64	3 north.....	9 east.....	15,355.75	.....	.....	15,355.75	
65	2 north.....	10 east.....	23,016.89	.....	.....	23,016.89	
66	3 north.....	10 east.....	15,321.64	.....	.....	15,321.64	
Total.....			783,901.27	484,095.84	65,262.97	1,333,160.08	

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General, Utah.

C.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for the survey of agricultural lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Depositor.	Description of survey.	Field-work.	Office-work.	Total.
E. D. Wooley, adm'r.....	Township 3 south, range 2 east	\$150 00	\$25 00	\$175 00
Jeter Clinton	Township 1 south, range 4 west.....	40 00		40 00
J. C. Shepherd	do	54 06		54 06
James Whitacre	Townships 35 and 37 south, ranges 10 and 14 west.	200 00		200 00
William Middleton	do	200 00		200 00.
Walter Hunter	do	52 00	25 00	77 00
Lorenzo B. Rodebeck	Township 5 south, range 2 west.....	200 00		200 00
James Rodebeck, jr.....	do	121 67		121 67
William J. Boardman.....	Township 34 south, range 8 west.....	100 00		100 00
Amos Rogers	Township 32 south, range 6 west.....	200 00		200 00
Zachariah Decker.....	do	200 00		200 00
Smith D. Rogers.....	do	175 00	25 00	200 00.
Hiram Schofield	do	37 75		37 75
Louis Fisher.....	Township 37 south, range 13 west.....	133 19		133 19
Ebenezer Hanks.....	Township 37 south, range 14 west....	100 00		100 00
Robert Richie.....	do	200 00		200 00
Anna Gordon	do	178 00		178 00
Ebenezer H. McDougal ..	do	143 20		143 20
Sarah J. Casper	Township 36 south, range 14 west.....	73 06		73 06
James H. Hart	do	200 00		200 00
William Holyoak	Township 33 south, range 7 west.....	124 75		124 75
Robert Gribble	do	175 00	25 00	200 00
James Rodebeck.....	Townships 4 and 5 south, ranges 1 and 2 west.	25 00		25 00
John Duncan	do	25 00		25 00
John McNeil	do	200 00		200 00
William B. Pace	Township 36 south, range 13 west.....	200 00		200 00
Warren N. Dusenburry ..	do	176 40		176 40
Samuel H. Rogers.....	Townships 32 and 33 south, ranges 6 and 7 west.	100 00		100 00
R. J. White	Township 3 south, range 2 east	130 00	25 00	155 00
L. G. Mason <i>et al</i>	Township 2 south, range 4 east	65 00	30 00	95 00
Hugh White.....	Township 3 south, ranges 2 and 3 west	661 54	35 00	696 54
Total		4,700 62	190 00	4,890 62

NATHAN KIMBALL.
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

D.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for the survey of mines during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Depositor.	Name of mine.	Office-work.
WEST MOUNTAIN DISTRICT.		
Warren Hussey.....	Kempton	22
James M. Carter	French Spy	12
Humphrey Rogers <i>et al</i>	Neptune	12
Lewis Burns	Bemis and Hiatt	12
The Utah Silver and Lead Mining Company ...	Bullion Lode	12
The Utah Silver and Lead Mining Company ...	Sturgis.....	12
Henry M. May.....	Placer, (May's claim)	12
Horatio Bigelow.....	Jordon Lode	12
The Utah Silver and Lead Mining Company ...	Red Warrior	12
STAR DISTRICT.		
A. D. Ferron	Boston	12
LITTLE COTTONWOOD DISTRICT.		
James P. Keate	King of the West	12
H. W. Lawrence.....	Tartar	12
H. W. Lawrence.....	Daisy	12
R. C. Chambers	City Rock.....	12
M. T. Gisborn	Utah.....	12
Peter Haas	Florinda	12
John McDonald	Jacob Astor.....	12
John McDonald	Flora Temple.....	12
James E. Matthews	Stoker	12

D.—Statement of deposits made by individuals for the survey of mines, &c.—Continued.

Depositor.	Name of mine.	Office-work.
BIG COTTONWOOD DISTRICT.		
William L. Ralston <i>et al</i>	Bute Mining Company's Lode	\$25
The Sacramento Silver Mining Company	Sacramento	25
James F. Woodman	Teresa	25
J. M. Moore <i>et al</i>	Wandering Boy	25
Samuel Smith <i>et al</i>	Richmond	25
Joseph R. Walker	Antelope	25
O. F. Rodes	Geneseo	25
Alva A. Jewett <i>et al</i>	Buckeye Junior	25
Henry Stratford	Dolly Varden	25
J. M. Moore <i>et al</i>	Wandering Boy	25
		250
TINTIC DISTRICT.		
S. W. Valentine	Roseville Mill-site	25
Moses F. Shinn	Butcher Boy and Como, consolidated	25
David F. Walker	Shower Lode	25
David F. Walker	Silver Spar	25
J. A. Lusk	Black Dragon	25
S. B. Munson	Isabella Victoria	25
James Powell	Lady Aspinwall	25
James Powell	Wyoming Silver Mining Company's mill-site	25
John Leethan	Morning Glory	25
J. F. Woodman	Susan	25
		250
WEST TINTIC DISTRICT.		
Mechanics' Mining and Smelting Company of Omaha	Midgley	25
OPHIR DISTRICT.		
Edward S. Blackwell	Miners' Delight	25
Gustave Billing	Henrietta	25
W. S. Godbe	Trafalgar	25
Warren Hussey <i>et al</i>	Sunnyside	25
Isaac S. Watterman	Sevier	25
Isaac S. Watterman	Cooley	25
Joseph R. Walker	Sacramento	25
Alvin W. Moore	California Mine and Mill-site	25
John Tiernan	Wandering Jew, E. and W., consolidated	25
Marcus Daly	Red Pine	25
H. P. Kimball	Antelope	25
Samuel D. Connor	Pocahontas	25
H. B. Brady	Mountain Gem and Diamond Cross, consol'd	25
		325
AMERICAN FORK DISTRICT.		
S. De Wolf	Alpine	25
LUCIN DISTRICT.		
Thomas W. Bates	Black Warrior	25
RUSH VALLEY DISTRICT.		
Isaac S. Watterman	Metropolitan	25
NORTH STAR DISTRICT.		
A. D. Ferron	Cortes and Cortes Western Extension	25
J. W. Schoomaker	Rebel	25
J. W. Schoomaker	Midas	25
		75
ADAMS DISTRICT.		
H. W. Lawrence	General Scott	25
BEAVER LAKE DISTRICT.		
S. Smeeton	Big Mountain Lode	25
		1,525

* Resurvey.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

E.—Statement of mineral claims surveyed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Number of sur- vey.	Depositor.	Number of min- eral district.	Name of mine.	Mining district.	Acres.	Name of deputy.	Date of ap- proval.
55	Warren Hussey.....	1	Kempton	West Mountain.....	5.05	Thomas Davies.....	Oct. 1, 1873
56	James M. Carter.....	1	French Spy.....	do	6.05	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Aug. 30, 1873
57	R. P. Lounsbury.....	1	Black Hawk.....	do	10.10	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Aug. 30, 1873
58	R. P. Lounsbury.....	1	Spanish.....	do	8.26	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Aug. 30, 1873
59	Humphrey Rogers <i>et al.</i>	1	Neptune.....	do	6.86	James E. Freeman.....	Feb. 21, 1874
60	Lewis Burns.....	1	Bemis & Hiatt.....	do	5.51	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Dec. 5, 1873
61	Utah S. L. M. Co.....	1	Bullion.....	do	3.30	George V. M. Boutelle.....	July 29, 1874
62	Utah S. L. M. Co.....	1	Sturges.....	do	2.75	George V. M. Boutelle.....	July 29, 1874
39	A. D. Ferron.....	3	Boston.....	Star.....	8.26	A. D. Ferron.....	Apr. 24, 1874
43	James P. Keate.....	4	King of the West.....	Little Cottonwood.....	5.05	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Aug. 4, 1873
44	Utah S. M. and S. Co.....	4	Darlington.....	do	2.97	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Aug. 4, 1873
48	H. W. Lawrence.....	4	Daisy.....	do	1.65	Ferdinand Dickert.....	Aug. 30, 1873
54	H. W. Lawrence.....	4	Tartar.....	do	3.41	Ferdinand Dickert.....	.....
55	R. C. Chambers.....	4	City Rock.....	do	1.90	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Dec. 10, 1873
56	M. T. Gisborn.....	4	Utah.....	do	2.13	M. T. Burgess.....	Dec. 5, 1873
57	Peter Haas.....	4	Florida.....	do	1.97	M. T. Burgess.....	Feb. 13, 1874
58	John McDonald.....	4	Flora Temple.....	do	2.06	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Jan. 8, 1874
59	John McDonald.....	4	Jacob Astor.....	do	2.54	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Jan. 8, 1874
60	James E. Matthews.....	4	Stoker.....	do	2.75	Edward B. Wilder.....	Feb. 21, 1874
42	William L. Ralston <i>et al.</i>	5	Bute.....	Big Cottonwood.....	5.51	James E. Freeman.....	Dec. 2, 1873
43	The Sacramento S. M. Co.....	5	Sacramento.....	do	2.75	James E. Freeman.....	Dec. 2, 1873
44	James F. Woodman.....	5	Tereasa.....	do	2.29	Obed. A. Palmer.....	Oct. 9, 1873
*45	J. M. Moore <i>et al.</i>	5	Wandering Boy.....	do	1.80	M. T. Burgess.....	Apr. 18, 1874
47	J. R. Walker.....	5	Antelope.....	do	3.82	M. T. Burgess.....	Dec. 20, 1873
58	O. F. Rodas.....	5	Genesee.....	do	4.59	M. T. Burgess.....	May 5, 1874
49	A. A. Jewett <i>et al.</i>	5	Buckeye Junior.....	do	9.79	M. T. Burgess.....	May 5, 1874
50	Henry Stratford.....	5	Dolly Varden.....	do	20.66	Julien Bauman.....	Apr. 14, 1874
45	S. W. Valentine.....	6	Roseville Mill-site.....	Tintic.....	5.00	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Aug. 2, 1873
46	Moses F. Shinn.....	6	Butcher Boy and Como, consolidated.....	do	2.36	Thomas Tostwin.....	Sept. 15, 1873
47	D. F. Walker.....	6	Silver Spar.....	do	5.70	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Nov. 19, 1873
48	D. F. Walker.....	6	Showers.....	do	3.30	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Nov. 12, 1873
49	J. A. Luak.....	6	Black Dragon.....	do	3.64	Thomas Tostwin.....	Oct. 2, 1873
50	S. B. Munson.....	6	Isabella Victoria.....	do	8.47	Thomas Tostwin.....	Jan. 12, 1874
52	James Powell.....	6	Wyoming Silver Mining Company Mill-site.....	do	5.00	Joseph Gorlinski.....	Apr. 29, 1874
54	John Leethan.....	6	Morning Glory.....	do	13.07	Thomas Davies.....	July 31, 1874
45	S. De Wolf.....	8	Alpine.....	American Fork.....	3.91	James E. Freeman.....	Aug. 30, 1873
45	E. S. Blackwell.....	8	Miners' Delight.....	Ophir.....	5.51	Joseph Gorlinski.....	July 25, 1873
47	A. W. Moore.....	9	California Mine and Mill-site.....	do	4.57	J. F. Smith.....	Feb. 21, 1874

40	W. H. Gindler	11	Trafalgar	do	1. 00	Thomas Davison	Nov. 21, 1873
68	John Tietman	9	Wandering Jew, E. and W., consolidated	do	8. 26	Joseph Gorlinaki	Mar. 25, 1874
69	Marcus Daly	9	Red Pine	do	1. 40	Joseph Gorlinaki	Apr. 16, 1874
70	H. P. Kimball	9	Antelope	do	2. 74	M. T. Burgess	June 2, 1874
71	S. D. Connor	9	Pocahontas	do	. 63	M. T. Burgess	June 2, 1874
72	H. B. Brady	9	Mountain Gem and Diamond Cross	do	1. 91	M. T. Burgess	June 12, 1874
42	James Lowe et al.	12	Pinion and Pinon Extension	do	10. 30	Ferdinand Dickert	Aug. 23, 1874
38	I. S. Waterman	13	Metropolitan	do	4. 50	Edward B. Wilder	June 12, 1874
42	A. D. Ferron	15	Cortes and Cortes S. W. Extension, consolidated.	do	17. 23	A. D. Ferron	June 12, 1874
37	H. W. Lawrence	18	General Scott	Adams	6. 61	Joseph Gorlinaki	Sept. 1, 1873
37	Long & McConnell	20	Midgley	West Tintic	13. 77	Joseph Gorlinaki	May 18, 1874
	Total				263. 34		

* Resurvey.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

F.—Statement of plats made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Description.	Original.	Depart- ment.	Register.	Claimants.	Diagrams of miner- al claims.	Total.
Plats of Salt Lake base-line.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Plats of exterior township lines, &c.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	16
Plats of townships subdivided.....	65	65	65	.....	6	201
Plats of mining-claims and mill-sites.....	54	.....	54	109	.....	217
Total.....	128	74	119	109	6	436

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

G.—Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying-service in the Territory of Utah for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

For salary of surveyor-general.....	\$3,000
For salary of chief clerk.....	1,500
For salary of draughtsman.....	1,500
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1,400
For salary of clerk.....	1,400
For salary of transcribing clerk.....	1,200
For office-rent, fuel, stationery, incidentals, and messenger.....	2,500
For continuing the survey of the base, meridian, township, and subdivision lines.....	60,000
	72,500

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

H.—Statement of amount of salaries paid surveyor-general and clerks for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874; also of incidental expenses for the same period.

Name.	Occupation.	Time of service.		Rate of salary.	Amount.
		From—	To—		
Courtland C. Clements.....	Surveyor-general..	July 1, 1873	Jan. 18, 1874	\$3,000 00	\$1,649 94
Nathan Kimball.....	Surveyor-general..	Jan. 19, 1874	June 30, 1874	3,000 00	1,350 00
Milton F. Clements.....	Chief clerk.....	July 1, 1873	Jan. 18, 1874	1,800 00	990 00
John A. Mitchell.....	Chief clerk.....	Jan. 19, 1874	June 30, 1874	1,800 00	810 00
Bernard A. M. Froiseth.....	Draughtsman.....	July 1, 1873	June 30, 1874	1,500 00	1,500 00
Wilmot I. Bowen.....	Clerk.....	Sept. 30, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	1,400 00	239 40
Levi B. Clements.....	Clerk.....	Oct. 1, 1873	Jan. 18, 1874	1,400 00	419 54
John A. Kimball.....	Clerk.....	Jan. 19, 1874	June 30, 1874	1,400 00	630 16
Total.....					7,589 40

Incidental expenses.

Expended during the first fiscal quarter.....	\$389 95
Expended during the second fiscal quarter.....	288 25
Expended during the third fiscal quarter.....	601 25
Expended during the fourth fiscal quarter.....	564 65
Total.....	1,844 10

NATHAN KIMBALL,
United States Surveyor-General for Utah.

L.—Report of surveyor-general of Nevada.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Virginia City, Nev., September 1, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions I have the honor to submit the following report, in duplicate, of the operations of this office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, with accompanying statements relative to the surveying-department:

A.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of the United States surveyor-general for Nevada, and the employés in his office, during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

B.—Statement of account of appropriation for survey of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger, in the office of the United States surveyor-general of Nevada, during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

D.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general, with the number of miles surveyed, during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

E.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

F.—Statement of special deposits with the subtreasury of the United States for survey of mineral claims in Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

G.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

H.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor-general for Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

I.—Statement for the surveying-service in the State of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

REPORT.

MINING INDUSTRY.

The mines of Nevada are the great source of her wealth; all other industries are subordinate to this one. The toil-worn emigrant of '59, as he goaded on his famished train to the haven of his golden dreams, could little conceive that Nevada, whose synonym to him was desolation and despair, would prove the nation's coffer, and in the short period of fifteen years pour forth upon the world \$200,000,000 in a currency that knows no depreciation.

So much has been written upon the character of the Comstock Lode, that its fame has become world-known, and it is not my purpose to extend my report upon this subject only in generalities. The yield of this remarkable lode from July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874, was \$20,403,056, an amount equal within a few thousands of the yield the year previous. So encouraging has this exhibit proven, that there is hardly a mining claim located in the Washoe range of mountains that is not actively engaged in the work of development.

The mines in Eastern Nevada have also had a prosperous season during the past year, approximate estimates showing a yield of \$5,000,000.

One of the principal drawbacks that has ever retarded the growth of this part of the State is the intractability of its ores. The great base-metal belt embraces a region of country of over 20,000 square miles in extent, containing within its borders one hundred mining camps or hamlets. The first discoveries of mineral character of any note were made in 1865. On account of the richness of the ores discovered, emigration flocked to the various mining districts, and for a time the report of the rich discoveries bid fair to depopulate the older districts, particularly that of the Comstock.

It was soon discovered that the ores, though rich in silver, were so base in other metals as to preclude all possibility of their being worked to profit, or until such time as modern appliances would overcome their intractability; the camps have in consequence, until the last year, been almost entirely deserted.

The first experiment in the reduction of base ores was made at White Pine, in 1869, by men who were ignorant of the process; and as a natural consequence, from their want of skill, and laboring under the disadvantage of having to transport their ores a long distance, they failed to make it profitable. The business was for a long time virtually abandoned, the crude method adopted for smelting proving only remunerative in exceptional cases, where the extreme richness of the ore, or the local facilities for working, justified the experiment.

Fortunately for the interests of the State, a few districts contained such ores and embraced such advantages as to justify the continuation of the work; every year brought forth some new discoveries in the treatment of these rebellious ores, and a school of smelters has been educated among the furnaces of Nevada, equal to the skilled operatives of the Old World. It has been said that these novices have devised contriv-

ances for the improvement of the furnaces and for facilitating the work of reduction, which have been accepted at Swansea and Freiburg.

As new methods of reducing base ores are discovered, the vast stores of metallic wealth which cover so large a portion of Nevada will be made available, and add greatly to the material wealth of our country.

COAL.

Coal has been discovered in Nevada, but the veins have never been explored sufficiently up to this date to warrant any conclusives as to their permanency or extent.

The most important and encouraging discoveries yet made in the State are in a district situated about twenty-five miles from Eureka and fifteen from Hamilton, known as the Pan-Cake Coal-Fields.

As the discovery of a permanent bed of coal would prove of incalculable value to the State, I deem it my province to give considerable space to the subject, knowing that by such discovery an impetus to almost every branch of industry would be created, furnishing a broad and lasting foundation to future wealth and prosperity.

The principal surface-indications of the Pan-Cake coal veins occur on the extreme eastern slope of the spur of hills known as the Pan-Cake Range. The country-rock is sandstone, and varies from the very fine-grained to the coarsest conglomerate. The dense sandstone is admirably adapted to the construction of furnaces, being an excellent fire-stone, and it is used almost exclusively for lining the lead-blast furnaces of Eureka. This sandstone belongs to the true coal formation, as shown conclusively by the numerous fossils, occurring principally in the limestone and slate which form the casing of the coal-layers. The layers already partially examined are five in number, with a uniform dip of 25 to 30 degrees, and from a few feet to several feet in thickness. The coal when free from slate is of excellent quality, and is said to contain under 5 per cent. ash. Iron pyrites occur but in small quantities, and, should the coke be used for lead-smelting, would be no detriment. The pure coal-seam entirely free from slate is seldom over one foot in thickness; three or four such seams generally occur in a layer separated by shale. The seams at present developed are hardly large enough to be worked with profit, but may improve as a greater depth is reached. There are in all probability other and larger layers than those already worked, and should they be discovered, the property will be of great value, particularly as Eureka, only twenty-five miles away, would be an excellent market for coke; the present price of Pennsylvania coke being \$60 per ton, delivered in Eureka.

The main shaft has reached a depth of 317 feet, and is now in three feet of good coal. The work of sinking is being extended another hundred feet, when the first level will be established and a drift run for the purpose of stoping. The second level will be stationed 100 feet below this one, which will allow a sufficient quantity of coal to be taken out for the present fall and winter supply.

The existence of coal has also been known for years in the Como Range of mountains, situated in Lyon County, about fifteen miles from Virginia City, but until quite recently there has been but little work of development.

The Virginia City Coal Company have been prosecuting work for some months on their mine, located in this district, with most encouraging results. They have now a well-defined ledge or stratum of coal over 6 feet in width. The coal taken from this mine is of the best quality, having been tested in several furnaces, is free from clinkers, does not adhere to the grates, and leaves a white ash.

In time coal must be the chief article of fuel in Nevada. Already wood is becoming quite scarce and commands very high prices, being brought many miles to market; in consequence of this only high-grade ores can be worked in our mills; but should our coal-mines prove remunerative and extensive, ores of all grades could be worked, which would open up an inexhaustible mineral-field and afford employment to thousands of men.

GRAZING AND AGRICULTURE.

In my former reports I have dwelt at great length upon the advantages and facilities this State offers for stock-raising. It is a well-established fact that the beef and mutton raised in Nevada are superior to those of California. The advantages offered by the railroad for the transportation of stock place our ranges within easy and almost immediate connection with the markets of California. As this branch of industry increases in extent and becomes more remunerative to the carrier, a system of transportation no doubt will be adopted which will enable the stock-raiser to deliver his cattle to the markets of California speedier and in better condition than from any portion of the country upon the western coast. It is estimated by stock-men that cattle or sheep carried by the railroad from the center of this State can be landed at San Francisco in thirty hours. As most of the time occupied in this transit is in the cool atmosphere of the mountains very little loss is occasioned, and it is a well-known fact that the beef and mutton taken from this State, where stall-feeding is unknown, arrive at their destination, four hundred miles distant, ready at once for the market.

As an evidence of the advancement of this branch of industry, Nevada has within a few years exhausted, by sales, the endowment made to her by the National Government, amounting to over 600,000 acres.

The agricultural interest of the State is yet in its infancy, though, during the past year, increased attention has been given to farming and the dairy. It is rather an astonishing fact that Nevada, though capable of raising cereals and fruits equal to those of California, is dependent mostly upon that State for its supply ; yet time will overcome this, and in a few years Nevada will not only be noted for her wealth in minerals but also for her agricultural pursuits. Our dry land will be cleared of its sage-brush, water brought upon it, and our soil be made to produce as well as that of other States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. S. DAVIS,
Surveyor-General.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of United States surveyor-general and employes during the year 1873-'74.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$2, 325 00	By appropriation	\$9, 300 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1873	2, 325 00		
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1874	2, 325 00		
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1874	2, 325 00		
	9, 300 00		9, 300 00

B.—Statement of account of appropriation for survey of public lands in Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$5, 017 18	By appropriation	\$50, 000 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1873	19, 488 56	By part of appropriation for survey of military reservation, (act of March 3, 1873)	1, 456 91
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1874	21, 291 47		
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1874	5, 649 26		
To balance	10 44		
	51, 456 91		51, 456 91
		By balance	10 44

C.—Statement of account of appropriation for rent of office, fuel, books, stationery, including pay of messenger, for the fiscal year 1873-'74.

DR.		CR.	
To amount paid quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$711 86	By appropriation	\$3, 700 00
To amount paid quarter ending December 31, 1873	835 82	By bill of Virginia Ice Company charged to appropriation of fiscal year 1872-'73, as per instructions ..	4 79
To amount paid quarter ending March 31, 1874	716 05		
To amount paid quarter ending June 30, 1874	1, 440 46		
To balance	60		
	3, 704 79		3, 704 79
		By balance	60

D.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Nevada, with the number of miles surveyed, during the fiscal year 1873-74.

Contract. No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contracts and returned to this office.	Contract amount.	Miles surveyed.				Returned amount.	Date of transmittance.	Remarks.
					Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meanders.			
57	1873. June 14	A. J. Hatch, E. L. Bridges, and D. H. Barker.	Exterior and subdivision lines in townships 11, 12, and 13 north, range 40 east; townships 6, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 north, range 41 east; townships 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 15 north, range 42 east; townships 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, range 43 east; townships 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 north, range 44 east; townships 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18 north, range 45 east; Mount Diablo base and meridian.	\$15,000	M. chs. lks. 2 00 00	M. chs. lks. 100 31 76 61 79 11	M. chs. lks. 378 19 36 404 08 47	M. chs. lks.	\$5,017 18 4,784 92 1,174 92 4,169 20	1873. Sept. 9 Oct. 13 Dec. 8 1874. Jan. 11	Closed. Closed. Closed. Closed.
						97 72 85					
							416 73 61				
58	July 10	W. W. Skinner, G. W. Garside, and C. S. Preble.	Eighth standard parallel north, through ranges 30 and 31 east; also exterior and subdivision lines in township 41 north, ranges 30, 31, 32, 33, and 34 east; township 42 north, ranges 31, 32, and 33 east; township 43 north, ranges 31 and 32 east; township 44 north, range 30 east; also eighth standard parallel line north, through ranges 26, 27, and 28 east; also the exterior and subdivision lines in townships 40, 41, and 42 north, range 26 east; townships 39, 40, and 41 north, range 27 east; townships 40, 41, and 42 north, range 28 east; township 40, 41, and 42 north, range 29 east; also the eighth standard parallel line north, through ranges 41, 42, and 43 east; also the exterior and subdivision lines in townships 38 and 39 north, range 43 east; township 41 north, ranges 41, 42, and 43 east; township 28 north, range 46 east; also township 30 north, range 45 east; townships 30 and 31 north, range 37 east; townships 28, 29, 30, and 31 north, range 38 east; townships 29, 30, and 31 north, ranges 39 and 40 east; Mount Diablo base and meridian.	13,000	30 00 00	206 70 95	331 10 73	6,243 98	1873. Nov. 6	Closed.
					18 00 00	62 25 13	130 70 19	.....		
						45 79 83	385 48 89	.....		
59	July 9	Geo. W. Garside	Exterior boundaries of Camp McGarry reservation, together with the meanders of Summit Lake, also the exterior and subdivision lines of township 42 north, ranges 25 and 26 east; and township 41 north, range 26	2,000		*54 60 30	69 45 79	10 33 31	11,456 91	1873. Oct. 13	Closed.

60	Sept. 6	E. B. Moore and A. G. Bateman.	Land as contained within the boundaries of the reservation. Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 north, range 30 east; township 11 north, range 38 east; townships 7, 8, and 9 north, range 37 east; townships 13, 14 and 15 north, range 63 east; townships 11, 12, 13, and 15 north, range 63 east. Mount Diablo base and meridian. Eight standard parallel line north, through ranges 21 and 24 east, also exterior and subdivision lines of township 40 north, ranges 24 and 25 east; township 41 north, ranges 24 and 25 east; township 42 north, range 21 east; township 43 north, range 22 east; township 44 north, range 23 east; townships 45 and 46 north, range 30 east; townships 43, 44 and 45 north, range 33 east; townships 43, 44 and 45 north, range 34 east; ninth standard parallel line north, through ranges 33 and 34 east; also the exterior boundaries of townships 43 and 44 north, range 27 east; township 45 north, range 28 east; Mount Diablo base and meridian.	11,000	.....	03 04 25	909 03 29	.....	3,471 20	Dec. 27 1874. Mar. 6	Closed.
61	Nov. 18	G. W. Garalde and C. S. Preble.		5,500	18 40 00	75 71 80	048 24 68	.....	7,304 14		Closed.
62	1874. Jan. 16	Eugene B. Moore	Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 12 and 13 north, range 60 east; townships 13 and 14 north, range 59 east; townships 13, 14, and 15 north, range 38 east; and the subdivision lines of fractional township 20 north, range 31 east, and township 13 north, range 61 east; Mount Diablo base and meridian.	5,650		100 02 46	444 47 13	.....	5,474 34	Mar. 28	Closed.
		Total		52,150	68 40 00	1,022 16 26	3,817 21 82	10 23 31	51,600 75		

* Township and exterior lines of reservation.

† Charged to special appropriation of \$20,000 per act of March 3, 1873.

E.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-74.

Township.	Range.	Public land.	Mineral-land.	Swamp-land.	Military reserve.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
11	40	2,880.00				20,160.00	23,040.00
12	40	13,297.36				9,732.08	23,029.44
12	41	2,381.29				20,635.24	23,016.53
13	40	18,415.58				4,569.44	22,985.02
13	41	9,857.08				13,125.20	22,982.28
14	41	17,196.55				5,761.00	22,957.55
15	41	14,867.57				8,046.36	22,913.93
15	42	4,402.54				18,505.16	22,907.70
6	41	23,020.33					23,020.33
6	42	10,118.15				12,794.40	22,912.55
7	42	22,960.72					22,960.72
8	42	14,876.80				8,091.32	22,968.12
8	43	11,302.74				11,682.52	22,985.26
9	43	20,702.66				2,240.00	22,942.66
10	43	22,366.99				599.68	22,966.67
11	42	2,241.92				20,793.76	23,035.68
11	43	23,087.00					23,087.00
11	44	8,794.99				14,245.28	23,040.27
12	42	6,561.74				16,444.84	23,006.58
12	43	23,106.90					23,106.90
12	44	11,805.59				11,206.00	23,011.59
13	42	6,884.80				16,070.56	22,955.36
42	25			*182.04	17,484.10	15,334.51	23,000.65
43	25				258.29	22,722.71	22,980.00
42	26	1,186.69		426.63	13,003.73	8,401.04	23,018.09
41	26	3,433.07		68.64	4,100.78	15,422.15	23,024.64
41	27	5,450.78	1,600.00		682.56	15,291.28	23,024.62
38	43	22,999.64					22,999.64
39	43	22,963.27					22,963.27
41	32	12,015.38				11,042.72	23,058.10
42	32	9,046.31				13,907.16	22,953.47
42	33	9,113.64				13,907.16	23,020.80
43	31	22,985.38					22,985.38
43	32	18,657.37				4,321.72	22,979.09
44	30	5,662.46				17,359.68	22,962.14
39	27	6,308.17				16,647.44	22,955.61
40	26	3,993.60				18,918.76	22,912.36
40	27	9,601.92				13,334.12	22,936.04
40	28	1,849.56				21,047.08	22,896.64
41	28	10,728.61				12,317.44	23,046.05
43	29	5,410.44				17,575.52	22,985.96
13	43	11,500.05				11,538.44	23,038.49
13	44	14,212.82				8,740.44	22,953.26
14	43	12,915.38				9,975.76	22,891.14
14	44	18,297.00		‡548.94		4,106.44	22,952.38
14	45	8,065.37				14,886.00	22,951.37
15	43	5,280.00				17,963.20	23,243.20
15	44	23,565.39					23,565.39
15	45	12,254.78				11,414.32	23,669.10
16	43	1,220.00				21,731.20	23,011.20
16	44	17,605.78				5,411.40	23,017.18
16	45	12,634.05				10,078.80	22,712.85
17	44	7,999.18				15,060.40	23,059.58
17	45	8,348.24				14,729.36	23,077.60
11	63	15,364.00	7,698.34				23,062.34
12	63	9,603.12	13,483.82				23,086.94
13	63	17,269.22	5,772.74				23,041.96
14	63	15,940.38	3,158.52				19,098.90
15	63	4,480.00	11,328.65				15,808.65
28	38	10,372.57					10,372.57
29	38	10,640.64				3,520.00	14,160.64
30	38	2,976.86				12,136.74	15,113.60
30	37	10,982.38				11,919.53	22,901.91
31	37	10,570.36				12,482.08	23,052.44
31	39	3,200.60				10,082.80	13,283.40
31	40	4,317.42				18,714.96	23,032.38
30	39	1,908.08				2,470.72	4,378.80
30	40	4,693.79				18,246.72	22,940.51
29	39	4,777.04				11,040.00	15,817.04
41	41	21,118.42				1,921.92	23,040.34
41	42	23,047.91					23,047.91
41	43	23,062.08					23,062.08
28	46	10,674.79				12,320.00	22,994.79
30	45	4,114.70				10,702.70	14,817.40
6	56	23,008.65					23,008.65
7	56	22,982.95					22,982.95
7	57	15,483.81				7,518.80	23,002.61
9	56	22,990.09					22,990.09

* Summit Lake.

† Camp McGarry.

‡ Salt-marsh.

E.—List of lands surveyed in the State of Nevada, &c.—Continued.

Township.	Range.	Public land.	Mineral-land.	Swamp-land.	Military reserve.	Unsurveyed land.	Total.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
8	57	19,945.21				3,040.00	22,985.21
9	58	23,001.80					23,001.80
9	57	22,990.50					22,990.50
10	58	12,137.90				10,805.92	22,943.82
13	62	22,998.80					22,998.80
14	62	19,043.47	3,839.38				22,882.85
15	62	21,510.64	1,280.00				22,790.64
11	58	11,520.16				11,518.32	23,038.48
40	23	8,997.48				13,982.68	22,980.16
41	23	2,241.74				20,797.50	23,039.24
41	22	6,895.72				16,167.74	23,063.46
42	21	4,797.24				18,206.72	23,003.96
43	22	1,600.00				21,363.68	22,963.68
44	23	7,818.94				15,134.62	22,953.56
43	30	4,323.42				18,649.16	22,972.58
45	30	6,405.02				16,526.44	22,931.46
44	33	12,169.98				10,774.56	22,944.54
44	34	20,073.52				2,884.80	22,958.32
45	33	16,489.24				6,478.88	22,968.12
45	34	11,714.18				11,213.20	22,927.38
46	33	19,693.78				3,343.80	23,037.58
90	31	14,852.29		8,192.24			23,044.53
12	61	9,604.28					9,604.28
12	60	22,996.69					22,996.69
13	60	22,985.69					22,985.69
13	59	22,969.11					22,969.11
14	59	22,907.78					22,907.78
13	58	8,317.48				14,654.76	22,972.24
14	58	7,015.36	15,959.15				22,974.51
15	58		23,331.02				23,331.02
Total		1,318,210.31	87,451.62	9,652.81	25,529.46	946,536.84	2,387,381.04

JAMES BUTLER,
Chief Draughtsman.

F.—List of special deposits with the subtreasury of the United States for mineral claims in Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

Survey number.	Name of claim.	Mineral district.	Deputy.	Amount.
23	James McCann	3	Melville Curtis	\$30 00
47	Michael Carroll	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
46	J. H. Thoma <i>et al</i>	4	do	30 00
76	R. H. Lloyd <i>et al</i>	4	do	80 00
73	Great Basin Mining Company	4	do	80 00
74	do	4	do	80 00
73	H. McClintock <i>et al</i>	4	do	80 00
67	Herman Heyneman	4	do	30 00
77	A. Mau <i>et al</i>	4	do	30 00
77	Simeon Wenban	3	do	30 00
3	do	3	do	70 00
46	Richmond Mining Company	4	E. E. Fine	30 00
77	Black Warrior	5	D. Van Lenep	30 00
77 A and B	Batavia and Pacific	5	do	30 00
77	James Reilley <i>et al</i>	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
73	Cherokee Company	7	A. J. Hatch	30 00
42 and 76	Mary De Neale	7	do	
40	A. J. Garvey <i>et al</i>	5	D. Van Lenep	30 00
44	J. A. Blossom <i>et al</i>	5	do	30 00
41	White and Shiloh	5	do	30 00
42	do	5	do	30 00
43	do	5	do	30 00
46	John Thorp <i>et al</i>	5	do	30 00
77	A. J. Holmes & Co	8	Alpheus Garrard	30 00
3	do	8	do	30 00
94	Manhattan Silver Mining Company	3	Melville Curtis	30 00
41	Watson Gold and Silver Mining Company	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
6	J. B. Haggin	4	do	80 00
77	S. A. Raymond	4	do	30 00
77	Yosemite	5	D. Van Lenep	30 00

F.—List of special deposits with the subtreasury of the United States, &c.—Continued.

Survey number.	Name of claim.	Mineral district.	Deputy.	Amount.
38 ^p	Yosemite	5	D. Van Lennep	\$30 00
37 A and B	New Pass Gold and Silver Mining Company	3	Thomas J. Read	30 00
38	do	3	do	30 00
39	G. W. Lamb and S. Brannan	4	do	30 00
40	do	4	do	30 00
39	Columbus Mining Company	8	Alpheus Garrard	30 00
80	Northwestern Slope	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
81	do	4	do	30 00
77	Nigger Ravine	7	George W. Garside	75 00
90	Ward Company	7	do	30 00
91	Ward Gold and Silver Mining Company	7	do	30 00
37	Blanco Vale	8	Alpheus Garrard	30 00
38	Sweetapple and Hazeltine	8	do	30 00
45 A and B	J. A. Blossom <i>et al</i>	5	D. Van Lennep	30 00
82	E. Powers <i>et al</i>	4	Thomas J. Read	3 00
78	Hawley Consolidated	7	George W. Garside	30 00
37 A and B	W. Vincent Roberts	3	Thomas J. Read	30 00
38	do	3	do	30 00
39	do	3	do	30 00
40	do	3	do	30 00
37	G. F. Dinsmore	3	Melville Curtis	30 00
79	G. H. Thoma	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
92	California	7	Don H. Barker	30 00
37	S. Wienban	3	Thomas J. Read	30 00
38	do	3	do	30 00
69	Geddes & Bertrand Milling and Mining Co.	4	do	30 00
70	do	4	do	30 00
71	do	4	do	30 00
72	do	4	do	30 00
79	T. and C. Brooks	7	Don H. Barker	30 00
80	Carson Company	7	do	30 00
37	Leopard Company	3	C. C. Tracy	30 00
37	J. D. Andrews	3	do	30 00
38	do	3	do	30 00
84	Tarto	7	D. H. Barker	75 00
37 A and B	W. S. Lee & Co	3	C. C. Tracy	30 00
82	Goodman Gold and Silver Mining Company	7	D. H. Barker	30 00
83	do	7	do	30 00
63	Kossuth	7	do	30 00
93	Plutus	7	do	30 00
85	Memnon	7	do	30 00
48	W. B. Morse	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
49	do	4	do	30 00
37	J. W. Gally <i>et al</i>	3	do	30 00
38	do	3	do	30 00
81	Sierra Company	7	D. H. Barker	30 00
87	Enterprise Company	7	I. E. James	30 00
85	A. Jacobson	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
51 and 84	A. Jacobson <i>et al</i>	4	do	30 00
50 and 83	T. D. Hedger	4	do	30 00
39	J. W. Gally <i>et al</i>	3	do	30 00
95	Pioneer Company	7	Ross E. Browne	30 00
88	South Comstock	7	do	30 00
86	Hartford Company	7	do	30 00
94	Kinney Company	7	do	30 00
96	Francisco Marsano	7	I. E. James	30 00
97	Marsano	7	do	30 00
37	Newark Silver Mining Company	4	Thomas J. Read	30 00
38	do	4	do	30 00
39	Frank Betchman	4	do	30 00
38 A, B, and C	G. R. Williams <i>et al</i>	3	G. Earnst	30 00
37 A and B	Prussian Gold and Silver Mining Company	3	do	30 00
69	Dayton No. 2	7	Ross E. Browne	30 00
90	Mooney & Whitman	7	do	30 00
43, 70 A, and 70 B	Globe Consolidated	7	do	30 00
98	Van Bokelen & Thornburg	7	do	75 00
99	do	7	do	75 00
74	Metropolitan	7	Hugo Hochholzer	30 00
40	J. D. Page <i>et al</i>	3	Thomas J. Read	30 00
73	W. W. McCoy <i>et al</i>	4	do	30 00
92	Dios Señor Company	7	Ross E. Browne	30 00
93	Great Western Company	7	do	75 00
94	Silver Central	7	do	30 00
				3,445 00

No. of survey.	Name of company.	No. of mineral district.	Location of claims.			Area in acres.	Date of approval.	Date of transmission.	Character of lode.
			Mining district	County.	Township.				
93.....	James McCann.....	3	Reese River.....	Lander.....	Unsurveyed.....	6.40	June 30, 1873	July 5, 1873	Silver.
47.....	Michael Carroll.....	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	do.....	4.59	July 2, 1873	July 8, 1873	Do.
46.....	J. H. Thomas <i>et al</i>	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	6.89	July 5, 1873	July 8, 1873	Do.
76.....	R. H. Lloyd <i>et al</i>	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	12.76	July 8, 1873	July 18, 1873	Do.
75.....	Great Basin M. Co.....	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	4.62	July 9, 1873	July 18, 1873	Do.
74.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	2.73	July 11, 1873	July 18, 1873	Do.
73.....	H. McClintock <i>et al</i>	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	5.46	July 15, 1873	July 18, 1873	Do.
67.....	H. Heyneman.....	4	Eureka.....	Eureka.....	do.....	7.35	July 16, 1873	July 18, 1873	Do.
77.....	A. Mau <i>et al</i>	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	do.....	3.67	July 17, 1873	July 30, 1873	Do.
37.....	S. Wenbens.....	3	Cortez.....	Eureka.....	do.....	13.77	July 19, 1873	July 30, 1873	Do.
38.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	Township 26 north, range 48 east..	13.77	July 21, 1873	July 30, 1873	Do.
66.....	Richmond M. Company.....	4	Eureka.....	do.....	Unsurveyed.....	6.94	July 24, 1873	July 30, 1873	Do.
37.....	Black Warrior.....	5	Mud Lake.....	Washoe.....	do.....	20.66	July 25, 1873	July 30, 1873	Do.
37.....	Batavia and Pacific.....	5	Relief.....	Humboldt.....	do.....	32.54	July 30, 1873	July 30, 1873	Do.
78.....	James Reilley <i>et al</i>	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	do.....	2.75	Aug. 25, 1873	Sept. 2, 1873	Do.
73.....	Cherokee Company.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	Township 16 north, range 21 east..	3.124	Aug. 26, 1873	.....	Do.
42 and 76.	Mary De Neale.....	7	Gold Hill.....	Storey.....	do.....	7.64	Aug. 27, 1873	Nov. 1, 1873	Do.
40.....	A. J. Garvey <i>et al</i>	5	Battle Mount.....	Lander.....	Unsurveyed.....	102.94	Aug. 30, 1873	Sept. 2, 1873	Do.
44.....	J. A. Blossom <i>et al</i>	5	do.....	do.....	do.....	11.88	Sept. 8, 1873	Sept. 10, 1873	Do.
41.....	White & Shiloh.....	5	do.....	do.....	do.....	12.40	Sept. 17, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
42.....	do.....	5	do.....	do.....	do.....	11.01	Sept. 18, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
43.....	do.....	5	do.....	do.....	do.....	4.02	Sept. 19, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
46.....	John Thorp <i>et al</i>	5	do.....	do.....	do.....	7.25	Sept. 17, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
37.....	A. J. Holmes & Co.....	8	Columbus.....	Esmeralda.....	do.....	6.88	Sept. 20, 1873	Sept. 23, 1873	Do.
38.....	do.....	8	do.....	do.....	do.....	2.26	Sept. 22, 1873	Sept. 23, 1873	Do.
94.....	Manhattan S. M. Company.....	3	Reese River.....	Lander.....	do.....	15.50	Oct. 2, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
41.....	Watson G. and S. M. Co.....	4	Robinson.....	White Pine.....	do.....	5.00	Oct. 10, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Mill-site.
68.....	J. B. Haggin.....	4	Eureka.....	Eureka.....	do.....	2.87	Oct. 9, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Silver.
37.....	S. A. Raymond.....	4	San Francisco.....	White Pine.....	Township 17 north, range 63 east..	3.67	Oct. 8, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
37.....	Yosemite.....	5	Sierra.....	Humboldt.....	Unsurveyed.....	15.84	Oct. 7, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
38.....	do.....	5	do.....	do.....	do.....	16.52	Oct. 6, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
37 A & B.	New Pass G. and S. M. Co.....	3	New Pass.....	Lander.....	do.....	8.67	Oct. 13, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
38.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	do.....	3.67	Oct. 14, 1873	Oct. 21, 1873	Do.
39.....	G. W. Lamb <i>et al</i>	4	Robinson.....	White Pine.....	do.....	6.89	Oct. 15, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	Do.
40.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	9.64	Oct. 16, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	Do.
39.....	Columbus M. and M. Co.....	8	Columbus.....	Esmeralda.....	do.....	6.78	Oct. 18, 1873	Nov. 1, 1873	Do.
80.....	Northwestern Slope.....	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	do.....	4.85	Oct. 28, 1873	Nov. 1, 1873	Do.
81.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	do.....	6.43	Oct. 27, 1873	Nov. 1, 1873	Do.
77.....	Nigger Ravine.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	Township 16 north, range 21 east..	11.12	Oct. 29, 1873	Nov. 25, 1873	Do.
90.....	Ward Company.....	7	Virginia.....	Storey.....	Township 17 north, range 21 east..	7.10	Oct. 29, 1873	Nov. 1, 1873	Do.

G.—List of mineral claims surveyed in the State of Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-74.

No. of survey.	Name of company.	No. of mineral district.	Location of claims.		Area in acres.	Date of approval.	Date of transmission.	Character of lode.
			Mining district.	County.				
31.....	Ward G and S. M. Co.....	7	Virginia.....	Storey.....	16.51	Oct. 30, 1873	Nov. 1, 1873	Silver.
37.....	Blanco Vale.....	8	Seal's March.....	Reno.....	160.00	Nov. 3, 1873	Nov. 5, 1873	Borax.
38.....	Sweetapple & Haseltine.....	8	do.....	do.....	149.48	Nov. 4, 1873	Nov. 5, 1873	do.
45 A & B	J. A. Bloom et al.....	5	Battle Mount.....	Lander.....	11.88	Nov. 6, 1873	Nov. 12, 1873	Silver.
52.....	E. Powers et al.....	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	5.34	Nov. 5, 1873	Nov. 15, 1873	do.
78.....	Hawley Consolidated.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	13.25	Nov. 13, 1873	Feb. 7, 1874	do.
37 A & B	W. Vincent Roberts.....	3	Troy.....	Nye.....	13.25	Nov. 14, 1873	Nov. 15, 1873	do.
38.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	5.89	Nov. 17, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	do.
39.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	6.89	Nov. 17, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	do.
40.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	6.89	Nov. 17, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	do.
37.....	G. F. Dinmore.....	3	Washington.....	do.....	14.69	Nov. 19, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	do.
79.....	G. H. Thomas.....	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	4.58	Nov. 20, 1873	Nov. 21, 1873	do.
92.....	California Company.....	7	Virginia.....	Storey.....	10.92	Apr. 9, 1874	.....	do.
37.....	S. Wienban.....	3	Cortez.....	Eureka.....	13.77	Dec. 3, 1873	Dec. 4, 1873	do.
36.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	13.77	Dec. 3, 1873	Dec. 4, 1873	do.
40.....	Geddes & Bertrand M. & M. Co.....	4	Secret Canon.....	do.....	2.75	Dec. 8, 1873	Dec. 15, 1873	do.
70.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	4.59	Dec. 8, 1873	Dec. 15, 1873	do.
71.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	3.67	Dec. 9, 1873	Dec. 15, 1873	do.
72.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	3.67	Dec. 10, 1873	Dec. 15, 1873	do.
79.....	H. C. Brooks.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	17.21	Jan. 7, 1874	Feb. 7, 1874	do.
80.....	Carlson Company.....	7	do.....	do.....	20.65	Jan. 17, 1874	Jan. 27, 1874	do.
37.....	Leopard Mining Company.....	3	Cornucopia.....	Elko.....	20.65	Jan. 19, 1874	Feb. 7, 1874	do.
37.....	J. D. Andrews.....	3	Lacin.....	do.....	4.00	Jan. 21, 1874	Feb. 7, 1874	Mill-silver.
38.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	3.10	Jan. 20, 1874	Feb. 7, 1874	do.
84.....	Tarto.....	7	Gold Hill.....	Storey.....	0.73	Jan. 23, 1874	Jan. 28, 1874	Silver.
37 A & B	W. S. Lee Co.....	4	Railroad.....	Elko.....	10.35	Jan. 30, 1874	Feb. 7, 1874	do.
84.....	Goodman G. and S. M. Co.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	20.05	Jan. 27, 1874	.....	do.
83.....	do.....	7	do.....	do.....	20.05	Jan. 28, 1874	.....	do.
63.....	Kosuth.....	7	do.....	do.....	37.19	Jan. 28, 1874	Feb. 19, 1874	do.
93.....	Plutna.....	7	Virginia.....	Storey.....	20.33	Jan. 30, 1874	.....	do.
85.....	Mennon.....	7	Devil's Gate.....	Lyon.....	20.21	Feb. 6, 1874	.....	do.
46.....	W. B. Morse.....	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	6.43	Mar. 11, 1874	Mar. 11, 1874	do.
46.....	do.....	4	do.....	do.....	5.51	Mar. 9, 1874	Mar. 11, 1874	do.
37.....	J. W. Gally et al.....	3	Tybo.....	Nye.....	10.33	Mar. 11, 1874	Mar. 21, 1874	do.
38.....	do.....	3	do.....	do.....	3.67	Mar. 10, 1874	Mar. 21, 1874	do.
47.....	Merra Company.....	7	Gold Hill.....	Storey.....	3.28	Mar. 17, 1874	Mar. 21, 1874	do.
47.....	do.....	7	do.....	do.....	13.77	Mar. 23, 1874	Mar. 23, 1874	do.
46.....	A. J. Anderson.....	4	White Pine.....	White Pine.....	6.89	Mar. 24, 1874	Mar. 24, 1874	do.
61 and 64	A. J. Anderson et al.....	4	do.....	do.....	6.89	Mar. 25, 1874	Mar. 25, 1874	do.

No.	Owner	Locality	Acres	County	Range	Section	Year	Do.
50 and 53	J. D. Hedger	do	4	do	do	do	Mar. 24, 1874	Do.
54	J. W. Gally et al.	Tybo	3	Nye	do	do	Mar. 23, 1874	Do.
55	Pioneer Company	Virginia	7	Storey	Township 17 north, range 21 east	do	Apr. 13, 1874	Do.
56	South Comstock	Devil's Gate	7	Storey and Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east	do	Apr. 7, 1874	Do.
57	Hartford Company	Gold Hill	7	Storey	do	do	Apr. 6, 1874	Do.
58	Kinney Company	Virginia	7	do	Township 17 north, range 21 east	do	Apr. 6, 1874	Do.
59	Francisco Mariano	do	7	do	do	do	Apr. 17, 1874	Do.
60	Mariano	do	7	do	do	do	Apr. 16, 1874	Do.
61	Newark G. and S. M. Co.	Newark	4	White Pine	Unsurveyed	do	Apr. 16, 1874	Do.
62	do	do	4	do	do	do	May 8, 1874	Do.
63	Frank Belchman	do	4	do	do	do	May 11, 1874	Do.
64	G. R. Williams et al.	Concordia	3	Nye	do	do	May 9, 1874	Do.
65	Prussell Company	do	3	do	do	do	May 12, 1874	Do.
66	Dayton No. 2	Devil's Gate	7	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east	do	May 12, 1874	Do.
67	Mooney & Whitman	do	7	do	do	do	May 16, 1874	Do.
68	Globe Consolidated	Gold Hill	7	Storey	Township 16 north, ranges 20 and 21 east	do	May 14, 1874	Do.
69	do	do	7	do	do	do	July 25, 1874	Do.
70	Van Bokelen et al.	Virginia	7	do	Township 17 north, range 21 east	do	July 20, 1874	Do.
71	do	do	7	do	do	do	July 20, 1874	Do.
72	Metropolitan	Devil's Gate	7	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east	do	July 5, 1873	Do.
73	J. D. Page	Tybo	3	Nye	Unsurveyed	do	June 15, 1874	Do.
74	W. W. McCoy	Eureka	4	do	do	do	June 15, 1874	Do.
75	Dios Sefior Company	Devil's Gate	7	Lyon	Township 16 north, range 21 east	do	June 17, 1874	Do.
76	Great Western Company	do	7	do	do	do	June 18, 1874	Do.
77	Silver Central	do	7	do	do	do	June 18, 1874	Do.
78	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
79	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
80	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
81	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
82	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
83	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
84	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
85	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
86	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
87	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
88	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
89	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
90	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
91	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
92	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
93	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
94	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
95	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
96	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
97	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
98	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
99	do	do	7	do	do	do	June 19, 1874	Do.
100	do	do	7	do	do	do		

JAMES BUTLER, Chief Draughtsman.

H.—Statement of plats made in the office of the United States surveyor-general for Nevada during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

Description.	Original.	Department.	Register.	Sketches of mineral claims.	Total.
Exterior plats of township lines.....	15	14	.....	.....	12
Plats of townships, subdivided	106	106	106	.....	312
Plat of Camp McGarry, exterior.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Plats of subdivisions, Camp McGarry	5	5	5	.....	15
Tracing of township 33 north, range 52 east, for Army department.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Walker River, Pyramid Lake, and Muddy River Indian reservations.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Plats of mineral claims.....	106	119	105	.....	330
Sketches of mineral claims .....	.....	.....	.....	97	97
Tracings of Nevada, west boundary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tracing of 4th standard, parallel north .....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Maps of State of Nevada, tracings.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Maps of mining districts	9	31	.....	.....	40
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	241

JAMES BUTLER.
Chief Draughtsman.

I.—Statement for the surveying service in the district of Nevada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

For surveying three thousand miles of subdivision lines, two thousand miles of township lines, and five hundred miles of standard lines.....	\$61,500
For compensation of surveyor-general.....	3,000
Salary of four clerks and two draughtsmen.....	9,300
Rent of office, stationery, and incidental expenses, including pay of messenger.....	4,400
Total	78,200

M.—Report of surveyor-general of Arizona Territory.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Tucson, Ariz., August 13, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with instructions of March 31 last, I have the honor to submit herewith, in duplicate, my annual report of surveying operations within this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Statistical tables and documents, in duplicate, accompany this report, as follows, viz:

- A.—Statement of contracts entered into with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands.
- B.—Account of appropriations for the survey of public lands.
- C.—Account of appropriations for salary of the surveyor-general, for clerks in his office and for incidental expenses.
- D.—Statement of plats made.
- E.—Statement of number of miles surveyed.
- F.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill-sites.
- G.—List of lands surveyed.
- H.—Estimates for the surveying service in Arizona for the year ending June 30, 1876.

GENERAL REVIEW.

The appropriation for public land-surveys for the year ending July 30, 1874, was expended by me in equal portions in the southeast, the southwest, the northwest, and the central portions of the Territory. In the southeast I have extended the third standard south, to the San Pedro Valley, and thence surveyed townships for the accommodation of settlers in that valley. In the southwest I have extended the first standard south, over an almost impassable desert, to the Colorado River, and thence surrounded the town of Yuma with surveyed townships. In the northwest there has been an extension of the fourth and sixth standards north, and exteriors therefrom for the accom-

dation of miners, and also subdivision of the township covering the town of Cerbat, situated in one of the richest mineral regions west of the Rocky Mountains. In the central part of the Territory I have caused to be extended the third standard north, to the Verde River, and surveyed townships in that vicinity.

In projecting most of the above-mentioned standards, the deputies engaged deserve the highest praise for successfully carrying lines over deserts and mountains that most men would have reported impassable.

PROSPECTIVE SURVEYS.

I propose, with the appropriation for the present fiscal year, to extend a standard through the southeastern part of the Territory, and to survey lands in Pueblo Viejo Valley, on the Upper Gila River. I shall expend a proportionate amount of the limited appropriation to extend surveys over grazing-lands in the southern part of the Territory for the accommodation of the rapidly-increasing number of sheep and cattle raisers. I shall also extend a standard through the northeastern portion of the Territory, and survey lands on the Little Colorado River, for the settlers there located.

PRIVATE LAND-CLAIMS.

There is urgent necessity for distinctly defining what land does, and what does not, come under this head. The proviso to the act of July 15, 1870, making appropriation for survey of public lands in Arizona, makes it the duty of this office, under proper instructions, to examine into the origin, validity, &c., of all land-claims under the laws of Spain and Mexico. Hon. Willis Drummond did not regard this a wise provision, and, as in 1872, I now hold a like opinion of it. Beyond executing the surveys of such claims, I am firmly of the opinion that all matters pertaining to the adjudication of titles to such lands should be vested in some other office or tribunal. Therefore I trust that the bill which passed the Senate May 1, 1874, and is now pending before the Committee on Private Land-Claims, in the House of Representatives, may become a law. Under that bill I believe the interests of rightful claimants and the public at large would be as safely and more rapidly promoted than under present legislation.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

In 1872 I referred to the necessity for a more clear definition of the boundaries of Indian reservations, and what was then said will apply with equal force now. For want of such clear definition of the White Mountain reservation, miners went upon the eastern part of it, and expended many thousands of dollars in developing, surveying, and paying Government for mining-claims, before they had any knowledge they were upon reserved lands. The history of the efforts made to have that reserve so reduced as to exclude the improved mining property from its limits is of itself a sufficient argument for better definition of the boundaries of all Indian reserves. Immediately at the time a reserve is established, unmistakable monuments should be planted at distances of not more than two miles along its entire boundary, and a compulsory law to this effect should be made by Congress.

SURVEY AND SALE OF TIMBER-LANDS.

The timber-lands of the great interior of the United States are comparatively limited, and are yearly becoming of more importance. That they should be so disposed of as to best promote the public interests none will deny; and whatever is most advantageous to the generality of private interests can but tend to this end. In my reports for 1872 and 1873 I urged an appropriation of at least \$10,000 annually for the survey of timber-lands to be at once placed in open market, and gave what I regarded unanswerable reasons therefor. In 1872 I said:

"Settlers must and will have timber, and sound public policy, whether viewed in the light of economy to the Government, or placing it within the power of settlers to properly acquire what necessity demands for them, seems to require that the lines of public surveys be extended over the timber-tracts at the earliest practicable time."

In 1873 I used this language:

"The principles underlying the homestead and pre-emption laws are not practically applicable to the mountain timber-lands, and none other of considerable value exist in Arizona. The timber of value, and which is being cut and disposed of at a profit by men who would cheerfully buy the land if they had the privilege, lies in rocky and precipitous mountains, totally unfit for permanent homes for settlers, and never will or can be so occupied by them. In addition to timber, they may prove valuable for mining, but never for agriculture; hence, my unreserved recommendation is for early survey and sale to any and all who care to purchase."

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE YEAR.

With few exceptions the past year has been one of peace with the Apaches, and the beneficial influence thereof is exhibited in several ways. For this peace we are espe-

cially indebted to the energy and wisdom of Gen. George Crook, commanding the Military Department of Arizona. This condition has induced the introduction of many thousands of cattle for current use of citizens, Army, and Indians on reservations, and also blooded animals for breeding and permanent stock-raising; over 30,000 sheep have been brought here for like purposes, and now we are exporting much fine wool, and several blooded horses have lately been imported here at some risk and much expense, with a view to raising horses for home and other markets. Agricultural settlements have been extended. Prospecting for mines of the precious metals has been largely increased and with most cheerful success. Mountains of almost pure copper have been developed in widely separated districts in the Territory; and recent developments of silver and gold bearing ledges exceed in richness and extent the belief and anticipations of our oldest and most sanguine residents. Each year shows more clearly that this Territory possesses diversified interests to an unusual degree and such as cannot fail to call to and hold with us a large population; to create and attract capital, insure us railways, and business for them when built, and, above all, make our population contented.

As will be seen by reference, I have not increased my estimate for the survey of public lands over that for the present fiscal year. I am anxious to avoid estimating for a sum for this purpose to a greater extent than demanded by the progress of settlement of the Territory, but deem it of the utmost importance to promptly accommodate settlers at the time of settlement, so that they can locate their improvements with reference to the lines of public surveys.

I have asked for \$4,500 for salaries for clerks in this office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, which is an increase of \$500 over the amount asked and appropriated for the past and present fiscal years. Each year, except the one just passed, I have had an unexpended balance of this appropriation, for the reason that I could not keep clerks steadily on the salaries allowed. Since the regulation of June 17, 1872, authorizing me to pay my chief clerk \$2,500 per annum, I have been able to constantly keep a thoroughly competent man in this position, but not a draughtsman at \$1,500 per annum. The cost of living here is at least 25 per cent. higher than in the average of surveying-districts, and men with qualifications for draughtsmen command more than \$1,500 per annum in stores and local offices, just as soon as they are found to be trustworthy as well as competent. Within the past month a change of draughtsmen has occurred in this office, because of inadequacy of salary, and will again according to the circumstances above stated. I therefore ask the additional sum with a view, if possible, to get a regulation authorizing the draughtsman in this office a salary of \$2,000 per annum. This increase is just, and necessary to the efficiency of the office. As the salary now stands, the office is liable at any time, however pressing the work in that department, to be without a competent draughtsman. The general map which should accompany this report is not yet completed, because of the loss of time in procuring a draughtsman to take the place of the one resigned for inadequacy of salary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN WASSON,
Surveyor-General, Arizona.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for Arizona with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and payable out of the appropriation for that year.

Name of deputy surveyor.	Date of contract.	Description of work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Amount returned.	Amount audited.
Theodore F. White	May 12, 1873	Third standard south from corner to township 13 south, ranges 14 and 15 east, across the valley of the San Pedro River to corner to township 15 south, ranges 20 and 21 east. Exterior lines of township 13 south, range 16 east; township 15 south, range 20 east, township 10 south, ranges 17, 18, 19, and 20 east; township 17 south, ranges 19 and 20 east, and township 18 south, range 21 east. Subdivision-lines of township 13 south, ranges 14 and 15 east; township 15 south, range 20 east, township 16 south, range 20 east, and township 17 south, ranges 19 and 20 east.	Gila and Salt River.	\$5,000 00	\$5,045 94	\$5,000 00
Theodore F. White	July 7, 1873	First standard south from the corner to township 5 south, ranges 7 and 8 west, westward to junction with the Colorado River. Second standard south from corner to township 10 south, ranges 21 and 22 west, to junction with the Colorado River. Exterior lines of townships 6 and 7 south, range 21 west, township 8 south, ranges 22, 23 and 24 west; township 9 south, ranges 22, 23, 24, and 25 west, and township 10 south, ranges 22, 23, and 24 west. Subdivision and meander lines of township 8 south, ranges 23 and 24 west, township 9 south, ranges 24 and 25 west, and township 10 south, ranges 24 and 25 west.	.....do	5,000 00	4,901 59	4,901 52
C. Burton Foster	Aug. 5, 1873	Fourth standard north, being south boundary of township 17 north, ranges 13 and 14 west. Sixth standard north, being south boundary of townships 25 north, ranges 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 west. Exterior lines of townships 17, 18, 19, and 20 north, ranges 13 and 14 west, townships 22, 23 and 24 east, range 19 west, township 24 north, range 18 west, township 25 north, ranges 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 west; township 26 north, ranges 16, 17, 18 and 19 west; and township 27 north, range 17 west. Subdivision lines of township 23 north, range 17 west.	.....do	5,000 00	4,917 00	.....
C. Burton Foster	Aug. 5, 1873	Third standard north, being south boundary of township 13 north, range 1 west, and 13 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 east. Exterior lines of township 11 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; township 12 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; and township 13 north, range 5 east. Subdivision lines of township 11 north, ranges 2 and 3 east, township 12 north, ranges 2 and 3 east; and township 13 north, range 5 east.	.....do	2,500 00	2,587 21	.....
Theodore F. White	Aug. 25, 1873	Subdivision and meander lines of township 8 south, range 23 west; and subdivision-lines of township 9 south, ranges 23 and 23 west; and township 10 south, range 23 west.	.....do	2,500 00	2,420 45	2,420 45

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyor, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field-work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
George B. Tolman.....	Jan. 3, 1874	Survey the unsurveyed portion of township 5 north, range 13 east	Mount Diablo...	\$800 00	.....	Survey returned and being advertised.
Jesse Applegate	Apr. 6, 1874	Complete the subdivision of township 46 north, range 3 east township 47 north, range 5 east.	.....do	500 00	.....	Deputy in the field.
S. W. Foreman	May 4, 1874	Complete the exterior and subdivision of township 5 north, range 2 east, township 5 north, range 3 east, township 6 north, range 2 east; township 6 north range 3 east.	Humboldt	4,500 00	.....	Do.
H. H. Sandford	May 6, 1874	Complete the subdivision of township 23 north, range 6 west, township 24 north, range 6 west, township 25 north, range 6 west.	Mount Diablo...	900 00	.....	Do.
W. H. Carleton	May 27, 1874	Survey the range line from the northwest corner of township N. 24 north of range 12 west, along the west line of range 12 west, to the sixth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base and meridian also the sixth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base and meridian through ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, also the fifth standard parallel north, of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, through ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, also the Humboldt base-line through ranges 6, 7, and 8 east to the said west line of range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian; also the south boundaries of township 5 south of the Humboldt meridian and base, through ranges 7 and 8 east, to the said west line of range 12 west, of the Mount Diablo meridian.	.....	2,400 00	.....	Do.
S. W. Foreman	June 24, 1874	Complete the exterior boundaries and subdivide township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 3 south, range 1 east; township 4 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 3 south, range 2 east; township 3 south, range 3 east; township 4 south, range 3 east; township 5 south, range 3 east.	Humboldt	8,000 00	.....	Do.

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

E.—Statement of the number of miles surveyed in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name of deputy surveyor.	Date of con- tract.	Base.	Meridian.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Traverse.	Meander.
Theodore F. White	May 13, 1873	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 96 40 00	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 118 67 00	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i> 322 19 9	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>
Theodore F. White	July 7, 1873 .....	.....	.....	104 55 90	103 74 38	175 19 99	.....	27 11 25
C. Burton Foster	Aug. 5, 1873 .....	.....	.....	48 00 00	299 61 15	59 78 60	.....	.....
C. Burton Foster	Aug. 5, 1873 .....	.....	.....	33 00 00	29 76 86	173 21 49	.....	.....
Theodore F. White	Aug. 25, 1873 .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237 14 68	.....	10 68 95
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	212 15 90	557 39 39	967 73 85	.....	38 00 20
Surveyed previous to June 30, 1873 .....	.....	42 00 00	46 00 00	344 22 00	1,559 46 16	4,814 15 67	11 78 00	34 40 36
Total surveyed to June 30, 1874 .....	.....	42 00 00	46 00 00	556 37 90	2,117 5 55	5,782 9 52	11 76 00	72 40 56

F.—Statement of surveys of mines and mill-sites in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Date of survey.	Designation of claim.	Location.	Area.	Description.	Amount deposited for office work.
			<i>Acres.</i>		
May 24, 1873	Discovery Location on the Benton Lode mining-claim.	Yavapai County.	7.34	Lode: silver.....	\$40 00
July 9, 1873	Montezuma mining-claim.....	Pima County....	18.36	Lode: copper and silver.	40 00
July 10, 1873	Montezuma mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
July 9, 1873	Margarita mining-claim.....	.....do.....	13.77	Lode: silver, lead, and copper.	40 00
July 10, 1873	Margarita mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Sept. 15, 1873	El Cautivo mining-claim.....	.....do.....	10.33	Lode: copper, lead, and silver.	40 00
Sept. 19, 1873	Guajolote mining-claim.....	.....do.....	10.33	Lode: lead, silver, and iron.	40 00
Sept. 20, 1873	Belmont mining-claim.....	.....do.....	41.31	Lode: argentiferous galena.	40 00
Sept. 22, 1873	Belmont mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Sept. 23, 1873	San Antonio mining-claim.....	.....do.....	13.77	Lode: copper, silver, lead, and iron.	40 00
Sept. 24, 1873	San Antonio mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Nov. 3-7, 1873	Hibernian mining-claim.....	Mohave County.	20.63	Lode: silver.....	40 00
Dec. 15, 1873	French mining-claim.....	Pima County....	10.33	Lode: silver.....	40 00
Dec. 16, 1873	French mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Dec. 22, 1873	Santa Tomas mining-claim.....	.....do.....	10.33	Lode: lead, copper, and silver.	40 00
Dec. 23, 1873	Santa Tomas mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Apr. 27, 1874	Picacho mining-claim.....	.....do.....	27.55	Lode: silver and copper.	40 00
Apr. 28, 1874	Picacho mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Apr. 28, 1874	Cokespa mining-claim.....	.....do.....	24.25	Lode: silver and copper.	40 00
Apr. 28, 1874	Cokespa mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
Apr. 29, 1874	Cobreza mining-claim.....	.....do.....	20.66	Lode: silver and copper.	40 00
May 19, 1874	Empire mining-claim.....	.....do.....	20.66	Lode: argentiferous galena.	40 00
May 19, 1874	Empire mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00
May 29, 1874	Fernandez mining-claim.....	.....do.....	20.66	Lode: silver.....	40 00
May 29, 1874	Fernandez mill-site claim.....	.....do.....	5.00	Non-mineral.....	40 00

G.—List of lands surveyed in Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Description.	Meridian.	Public land.	River-land.	Unsurveyed land.
		<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Township 13 south, range 14 east.....	Gila and Salt River meridian.	21,283.29	.....	1,760.00
Township 13 south, range 16 east.....	do.....	8,324.72	.....	14,720.00
Township 15 south, range 20 east.....	do.....	23,035.98	.....	.....
Township 16 south, range 20 east.....	do.....	22,953.39	.....	.....
Township 17 south, range 19 east.....	do.....	22,940.42	.....	.....
Township 17 south, range 20 east.....	do.....	22,963.67	.....	.....
Township 8 south, range 22 west.....	do.....	20,820.89	1,107.10	.....
Township 8 south, range 23 west.....	do.....	11,821.94	369.17	.....
Township 8 south, range 24 west.....	do.....	5,583.20	.....	.....
Township 9 south, range 22 west.....	do.....	23,038.32	.....	.....
Township 9 south, range 23 west.....	do.....	23,041.81	.....	.....
Township 9 south, range 24 west.....	do.....	19,978.04	.....	.....
Township 9 south, range 25 west.....	do.....	877.71	.....	.....
Township 10 south, range 23 west.....	do.....	23,031.36	.....	.....
Township 10 south, range 24 west.....	do.....	23,048.59	.....	.....
Township 10 south, range 25 west.....	do.....	6,534.72	.....	.....
Township 11 north, range 2 east.....	do.....	11,490.39	.....	11,510.00
Township 11 north, range 3 east.....	do.....	3,966.82	.....	19,033.00
Township 12 north, range 2 east.....	do.....	11,838.96	.....	11,161.00
Township 12 north, range 3 east.....	do.....	19,237.58	.....	3,713.00
Township 13 north, range 5 east.....	do.....	13,785.74	.....	9,915.00
Township 22 north, range 17 west.....	do.....	23,009.00	.....	.....
Total.....		302,656.54	1,476.27	71,112.00
Amount previously returned.....		1,803,027.96	.....	309,806.00
Grand total.....		2,165,684.50	1,476.27	380,918.00

H.—Estimates for the surveying-service in the district of Arizona for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

For continuing the survey of meridian, standard, township, and section lines.	\$30,000
For salary of surveyor-general.....	3,000
For salary of clerks in office.....	4,500
For rent, fuel, light, and other incidental expenses.....	2,500
Total	40,000

N.—Report of the surveyor-general of California.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
San Francisco, Cal., September 12, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions-letter E, March 31, last, I have the honor to submit in duplicate the annual report of this office in relation to the surveying-service during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874; I also forward the tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1873 and 1874.

B.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year 1873 and 1874, and payable out of the private deposits made in conformity with the acts of May 30, 1862, and March 3, 1871.

C.—Statement of surveys of mines in California for the fiscal year 1873 and 1874, made in conformity with the acts of Congress approved July 26, 1866, July 9, 1870, and May 10, 1872.

D.—Statement showing the number of miles surveyed in California to June 30, 1874.

E.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

F.—Statement of plats made in the office of the surveyor-general for California during the fiscal year 1873 and 1874.

G.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys sent to the Department at Washington from the office of the United States surveyor-general for California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private land-claims to accompany plats for patents, compiled for transmission to the Department at Washington during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

I.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year A. D. 1873-'74.

J.—Statement of special deposits for the surveys of mining-claims in California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

K.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1873 and 1874.

L.—Statement of account of appropriation for office-rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the office of the United States surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

M.—Account of appropriation for the salary of the surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

N.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of United States surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

O. Statement of special deposits with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor-general for California.

P. Statement of the special-deposit account for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Q. Estimate for the surveying-service in the district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The appropriation for the past year was distributed throughout the State, the greater portion of it being expended in the timber-lands of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and was divided pretty evenly among the different land districts; and it is my intention to distribute the present appropriation so that no section will have any good cause for complaint, and I propose to expend it only in those townships that are occupied by actual settlers.

Petitions for the survey of public land that would require an appropriation of at

least \$250,000 have been filed in my office during the eight months that I have held it, only about one-fourth of which can be surveyed under the present appropriation; from which it will be seen that a much larger sum could have been expended advantageously to the settlers as well as the General Government.

PRIVATE LAND-GRANTS.

In order to determine the exact status of each grant, I have carefully classified them, and find that, of the 813 cases presented before the land commission, 207 have been finally rejected. As many of the patents for private grants have been delivered at Washington direct to the parties entitled to them without notice to this office, our records do not show fully the number thus far issued; but, from all the information I can obtain, the number issued is about 450, of which 438 have been delivered through this office.

During the past year 9 grants have been surveyed *de novo*. The surveys of 10 grants have been modified, in accordance with the decrees of the United States courts or of the decisions of the Department. Ten have been advertised or re-advertised under the act of July 1, A. D. 1864. Seven have been forwarded to your Office for your action. Nineteen have been transmitted for patent; and 22 cases are now before this office in various stages of progress. Of those grants that have been confirmed there are five that contain one league or more, and fifty-two that contain a lesser area have not been surveyed by this office. Nearly all the latter class are small tracts of a few hundred acres each, and are parts of larger grants that have been confirmed specifically to different claimants, and others are small lots in or near the Old Missions, none of which could be surveyed because of the refusal of the claimants to deposit funds to pay the expense of a survey and advertising. The provision in the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, placing \$30,000 at my command for the survey of these delayed cases and others that may be adjudicated, will enable this office to make a survey of these — cases, and thus compel a settlement of their boundaries.

MOUNTAIN LANDS.

It is very desirable that Congress should modify the land-laws so that pre-emption claims in the rough and more arid portions of our State may be enlarged to 640 acres in compact form.

There are large bodies of land only fit for pasture that will remain unpurchased for many years, but which will be occupied, and perhaps readily inclosed, by some adjacent settler, and on which there is probably no water obtainable, and hence, on account of natural obstacles, cannot be occupied by the actual settler while pre-emption claims are limited to 160 acres.

MINING-CLAIMS.

Since the last annual report from this office 115 surveys were made of placer gold-mines and 123 surveys of mineral veins in rock *in situ*; 40 of which are represented to contain gold; 30, silver; 40, quicksilver; 2, iron; 3, lead; 8, copper; and 2 borax-mines have also been surveyed.

The laws and regulations relating to the mode of sales of these lands appear to afford every reasonable facility to owners to obtain titles thereto, and I cannot learn of any well-founded cause for complaint with their workings.

QUICKSILVER.

Until very recently it was supposed that ores of quicksilver were confined to two localities in this State, viz, New Almaden and New Idria, but the decreasing supply from the former mine, and the high prices that the metal has lately commanded, have caused explorations to be made in other portions of the State, which have led to the discovery of very valuable deposits of cinnabar in many widely-separated localities; and the large number of surveys that have been made during the past year of this class of mines indicate the attention which this metal is at present attracting.

Cinnabar-mines have been found in the counties of Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Santa Clara, Napa, Lake, Colusa, Sonoma, Contra Costa, Amador, and El Dorado, and many of the claims give promise of becoming valuable.

ARTIFICIAL FORESTS.

The rapid destruction of the natural forests on this coast and the certainty of their complete disappearance within a very limited period, and the fact that all of the hard woods for mechanical uses have to be imported at a cost of \$120 to \$200 per thousand, have led to the planting of small tracts of artificial forests in a very few localities to test its practicability, and as a result it is found that the trees best adapted to our soil and climate are the very numerous family of *Eucalyptus*, or Australian gum-trees. Those of this family that have been planted for ornamental purposes have attained a height of 75 feet and diameter of 18 inches in ten years. The largest plantation in forest form contains about 200 acres. The oldest

trees, now about five years old from the seed, average 50 feet high and 10 inches in diameter, though they are planted 8 feet apart, or about 600 on an acre. This timber, although of such rapid growth, is a very hard wood, and is equal in strength to oak or ash, and many varieties are very durable, and will be invaluable for purposes where strength and durability are required; and as nearly every member of the family of *Eucalyptus* delights in a dry soil and on elevated lands unsuited to the culture of the usual farming crops, and as the success of the principal venture above referred to is now assured, many large land-owners are now planting these trees extensively, and it is certain that not many decades will pass before this State will not only be able to fully meet the home consumption of hard woods hitherto wholly imported, but will also be able to supply the demands for these materials from her less-favored sisters. I have no doubt that the *Eucalyptus* will thrive in any of the Gulf States of the Union, and in any locality where the thermometer does not fall below 30° F.

COLORADO DESERT.

It is a fact not generally known that there is a large extent of country in the southern and southeastern portion of this State, that is generally below the level of the sea, now an arid desert; and a survey has been made under the auspices of some capitalists of this city to determine the feasibility of restoring this depression to its original condition—that of a sea or a continuation of the Gulf of California—by renewing the connection with the gulf by excavating a canal through the low intervening sandy barrier. I am informed that they propose to give the information thus obtained to our Government and ask congressional aid; and, should this plan be fully carried out, it is expected that a district of country extending about two hundred miles northerly from the head of the Gulf of California and one hundred miles in width will be made an inland archipelago, and it is expected that very important meteorological changes will result. The summer rains of Northern Mexico reach only to this region, when, in their northerly course, they are dissipated by the hot air from the burning sands of the desert; and should that region be converted into a sea, it is expected that the southerly moist winds which prevail south of the desert will extend across it, and thus materially lower the temperature of the southerly central portion of our State, and proportionately lessen the severity of the sea-winds which are now the result of the natural demand of this interior region to supply the loss on account of the rarefaction of its atmosphere.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California, with deputy surveyors for surveys of public lands during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and payable out of the public appropriation of \$90,000 for that year.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field-work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
George B. Telman	Aug. 4, 1873	Complete the subdivision of township 5 north, ranges 13 and 14 east; township 6 north, ranges 14 and 15 east.	Mount Diablo ..	\$4,000 00	\$3,346 11	Surveys completed and approved; plate and field-notes transmitted; account audited and closed.
J. M. Anderson.....	Aug. 4, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 9 north, range 13 east; township 10 north, range 13 east; township 11 north, range 12 east; township 12 north, range 12 east; township 11 north, range 13 east.	do	5,000 00	.....	Do.
A. W. Brown	Aug. 15, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 18 north, ranges 8 and 9 east.	do	2,000 00	.....	Field notes returned to deputy for correction.
William H. Norway	Aug. 16, 1873	Complete the exterior boundaries of township 14 north, ranges 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28 west; township 5 north, ranges 25, 26, 27 and 28 west; township 6 north, ranges 26, 27, and 28 west, and to subdivide townships 5 and 6 north, of above ranges.	San Bernardino	5,000 00	4,957 19	Surveys completed and approved; plate and field-notes transmitted; account audited and closed.
H. C. Holmes	Aug. 20, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 24 north, ranges 14, 15 and 16 east; township 25 south, ranges 15, 16, and 17 east; township 27 south, ranges 17 and 18 east.	Mount Diablo ..	4,000 00	4,939 96	Do.
William Minto	Sept. 4, 1873	Complete the exterior boundaries and subdivide townships 14, 15, 16, and 17 south, range 15 east; township 14, 15, 16, and 17 south, range 15 east.	do .....	.....	.....	Surveys completed; plate and field-notes transmitted.
John A. Benson.....	Sept. 9, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 26 north, range 1 east, township 26 north, range 2 east.	do	2,000 00	1,914 61	Surveys completed and approved; plate and field-notes transmitted; account audited.
H. M. Hayes	Sept. 11, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 16 south, range 8 east; township 17 south, range 8 east; township 19 south, range 9 east.	do	2,500 00	2,711 17	Surveys completed and approved; plate and field-notes transmitted; account audited and closed.
William Magee	Sept. 26, 1873	Survey the exterior boundaries and subdivide township 13 north, ranges 1 and 2 west, township 34 north, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 33 north, range 1 east; township 35 north, range 1 east.	do	5,000 00	.....	Being plotted and advertised.
William L. McKim	Sept. 15, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 7 north, ranges 13 and 14 east; township 8 north, range 13 east.	do	3,300 00	.....	Deputy in the field.
Oliver P. Calloway	Sept. 15, 1873	Survey all lines necessary to subdivide township 5 south, ranges 23 and 24 east; township 6 south, ranges 23 and 24 east; township 7 south, range 23 east; township 8 south, range 23 east.	San Bernardino	5,000	.....	Survey made; field-notes returned.

10. Statement of the number of miles surveyed in California during the fiscal year 1873-74.

Name of surveyor.	Date of con- tract.	Meridian.	Base.	Standard.	Township.	Section.	Meander.	Traverse.
Miles surveyed to June 30, 1873, as per last report		<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Ma. chs. lks.</i>
S. W. Smith	Nov. 19, 1870	772 54 68	376 4 50	4,844 27 18	26,255 51 13	106,403 38 84	1,285 67 25	2,755 59 34
William S. Powell	May 15, 1871			7 07 05	3 67 66	1 26 20		
William P. Reynolds	Feb. 13, 1872			1 20 00	1 71 50		20 60 79	
T. J. Dewoody	Mar. 8, 1872						8 78 19	
William P. Reynolds	Mar. 15, 1872				4 60 70			
William A. Pierce	Apr. 5, 1872					41 14		
George B. Tolman	June 3, 1872			2 60 00	9 01 85	25 37 99	4 33 91	
F. L. Ripley	July 17, 1872					44 22 29	6 48 07	
W. S. Lowden	Aug. 31, 1872				5 00 00	6 64 27	4 49 71	
Ebenezer Hadley	Sept. 6, 1872				4 49 40	10 49 67		
George B. Tolman	Sept. 2, 1872			4 02 24		26 00 14		
R. F. Herrick	Oct. 14, 1872					7 51 16	1 44 87	
F. J. Saxe	Nov. 19, 1872				6 53 75	43 75 96		
William P. Reynolds	Jan. 18, 1873				1 00 00	15 28 03	7 49 89	
John Goldsworthy	Jan. 13, 1873				2 71 87	13 17 35	4 57 02	
William Minto	Jan. 30, 1873				10 15 68	11 20 92		
John Goldsworthy	Feb. 7, 1873				21 34	2 42 36	6 24 49	
R. F. Herrick	Feb. 3, 1873				9 39 03	59 15 28	3 48 39	
George H. Perrin	Feb. 11, 1873			31 64	12 06 46	50 37 65		
George B. Tolman	Feb. 14, 1873				6 43 50	25 12 88		
Hubbard Savage	Feb. 24, 1873				4 73 03	5 25 91	7 39 60	
S. W. Smith	Mar. 5, 1873					4 10 94		
William Minto	Apr. 30, 1873			5 14 15	5 30 30	39 06 95		
William Minto	May 29, 1873				1 74 66	29 19 14	44 60	
William Minto	May 28, 1873				4 00 00	29 22 27	10 66 14	
Ezra Carpenter	May 20, 1873				9 00 00	25 18 85		
William H. Norway	May 9, 1873			11 30		8 06 87		
William Minto	June 28, 1873			35 57 60	34 02 27	111 50 51		
T. H. Ward	June 30, 1873				11 32 98	56 73 91		
W. S. Lowden	June 9, 1873				1 40 00	7 40 00		
H. H. Sandford	June 28, 1873					15 79 08		
William Minto	June 21, 1873*						36 11 55	
T. J. Dewoody	June 3, 1873					2 39 46		
Hubbard Savage	July 25, 1873				1 73 57	41 71 78		
John Goldsworthy	Aug. 9, 1873					3 00 00		
George B. Tolman	Aug. 4, 1873				4 00 25	234 34 63		
John A. Benson	Sept. 9, 1873				14 25 73	113 19 75		
H. M. Hayes	Sept. 11, 1873				20 17 97	170 43 32		
H. S. Craven	Sept. 20, 1873					13 54 36		
George Tucker	Sept. 23, 1873*					79 40		
Hubbard Savage	Nov. 7, 1873				5 79 16	20 78 61		
Silas Broadwell	Nov. 1, 1873				49 00	48 75		
E. J. Cahill	Dec. 11, 1873				66 94	18 18 52	7 65 76	

* Instructions.

A.—Statement of contracts entered into by the United States surveyor-general for California with deputy surveyor, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Location of field-work.	Meridian.	Amount of contract.	Returned amount.	Remarks.
George B. Tolman.....	Jan. 3, 1874	Survey the unsurveyed portion of township 5 north range 15 east	Mount Diablo....	\$600 00	.....	Survey returned and being advertised.
Jesse Applegate	Apr. 6, 1874	Complete the subdivision of township 46 north, range 5 east, township 47 north, range 5 east.	.....do	500 00	.....	Deputy in the field.
S. W. Foreman	May 4, 1874	Complete the exterior and subdivision of township 5 north, range 2 east, township 5 north, range 3 east, township 6 north, range 3 east; township 4 north range 3 east.	Humboldt	4,500 00	.....	Do.
H. H. Sandford	May 6, 1874	Complete the subdivision of township 23 north, range 6 west, township 24 north, range 6 west; township 25 north range 6 west.	Mount Diablo....	900 00	.....	Do.
W. H. Carleton	May 27, 1874	Survey the range line from the northwest corner of township No. 23 north, of range 12 west, along the west line of range 12 west, to the sixth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base and meridian; also the sixth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base and meridian, through ranges 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 west; also the fifth standard parallel north, of the Mount Diablo base and meridian through ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, also the Humboldt base-line through ranges 6, 7, and 8 east, to the said west line of range 12 west. Mount Diablo meridian also the south boundaries of township 5 south of the Humboldt meridian and base, through ranges 7 and 8 east, to the said west line of range 12 west, of the Mount Diablo meridian.	.....	2,400 00	.....	Do.
S. W. Foreman	June 24, 1874	Complete the exterior boundaries and subdivide township 3 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 3 south, range 1 east; township 4 south, ranges 1 and 2 west; township 3 south, range 3 east; township 3 south, range 3 east; township 4 south, range 3 east; township 5 south, range 3 east.	Humboldt	8,000 00	.....	Do.

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

P. -- List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

No. of township surveyed	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.						Total.
			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	
			Confirmed private land-claim.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mount-ain-land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1a	Township 1 north, range 1 east.	Mount Diablo.	23, 266.54						23, 266.54
2	Township 5 north, range 13 east.	do	23, 349.73						23, 349.73
3	Township 5 north, range 14 east.	do	22, 920.69						22, 920.69
4a	Township 5 north, range 15 east.	do	23, 004.80						23, 004.80
5a	Township 6 north, range 6 east.	do	3, 491.70				1, 280.00		{ A + Cosum- } nes River. } 18,265.35
6	Township 6 north, range 14 east.	do	23, 085.79						23, 085.79
7	Township 6 north, range 15 east.	do	23, 121.28						23, 121.28
8	Township 9 north, range 13 east.	do	23, 307.34						23, 307.34
9	Township 10 north, range 13 east.	do	22, 041.15						22, 041.15
10	Township 11 north, range 12 east.	do	22, 933.56						22, 933.56
11	Township 11 north, range 13 east.	do	23, 285.05						23, 285.05
12	Township 12 north, range 12 east.	do	23, 558.36						23, 558.36
13	Township 13 north, range 9 east.	do	19, 767.13			3, 180.00			22, 947.13
14a	Township 16 north, range 4 east.	do	13, 191.71						Yuba River 39.13
15a	Township 16 north, range 5 east.	do	21, 222.80						A + Yuba Riv. 1,836.60
16	Township 16 north, range 12 east.	do	23, 038.68						23, 038.68
17	Township 18 north, range 11 east.	do	20, 250.09					3, 300.00	23, 550.09
18	Township 18 north, range 12 east.	do	23, 015.60						23, 015.60
19	Township 18 north, range 13 east.	do	12, 167.92					10, 880.00	23, 047.92
20	Township 26 north, range 1 east.	do	23, 106.31						23, 106.31
21	Township 26 north, range 2 east.	do	19, 163.89			4, 000.00			23, 163.89
22	Township 26 north, range 11 east.	do	1, 932.77			21, 120.00			23, 052.77
23	Township 27 north, range 2 east.	do	10, 254.54			12, 800.56			23, 055.10
24	Township 27 north, range 3 east.	do	3, 054.54			20, 021.85			23, 076.39
25	Township 27 north, range 11 east.	do	1, 283.58			21, 760.00			23, 043.58
26	Township 28 north, range 2 east.	do	23, 053.74						23, 053.74
27	Township 28 north, range 3 east.	do	16, 044.60			9, 005.60			25, 050.20
28	Township 30 north, range 2 east.	do	20, 698.65						20, 698.65
29	Township 30 north, range 3 east.	do	13, 274.53			7, 350.00			20, 624.53
30a	Township 7 north, range 4 west.	do	10, 761.35			10, 927.40			23, 445.90
31a	Township 8 north, range 2 west.	do	18, 626.95			4, 340.00			23, 196.94
32a	Township 9 north, range 6 west.	do	9, 290.61			11, 628.39			22, 462.54

Locality	Range	Direction	Distance	Remarks	Notes
Township 10 south, range 20 east	23, 047.30	do	19, 757.30		23, 047.30
Township 15 south, range 27 east	3, 262.50	do			23, 040.00
Township 16 south, range 7 east	23, 190.74	do			23, 190.74
Township 17 south, range 8 east	17, 432.06	do	2, 354.22		23, 031.28
Township 17 south, range 29 east	1, 139.36	do			23, 030.36
Township 17 south, range 34 east	19, 792.86	do			23, 032.86
Township 17 south, range 35 east	19, 003.02	do			23, 083.02
Township 18 south, range 9 east	15, 869.13	do	5, 307.33		23, 096.86
Township 18 south, range 29 east	1, 919.76	do			23, 039.76
Township 18 south, range 34 east	21, 739.83	do			23, 060.62
Township 18 south, range 35 east	13, 444.85	do			23, 096.00
Township 19 south, range 9 east	23, 029.12	do			23, 029.12
Township 19 south, range 27 east	22, 744.05	do			22, 744.05
Township 19 south, range 28 east	22, 898.93	do			22, 898.93
Township 19 south, range 29 east	4, 153.02	do			23, 915.02
Township 19 south, range 34 east	5, 885.52	do			23, 095.52
Township 19 south, range 35 east	17, 874.64	do			23, 124.45
Township 20 south, range 28 east	18, 999.72	do			23, 159.72
Township 20 south, range 29 east	16, 299.62	do			22, 979.62
Township 20 south, range 34 east	16, 364.72	do			23, 134.72
Township 20 south, range 35 east	20, 702.44	do			23, 142.05
Township 20 south, range 36 east	7, 460.64	do			23, 140.64
Township 21 south, range 34 east	22, 902.67	do			23, 062.67
Township 21 south, range 35 east	18, 498.92	do			23, 058.92
Township 22 south, range 12 east	8, 283.20	do			23, 254.74
Township 22 south, range 34 east	6, 715.18	do			23, 035.18
Township 22 south, range 35 east	16, 870.17	do			23, 070.17
Township 22 south, range 36 east	18, 675.10	do			23, 075.10
Township 24 south, range 14 east	23, 192.72	do			23, 192.72
Township 24 south, range 15 east	11, 249.53	do			23, 157.61
Township 24 south, range 16 east	23, 528.85	do			24, 818.85
Township 25 south, range 15 east	19, 795.23	do			23, 065.23
Township 25 south, range 16 east	12, 022.30	do			22, 972.30
Township 25 south, range 17 east	24, 077.99	do			24, 077.99
Township 27 south, range 13 east	15, 397.60	do			22, 838.95
Township 27 south, range 17 east	23, 120.96	do			23, 120.96
Township 30 south, range 30 east	13, 778.64	do			23, 058.64
Township 31 south, range 30 east	10, 084.18	do			23, 105.55
Township 31 south, range 31 east	19, 680.17	do			23, 095.99
Township 32 south, range 23 east	24, 922.06	do			24, 922.06
Township 32 south, range 24 east	23, 974.03	do			23, 052.99
Township 1 south, range 1 west	15, 204.92	do			23, 424.92
Township 2 south, range 3 west	186.14	do			23, 040.00
Township 2 south, range 4 west	56.37	do			23, 040.00
Township 7 south, range 2 west	15, 128.45	do			23, 086.60
Township 1 north, range 6 west	13, 462.08	do			23, 062.08
Township 1 north, range 11 west	3, 274.83	do			23, 077.40
Township 1 north, range 21 west	931.01	do			23, 024.16
Township 2 north, range 20 west	375.50	do			22, 965.50
Township 2 north, range 21 west	2, 156.34	do			22, 896.34
Township 5 north, range 32 west	4, 366.27	do			20, 655.00
Township 5 north, range 33 west	1, 801.79	do			22, 015.32

E.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.	A. Confirmed private land-claims.	B. Military reservation.	C. Indian reservation.	D. Unsurveyed mount-ain-land.	E. River, swamp, and overflowed land.	F. Unsurveyed public land.	Remarks.	Total.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
115a	Township 8 north, range 16 west.	San Bernardino	15,524.01	A			D			A + D	23,044.40
116a	Township 8 north, range 17 west.	do	5,940.00	A						A + F	23,047.00
117a	Township 8 north, range 18 west.	do	7,220.72	A						A + D	23,040.72
118	Township 8 north, range 19 west.	do	960.00				D				23,040.00
119a	Township 9 north, range 16 west.	do	18,887.53	A			D			A + D	23,054.58
120a	Township 9 north, range 17 west.	do	4,616.00	A						A + F	23,047.80
121a	Township 9 north, range 32 west.	do	8,509.61	14,127.44			426.00			A + F	23,063.05
122a	Township 10 north, range 15 west.	do	11,120.00	A						A + F	23,091.30
123a	Township 10 north, range 16 west.	do		5,510.00					17,530.00		23,040.00
124a	Township 10 north, range 32 west.	do	8,760.21	A			D			A + D	23,106.33
125a	Township 10 north, range 33 west.	do	6,757.15	A			D			A + D	23,040.00
126	Township 11 north, range 24 west.	do	23,020.91								23,020.91
127a	Township 11 north, range 32 west.	do	11,550.24								23,160.67
128	Township 12 north, range 24 west.	do	4,393.39	11,610.43							4,393.39
129	Township 12 north, range 25 west.	do	3,074.94								3,074.94
130	Township 12 north, range 26 west.	do	2,669.40								2,669.40
131	Township 12 south, range 2 east.	do	7,839.47	2,134.96			13,166.66				23,141.09
132	Township 16 south, range 1 east.	do	9,473.78	4,586.71					9,063.60		23,124.09
133	Township 1 south, range 5 west.	do	19,037.20	3,269.52					762.79		23,069.51
134	Township 1 south, range 6 west.	do	17,403.41	17.75					5,498.84		22,920.00
135a	Township 2 south, range 7 west.	do	6,403.73	16,482.00							22,885.73
136	Township 2 south, range 8 west.	do	3,230.80	A					F	A + F	22,886.40
137a	Township 3 south, range 13 west.	do	4,335.68	18,792.40							23,128.08
138	Township 6 south, range 8 west.	San Bernardino	3,728.18	19,360.00							23,088.18
139	Township 8 south, range 7 west.	do	3,778.92	16,760.64					1,309.68		21,849.24
140	Township 7 north, range 1 east.	Humboldt	22,399.30								22,399.30
141a	Township 1 north, range 1 west.	do	21,624.70				1,448.50				23,073.20
142a	Township 1 north, range 2 west.	do	22,687.30				320.00	3,155.86			23,007.30
143a	Township 2 north, range 1 west.	do	16,751.59							Eel River*	23,101.56
Aggregate			2,015,600.79	327,433.94			408,074.30	19,512.84	87,915.82	314,039.09	3,232,582.78
a	Township 1 north, range 1 east.	Mount Diablo	20,939.84				2,320.00				23,259.84

"	Township 5 north, range 13 east	do	10, 542.00	A	12, 430.00	1, 540.00	A + River	22, 390.00
"	Township 6 north, range 4 east	do	4, 457.05	A		39.13	A + F	23, 037.05
"	Township 16 north, range 4 east	do	8, 103.46			1, 774.89		22, 867.14
"	Township 16 north, range 5 east	do	21, 284.51					23, 059.40
"	Township 7 north, range 4 west	do	9, 961.35	1, 757.15	11, 727.40			23, 445.90
"	Township 8 north, range 2 west	do	18, 146.95	229.99	4, 820.00			23, 196.94
"	Township 9 north, range 6 west	do	8, 497.00	1, 543.54	12, 492.00			22, 462.54
"	Township 10 north, range 14 west	do	5, 374.40	5, 442.00	7, 680.00			18, 496.40
"	Township 11 north, range 2 west	do	11, 728.36	A	D		A + D	22, 963.27
"	Township 11 north, range 8 west	do	4, 752.46		18, 218.42			22, 970.88
"	Township 12 north, range 8 west	do	13, 251.46		D	E	D + E	21, 528.46
"	Township 13 north, range 11 west	do	11, 972.85	A			A + D	23, 042.85
"	Township 16 north, range 13 west	do	13, 437.58		9, 598.60			23, 036.18
"	Township 33 north, range 8 west	do	4, 340.78		18, 699.22			23, 040.00
"	Township 33 north, range 9 west	do	3, 840.00		19, 200.00			23, 040.00
"	Township 1 south, range 1 east	do	6, 459.32		16, 580.68			23, 040.00
"	Township 11 south, range 20 east	do	17, 349.89	A			A + F	23, 109.89
"	Township 11 south, range 21 east	do	12, 160.00	A			A + F	23, 100.00
"	Township 12 south, range 19 east	do	13, 848.14	A			A + F	22, 827.34
"	Township 12 south, range 20 east	do	10, 214.20	A			A + F	22, 907.28
"	Township 14 south, range 24 east	do	11, 536.72		11, 503.28			23, 040.00
"	Township 14 south, range 25 east	do	3, 361.60		19, 678.40			23, 040.00
"	Township 15 south, range 25 east	do	8, 992.31		14, 179.00			23, 171.31
"	Township 20 south, range 28 east	do	7, 489.66		15, 640.00			23, 129.66
"	Township 27 south, range 13 east	do	18, 245.59	4, 793.36				23, 032.95
"	Township 30 south, range 30 east	do	23, 058.64					23, 058.64
"	Township 31 south, range 30 east	do	23, 105.55					23, 105.55
"	Township 31 south, range 31 east	do	23, 095.99					23, 095.99
"	Township 32 south, range 23 east	do	8, 330.22		14, 720.00			23, 050.22
"	Township 32 south, range 24 east	do	21, 936.85		1, 040.00		Buena Vista Lake.	23, 055.81
"	Township 1 south, range 1 west	do	14, 437.31	8, 060.00	870.00			23, 367.31
"	Township 2 south, range 3 west	do	166.35	A		E	A + E + F	23, 040.00
"	Township 2 south, range 4 west	do	52.63	A		E	A + E	23, 040.00
"	Township 7 south, range 2 west	do	14, 968.45	A	D		A + E	23, 046.60
"	Township 5 north, range 32 west	San Bernardino	1, 825.00	A			A + F	20, 655.00
"	Township 8 north, range 16 west	do	16, 324.40		6, 720.00			23, 044.40
"	Township 8 north, range 17 west	do	14, 150.20		8, 876.80			23, 027.00
"	Township 8 north, range 18 west	do	7, 040.00		16, 000.00			23, 040.00
"	Township 9 north, range 16 west	do	22, 896.99		161.59			23, 058.58
"	Township 9 north, range 17 west	do	14, 567.80		8, 480.00			23, 047.80
"	Township 9 north, range 32 west	do	7, 355.38	A	D		A + D	23, 063.05
"	Township 10 north, range 15 west	do	13, 467.50		9, 623.80			23, 091.30
"	Township 10 north, range 16 west	do	4, 960.00		18, 080.00			23, 040.00
"	Township 10 north, range 32 west	do	17, 982.79		5, 123.54			23, 106.33
"	Township 10 north, range 33 west	do	11, 080.89	A	D		A + D	23, 040.00
"	Township 11 north, range 32 west	do	23, 160.67					23, 160.67
"	Township 2 south, range 7 west	do	4, 655.78	A			A + F	22, 885.78
"	Township 3 south, range 13 west	do	3, 624.69	19, 503.39				23, 128.08

* And unsurveyed mountain-land.
a Townships returned in previous reports, the areas of which are changed by subsequent surveys or amendments.

E.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
			Confirmed private land-claims.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mount-ain-land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.
a	Township 1 north, range 1 west.	Humboldt	7,045.20			15,994.80				23,040.00
a	Township 1 north, range 2 west.	do	22,047.30			960.00				23,007.30
a	Township 2 north, range 1 west.	do	12,378.99			D	E		D + E	23,040.00
a	Returned in previous reports		614,021.09			301,347.53	3,094.02		230,425.66	1,190,217.73
a	Aggregate brought forward		2,015,600.79			468,074.30	19,518.84	87,915.82	314,039.09	3,232,582.78
a	Returned in previous reports		614,021.09			301,347.53	3,094.02		230,425.66	1,190,217.73
	Aggregate		1,401,579.70			166,726.77	16,424.82	87,915.82	83,613.43	2,042,365.05

a Townships returned in previous reports, the areas of which are changed by subsequent surveys or amendments.

RECAPITULATION.

Acres public land surveyed	1, 401, 579. 70
Acres as per column A	286, 104. 51
Acres as per column D	166, 726. 77
Acres as per column E	16, 424. 82
Acres as per column F	87, 915. 82
Acres as per column remarks	83, 613. 43

Aggregate..... 2, 042, 365. 05

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

F.—Plats made in the office of the United States surveyor-general for California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

Description.	Originals.	Department.	Register.	Posting-plats.	Skeleton-maps.	General maps.	Total.
Plats of township-lines	9	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Maps of subdivision-lines or amendments	152	141	258	.....	.....	.....	551
Plats of ranchos	9	12	.....	.....	49	.....	70
Plats of mining-claims	267	266	266	255	.....	.....	1, 054
Plats of Indian reservations	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Addition to general map	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Aggregate number of maps made .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 694

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

G.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys sent to the Department at Washington, from the office of the United States surveyor-general for California, during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Number of transcripts.	When sent.
William Minto	Apr. 10, 1873	2	July 1, 1873
William Minto	Apr. 10, 1873	1	July 2, 1873
George B. Tolman	June 3, 1872	3	July 3, 1873
William P. Reynolds	Mar. 15, 1872	1	July 7, 1873
Hubbard Savage	Feb. 24, 1873	2	July 14, 1873
William Minto	Jan. 30, 1873	1	July 14, 1873
S. W. Smith	Mar. 5, 1873	1	July 15, 1873
George B. Tolman	Apr. 11, 1873	2	July 18, 1873
William Minto	Apr. 30, 1873	2	July 26, 1873
T. J. Dewoody	Mar. 8, 1872	1	July 26, 1873
F. J. Saxe	Nov. 19, 1872	1	Aug. 7, 1873
George B. Tolman	Feb. 14, 1873	1	Aug. 7, 1873
William S. Powell	May 15, 1871	1	Sept. 25, 1873
T. J. Dewoody	June 3, 1873	1	Sept. 25, 1873
John Goldsworthy	Jan. 13, 1873	1	Sept. 26, 1873
George B. Tolman	Sept. 2, 1872	2	Sept. 26, 1873
George H. Perrin	Feb. 11, 1873	2	Sept. 27, 1873
F. J. Saxe	Nov. 19, 1872	2	Sept. 30, 1873
William H. Norway	May 9, 1873	2	Sept. 30, 1873
Ezra Carpenter	May 20, 1873	2	Oct. 4, 1873
Ebenezer Hadley	Sept. 6, 1872	1	Oct. 6, 1873
W. S. Lowden	June 9, 1873	3	Oct. 6, 1873
William Minto	June 21, 1873*	1	Oct. 9, 1873
Ephraim Dyer	June 26, 1873	9	Oct. 10, 1873
Rufus F. Herrick	Feb. 3, 1873	1	Oct. 13, 1873
John Reed	July 10, 1873*	1	Oct. 14, 1873
George Tucker	Apr. 22, 1873*	1	Oct. 14, 1873
William A. Pierce	Apr. 5, 1872	1	Oct. 14, 1873
John Goldsworthy	Feb. 7, 1873	1	Oct. 17, 1873
John Goldsworthy	Aug. 9, 1873	1	Oct. 23, 1873
William P. Reynolds	Jan. 18, 1873	1	Oct. 25, 1873

* Date of instructions.

G.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Number of transcripts.	When sent.
W. S. Lowden	Oct. 27, 1873	2	Oct. 27, 1873
Robert R. Harris	June 3, 1872*	1	Oct. 28, 1873
W. A. Pierce	Sept. 30, 1873*	1	Oct. 30, 1873
William Minto	May 28, 1873	2	Nov. 10, 1873
S. W. Smith	Nov. 19, 1870	1	Jan. 2, 1874
W. H. Norway	Dec. 15, 1873	2	Mar. 9, 1874
W. H. Norway	Aug. 16, 1873	17	Apr. 27, 1874
E. J. Cahill	Dec. 11, 1873	1	Apr. 29, 1874
John A. Benson	Nov. 19, 1873	1	Apr. 29, 1874
H. C. Holmes	Aug. 28, 1873	8	May 5, 1874
William Minto	June 28, 1873	5	May 8, 1874
T. H. Ward	Apr. 14, 1873	6	May 12, 1874
William Minto	Sept. 4, 1873	14	May 18, 1874
J. M. Anderson	Aug. 4, 1873	9	May 25, 1874
W. H. Carlton	Mar. 14, 1874	1	June 3, 1874
Total		113	

* Date of instructions.

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private claims to accompany plats for patents, compiled for transmission to the Department at Washington during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Sept. 24, 1873	Transcript of proceedings before land-commission; decree of United States district court and mandate of Supreme Court; transcript of field-notes; depositions; argument; tracing of United States Presidio reservation; briefs; notice; proof of publication; opinion, &c.	Oi de Awgua de Figueroa	Juana Briones de Miranda <i>et al.</i>
Sept. 25, 1873	Plat of survey; five skeleton-maps; descriptive notes; decrees.	Rancho Balsa Nuevo y Moro Cojo.	Maria Antonio Pico De Castro <i>et al.</i>
Oct. 20, 1873	Plat; six skeleton plats; descriptive notes; decree of board of land-commissioners; order vacating order of appeal; copy <i>desiño</i> Lompoc.	Rancho Lompoc.	Joaquin and Jose Antonio Carrillo.
Oct. 2, 1873	Plat of survey; two skeleton-plats; decree; descriptive notes, &c.	Mission Viega la Purissima.	J. S. Alemany.
Oct. 18, 1873	Plat of survey; four skeleton-plats; descriptive notes; decrees.	Rancho Ex-Mission de Soledad.	Feliciano Solranea.
Oct. 31, 1873	Letters; exhibits; exhibits from A to O inclusive; traced map; certificate of publication; descriptive notes; affidavits, maps, &c.; opposition of Thomas Underwood to survey; affidavits, deeds, &c.; copy of lease; opposition of Alex. Mathews to survey; map showing central portion of rancho, &c.; briefs; exhibits from D to P, inclusive.	Rancho Corral de Tiena.	F. G. Polomares heirs of.
Nov. 22, 1873	Tracing of survey of Cuyama No. 1; field-notes of same; tracing of survey of Cuyama No. 2; field-notes of same; protests; briefs; testimony; exhibits from F to I, inclusive; copy of <i>desiño</i> Los Priestos y Najalayega; tracing; cut of advertisement Cuyama No. 1; decree of confirmation; translation of original title-papers in Cuyama No. 1; copy of <i>desiño</i> Cuyama No. 1; plats filed with Godoy's protest; copy of <i>desiño</i> filed with Godoy's protest; exhibits from 1 to 7, inclusive; translation of Cuyama No. 2; surveyor-general's opinion, &c.	Rancho Cuyama	Maria Antonio de la Guerra and Lainez.

PUBLIC LANDS.

[illegible]

I.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1873-74.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.				Name of deputy.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Remarks.
		Surveys.		Salaries.					
		Individual amounts.	Totals.	Individual amounts.	Totals.				
J. W. Corless	July 9, 1873	.....	.....	\$5 00	\$5 00	John Reed	Township 7 south, range 2 west ..	Mount Diablo...	
Amos Sniffin	July 22, 1873	\$107 00	.....	25 00	.....	Hubbard Savage	Township 15 north, range 14 west..	do	
J. C. Tindall	do	107 00	.....	25 00	.....	do	do	do	
Joseph Nodesha	do	175 00	.....	25 00	.....	do	do	do	
William Stephens	do	175 00	\$564 00	25 00	100 00	do	do	do	
T. W. Holmes	July 23, 1873	21 25	.....	12 00	.....	G. W. Lewis	Township 9 north, range 32 west ..	San Bernardino	
J. J. Holloway	do	21 25	42 50	12 00	24 00	do	do	do	
Henry Miller	Aug. 4, 1873	96 00	.....	30 00	.....	S. W. Smith	Township 19 south, range 11 east ..	Mount Diablo...	
Henry Miller	do	332 00	.....	60 00	.....	do	Township 20 south, range 11 east ..	do	
Henry Miller	do	358 00	786 00	60 00	150 00	do	Township 19 south, range 10 east ..	do	
Central Pacific R. R. Co. .	Aug. 7, 1873	500 00	500 00	100 00	100 00	do	List dated July 25, 1873	do	
Hannah E. Lee	Aug. 8, 1873	.....	.....	23 00	23 00	do	Township 2 south, ranges 3 & 4 west	do	
Hannah Gorman	Aug. 9, 1873	60 00	60 00	25 00	25 00	John Goldsworthy ..	Township 8 north, range 19 west ..	do	
Ira Underwood	Sept. 18, 1873	90 00	.....	30 00	.....	H. S. Craven	Township 11 north, range 8 west ..	do	
J. M. Hardin	do	90 00	180 00	30 00	60 00	do	do	do	
J. H. Bostwick	Sept. 22, 1873	12 00	.....	12 00	12 00	George Tucker	Township 12 north, range 8 west ..	do	
T. J. Tucker	Sept. 30, 1873	12 00	24 00	5 00	5 00	W. A. Pierce	Township 7 north, range 4 west ..	do	
James Dixon	Oct. 20, 1873	240 50	240 50	60 00	60 00	Charles B. Thomas ..	Township 11 north, range 15 west ..	do	
Peter Donnelly	Oct. 21, 1873	123 50	.....	20 00	.....	S. W. Smith	Township 10 south, range 5 east ..	do	
Patrick Raegan	do	123 50	.....	20 00	.....	do	do	do	
Thomas Turner	do	123 50	.....	20 00	.....	do	do	do	
Peter Turner	do	123 50	.....	20 00	.....	do	do	do	
Matthew Rabie	do	123 50	.....	20 00	100 00	do	do	do	
John Kickham	do	123 50	741 00	.....	.....	do	do	do	
George Wright	do	48 75	.....	20 00	.....	John Goldsworthy ..	Township 3 south, range 13 west ..	San Bernardino	
R. R. Wright	do	48 75	97 50	20 00	40 00	do	do	do	
Michael J. Smith	Nov. 7, 1873	185 00	.....	15 00	.....	Hubbard Savage	Township 16 north, range 13 west ..	Mount Diablo...	
William O. Pitts	do	185 00	370 00	15 00	30 00	do	do	do	
Jacob Gruwell	Nov. 13, 1873	104 00	.....	.....	.....	H. M. Hayes	Township 11 south, range 9 east ..	do	
James C. Gruwell	do	200 00	.....	.....	.....	do	do	do	
E. F. Gruwell	do	150 00	.....	50 00	50 00	do	do	do	
E. H. Gruwell	do	200 00	654 00	.....	.....	do	do	do	
T. W. Freeman	do	190 00	.....	10 00	.....	John A. Benson	Township 10 north, range 10 west ..	do	
C. P. Moore	do	146 50	.....	.....	10 00	do	do	do	
Edw. Wheeler	do	100 00	436 50	.....	.....	do	do	do	
W. W. Meredith	Nov. 25, 1873	179 00	.....	15 00	.....	do	Township 16 north, range 10 west ..	do	

List No. 11, Jan. 7, 1874.									
W. South	do.	120 00	425 00	10 00	30 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
M. H. Goodford	Dec. 2, 1874	100 00	200 00	10 00	10 00	T. J. Dewooly	Township 7 north, range 4 west	do.	do.
Samuel Totten	Dec. 5, 1874	100 00	200 00	15 00	10 00	John A. Benson	Township 10 north, range 14 west	do.	do.
John C. Heatty	do.	100 00	200 00	15 00	30 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
B. G. Anderson	do.	102 00	202 00	16 66	do.	S. B. Healy	Township 20 north, range 1 east	do.	do.
A. C. Owen	do.	102 00	202 00	16 67	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
W. M. Adams	do.	102 00	202 00	16 67	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
John A. Morgan	do.	102 00	202 00	16 67	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
A. A. Kaufman	do.	102 00	202 00	16 67	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Thomas B. Hickman	do.	102 00	202 00	16 66	100 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
E. F. Donnelly	Dec. 10, 1873	264 00	972 00	40 00	40 00	E. J. Cahill	Township 14 south, range 9 east	do.	do.
Albert Dibblee	Dec. 23, 1873	500 00	264 00	30 00	30 00	W. H. Norway	Township 5 south, ranges 32 & 33 w.	San Bernardino	do.
Nathaniel Hurlbut	Dec. 26, 1873	47 00	47 00	15 00	15 00	R. F. Herrick	Township 1 north, range 2 west	Humboldt	do.
John Barker	Jan. 8, 1874	30 00	30 00	20 00	20 00	John Goldsworthy	Township 2 south, range 13 west	San Bernardino	do.
Central Pacific R. R. Co.	Jan. 12, 1874	370 00	370 00	30 00	30 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
C. S. Neal	Jan. 22, 1874	175 00	25 00	25 00	do.	D. D. Brown	Townships 6 & 7 south, range 7 east	Mount Diablo	do.
D. Martindell	do.	175 00	25 00	25 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
J. D. Frey	do.	175 00	25 00	25 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
F. L. Armjsteadt	do.	175 00	25 00	25 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
W. Easton	do.	175 00	25 00	25 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
C. L. Weller	do.	304 00	1,179 00	35 00	160 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
Central Pacific R. R. Co.	Feb. 3, 1874	90 00	90 00	75 00	75 00	Hubbard Savage	Township 15 north, range 16 west	Mount Diablo	do.
Frank Maybloom	Feb. 5, 1874	245 00	30 00	30 00	30 00	John Goldsworthy	Township 4 south, range 6 west	San Bernardino	do.
R. S. Garratt	Feb. 13, 1874	200 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Abram Hoag	do.	200 00	645 00	50 00	50 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
William Howard	do.	200 00	153 00	10 00	10 00	William H. Carleton	Township 10 south, range 1 east	Mount Diablo	do.
E. L. Zoeller	Mar. 3, 1874	153 00	20 00	20 00	do.	Mark Howell	Township 6 south, range 22 east	do.	do.
William H. Thurman	Mar. 7, 1874	180 00	do.	20 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
James Dickenson	do.	180 00	do.	20 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Michael Baker	do.	180 00	do.	20 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Richard Pray	do.	180 00	do.	20 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
W. Speckerman	do.	180 00	900 00	25 00	100 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
S. G. Thompson	Mar. 28, 1874	100 00	25 00	25 00	do.	Gustavus Cox	Township 10 north, range 8 west	do.	do.
James F. Stuart	do.	100 00	25 00	25 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
W. S. Bartlett	do.	100 00	25 00	25 00	100 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
J. G. Thompson	do.	100 00	400 00	25 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
James Moreno	Apr. 6, 1874	11 00	do.	20 00	do.	S. W. Smith	Township 10 south, range 4 east	do.	do.
David Zuck	do.	80 00	do.	20 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Jose Lucero	do.	80 00	171 00	20 00	40 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
H. C. Farquharson	Apr. 10, 1874	52 00	do.	10 00	do.	D. D. Brown	Township 7 south, range 6 east	do.	do.
D. C. Bryan	do.	52 00	do.	10 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Edwd. M. Frey	do.	52 00	156 00	10 00	30 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
John C. Dameron	do.	100 00	100 00	do.	do.	Walter J. Rumblo	Township 7 south, range 9 west	San Bernardino	do.
Hiram Briggs	Apr. 27, 1874	200 00	do.	do.	do.	Gustavus Cox	Township 10 north, range 8 west	Mount Diablo	do.
Frank Briggs	do.	200 00	400 00	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.	do.
Ichabod Harlow	do.	25 00	25 00	do.	do.	John H. Benson	Township 10 north, range 14 west	do.	do.
Asber E. Marcy	do.	404 00	do.	30 00	do.	M. G. Wheeler	Township 12 south, range 1 west	do.	do.
George W. Mendenhall	do.	190 00	594 00	10 00	40 00	do.	do.	do.	do.
Charles H. Wyman	Apr. 29, 1874	do.	do.	25 00	25 00	E. C. Uren	Town-site of Alta	San Bernardino	do.
B. V. Sargent	May 4, 1874	39 00	39 00	15 00	15 00	F. L. Ripley	Township 16 south, range 1 west	Mount Diablo	do.
Thomas Luke Reilly	May 8, 1874	108 00	108 00	60 00	60 00	do.	Township 1 north, range 6 west	do.	do.
W. S. Barlow	May 20, 1874	42 00	42 00	30 00	30 00	William Isaac	Township 15 north, range 2 east	do.	do.

List No. 12, Jan. 31, 1874.

I.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of public lands in California, &c.—Continued.

Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Amount of deposit.				Name of deputy.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Remarks.
		Surveys.		Salaries.					
		Individual amounts.	Total.	Individual amounts.	Total.				
Henry T. Weyland	.....do.....	\$87 00	.....	\$20 00	.....	George B. Lyman	Township 8 north, range 5 west.	.....do.....	
Thomas Johnson	.....do.....	87 00	.....	15 00	.....	do	do	.....do.....	
John Hartley	.....do.....	87 00	\$261 00	15 00	\$50 00	do	do	.....do.....	
E. J. Baker	May 22, 1874	110 00	.....	20 00	.....	S. W. Foreman	Township 1 south, range 2 west.	Humboldt..	
Mason Herring	.....do.....	85 00	.....	15 00	.....	do	do	.....do.....	
William Mannon	.....do.....	85 00	280 00	15 00	50 00	do	do	.....do.....	
James B. Randal	June 2, 1874	120 00	100 00	30 00	30 00	C. T. Healy	Township 9 south, range 1 east.	Mount Diablo.	
Central Pacific R. R. Co.	June 3, 1874	196 00	196 00	34 00	34 00	do	Land in list 13, selected by C. P. R. R.	Mount Diablo.	
A. Glotzbach	June 4, 1874	25 00	25 00	.....	.....	J. A. Benson	Township 15 north, range 4 west	Mount Diablo.	
Donald McLean	.....do.....	180 00	.....	20 00	.....	do	Township 16 north, range 9 west.	.....do.....	
A. J. Alley	.....do.....	90 00	.....	10 00	.....	do	do	.....do.....	
Sarah Martin	.....do.....	45 00	.....	5 00	.....	John A. Benson	do	.....do.....	
Samuel H. Alley	.....do.....	50 00	135 00	15 00	50 00	do	do	.....do.....	
J. C. Bradley	June 8, 1874	60 00	60 00	15 00	15 00	L. B. Healy	Township 28 north, range 2 west.	.....do.....	
Patrick McDonough	June 26, 1874	105 00	.....	20 00	.....	Ezra Carpenter	Township 25 south, range 9 east.	.....do.....	
Edw. McDonough	.....do.....	105 00	210 00	20 00	40 00	do	do	.....do.....	

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

J.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining-claims in California during the fiscal year 1873-74.

Name of surveyor.	Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Deposit for salaries.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Remarks.
A. B. Beauvais.	A. R. Preston.	July 9, 1873	\$40 00	Mooney Quartz mine.	Tuolumne County.	
W. S. Lowden.	A. H. Marshall and J. C. Mason.	do.	40 00	Union Hill Placer mine.	Trinity County.	
Samuel Bethell.	L. S. Taylor.	July 3, 1873	40 00	S. L. Hunt Quartz mine.	El Dorado County.	
H. R. Sandford.	N. E. Whiteside.	do.	40 00	Mooney Flat Hydraulic Placer mine.	Nevada County.	
F. C. Uren.	Benjamin E. Rescuer et al.	July 7, 1873	40 00	Union Camp Placer mine.	do.	
John A. Benson.	A. A. Pond.	do.	50 00	Elliot Humphrey & Barnett Counsel.	Placer County.	
R. B. Thomas.	J. B. Campbell.	do.	40 00	Idaho Placer mine.	Mariposa County.	
A. B. Beauvais.	Jon. G. Eastland.	do.	40 00	Hill Quartz mine.	Calaveras County.	
Do.	Jon. G. Eastland.	do.	40 00	Pritz Quartz mine.	do.	
Louis Castro.	Newton Ingram.	July 8, 1873	40 00	Lightner Quartz mine.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	40 00	Alameda Quartz mine.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	40 00	Vineyard Quartz mine.	do.	
Frederick Moro.	Rose & Dwyer.	July 11, 1873	40 00	Pine Tree Quartz mine.	Nevada County.	
John A. Benson.	A. Condon.	do.	40 00	Rose & Dwyer Quartz mine.	Placer County.	
Do.	C. W. French.	July 13, 1873	30 00	Sisal, Hys.	Sacramento County.	
William Macos.	H. Powell.	July 17, 1873	40 00	Empire & Burke Placer mine.	Nevada County.	
James T. Stratton.	Camden & Whitwood.	do.	40 00	Chickwood Placer mine.	Shasta County.	
Do.	Mullen & Hyde.	July 22, 1873	35 00	Four Corners Placer mine.	Monterey County.	
Do.	do.	do.	35 00	Bonito Placer mine.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	35 00	Andy Jones Quartz mine.	do.	
W. L. McKim.	W. L. McKim.	July 24, 1873	40 00	Herron Quartz mine.	Amador County.	
J. P. Dart.	George E. Porter.	do.	40 00	Industrious Quartz mine.	Mono County.	
H. S. Bradley.	John Anderson.	July 23, 1873	35 00	Horn Stake Gold Quartz mine.	Nevada County.	
J. M. Anderson.	J. W. Shanklin.	July 30, 1873	40 00	Wooded Quartz mine.	El Dorado County.	
H. S. Craven.	John Beveridge.	Aug. 7, 1873	40 00	Empire Placer mine.	Inyo County.	
Do.	William Crapo.	do.	40 00	Empire Placer mine.	do.	
William L. McKim.	John Keys.	do.	40 00	South Nevada Quartz mine.	Amador County.	
E. C. Uren.	Thomas R. Ludlam.	Aug. 8, 1873	40 00	La Grate Placer mine.	Placer County.	
Do.	do.	do.	50 00	Cedar Creek Placer mine.	do.	
Do.	do.	do.	50 00	Gold Run Placer mine.	do.	
N. C. Miller.	Niles Searles.	do.	40 00	Fraser & Alexander Placer mine.	Nevada County.	
R. T. Gray.	do.	do.	40 00	Natural Quartz.	do.	
H. H. Sandford.	J. S. Porter.	Aug. 11, 1873	40 00	Burger mine.	Butte County.	
A. M. Jones.	J. E. Jones.	Aug. 14, 1873	45 00	John & Howell Placer mine.	Siskiyou County.	
L. F. Cooper.	William B. Beebe.	Aug. 19, 1873	50 00	Clay Creek Placer mine.	Del Norte County.	
I. G. Jones.	D. Bigelow.	Aug. 20, 1873	40 00	Bigelow Quartz mine.	Serra County.	
H. B. Sandford.	Dedson & Co.	Aug. 21, 1873	40 00	Kickapoo Placer mine.	Butte County.	
J. S. Murray.	Pioneer Placer Mining Company.	do.	35 00	Pioneer Placer mine.	Shasta County.	
J. A. Benson.	J. W. Crawford.	Aug. 25, 1873	40 00	Maywell, Hydraulic mine.	Plumas County.	Additional deposit.
E. C. Uren.	Michael Schmidt.	Aug. 26, 1873	40 00	Shmidt Placer mine.	do.	
W. S. Lowden.	G. A. Frick.	do.	40 00	Swamp Angel Placer mine.	Nevada County.	
J. M. Anderson.	Joseph McGillivray.	do.	25 00	McGillivray Placer mine.	Trinity County.	Additional deposit.
	John Blair.	Aug. 27, 1873	30 00	Bobby Burns Quartz.	El Dorado County.	

E.—List of lands surveyed in California from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874—Continued.

No. of township surveyed.	Description.	Meridian.	Public land.			A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	Remarks.	Total.
			Acres.	Confirmed private land-claims.	Military reservation.	Indian reservation.	Unsurveyed mount-ain-land.	River, swamp, and overflowed land.	Unsurveyed public land.	Acres.	Acres.		
a	Township 1 north, range 1 west.	Humboldt	7,045.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Acres. 23,040.00
a	Township 1 north, range 2 west.	do	22,047.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,007.30
a	Township 2 north, range 1 west.	do	12,378.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	D + E	23,040.00
a	Returned in previous reports		614,021.09	41,329.43	.....	.....	301,347.53	3,094.02	.....	.....	.....	230,425.66	1,190,217.73
a	Aggregate brought forward		2,015,600.79	327,433.94	.....	.....	468,074.30	19,518.84	.....	.....	87,915.82	314,039.09	3,232,582.78
a	Returned in previous reports		614,021.09	41,329.43	.....	.....	301,347.53	3,094.02	.....	.....	.....	230,425.66	1,190,217.73
	Aggregate		1,401,579.70	286,104.51	.....	.....	168,726.77	16,424.82	.....	.....	87,915.82	83,613.43	2,042,365.05

a Townships returned in previous reports, the areas of which are changed by subsequent surveys or amendments.

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G.—Statement of transcripts of field-notes of public surveys, &c.—Continued.

Name of deputy.	Date of contract.	Number of transcripts.	When sent.
W. S. Lowden	Oct. 27, 1873	2	Oct. 27, 1873
Robert R. Harris	June 3, 1872*	1	Oct. 28, 1873
W. A. Pierce	Sept. 30, 1873*	1	Oct. 30, 1873
William Minto	May 28, 1873	2	Nov. 10, 1873
S. W. Smith	Nov. 19, 1870	1	Jan. 2, 1874
W. H. Norway	Dec. 15, 1873	2	Mar. 9, 1874
W. H. Norway	Aug. 16, 1873	17	Apr. 27, 1874
E. J. Cahill	Dec. 11, 1873	1	Apr. 29, 1874
John A. Benson	Nov. 19, 1873	1	Apr. 29, 1874
H. C. Holmes	Aug. 28, 1873	8	May 5, 1874
William Minto	June 28, 1873	5	May 8, 1874
T. H. Ward	Apr. 14, 1873	6	May 12, 1874
William Minto	Sept. 4, 1873	14	May 18, 1874
J. M. Anderson	Aug. 4, 1873	9	May 25, 1874
W. H. Carlton	Mar. 14, 1874	1	June 3, 1874
Total		113	

* Date of instructions.

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

H.—Statement of descriptive notes, decrees of court, &c., of private claims to accompany plats for patents, compiled for transmission to the Department at Washington during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

When sent.	Papers transmitted.	Name of claim.	To whom confirmed.
Sept. 24, 1873	Transcript of proceedings before land-commission; decree of United States district court and mandate of Supreme Court; transcript of field-notes; depositions; argument; tracing of United States Prosidio reservation; briefs; notice; proof of publication; opinion, &c.	Oi de Awgua de Figueroa	Juana Briones de Miranda <i>et al.</i>
Sept. 25, 1873	Plat of survey; five skeleton-maps; descriptive notes; decrees.	Rancho Balsa Nuevo y Moro Cojo.	Maria Antonio Pico De Castro <i>et al.</i>
Oct. 20, 1873	Plat; six skeleton plats; descriptive notes; decree of board of land-commissioners; order vacating order of appeal; copy <i>desiño</i> Lompoc.	Rancho Lompoc.	Joaquin and José Antonio Carrillo.
Oct. 2, 1873	Plat of survey; two skeleton-plats; decree; descriptive notes, &c.	Mission Viega la Purísima.	J. S. Alemany.
Oct. 18, 1873	Plat of survey; four skeleton-plats; descriptive notes; decrees.	Rancho Ex-Mission de Soledad.	Feliciano Solranes.
Oct. 31, 1873	Letters; exhibits; exhibits from A to O inclusive; traced map; certificate of publication; descriptive notes; affidavits, maps, &c.; opposition of Thomas Underwood to survey; affidavits, deeds, &c.; copy of lease; opposition of Alex. Mathews to survey; map showing central portion of rancho, &c.; briefs; exhibits from D to P, inclusive.	Rancho Corral de Tiena.	F. G. Polomares, heirs of.
Nov. 22, 1873	Tracing of survey of Cuyama No. 1; field-notes of same; tracing of survey of Cuyama No. 2; field-notes of same; protests; briefs; testimony; exhibits from F to I, inclusive; copy of <i>desiño</i> Los Priostos y Najalayega; tracing; cut of advertisement Cuyama No. 1; decree of confirmation; translation of original title-papers in Cuyama No. 1; copy of <i>desiño</i> Cuyama No. 1; plats filed with Godoy's protest; copy of <i>desiño</i> filed with Godoy's protest; exhibits from 1 to 7, inclusive; translation of Cuyama No. 2; surveyor-general's opinion, &c.	Rancho Cuyama	Maria Antonio de la Guerra and Lalalade.

Benjamin Rose	R. T. Taylor	Mar 21, 1874	40 00	Patlock in Placer	Amador County
J. M. Anderson	M. C. McManis	Mar 23, 1874	40 00	Mountain Quicksilver	El Dorado County
A. J. Stevenson	Noble Hamilton	Mar 28, 1874	25 00	Pros Arizone Quicksilver	San Luis Obispo County
Do	do	do	25 00	San José Quicksilver	do
Do	do	do	25 00	Taylor Quartz	El Dorado County
J. M. Anderson	Taylor Mill and Mining Company	Mar 27, 1874	40 00	West Extension Kettleman	Sierra County
R. M. Wilson	Rattlesnake Mining Company	do	40 00	East Extension Kettleman	do
Do	do	do	40 00	Rattlesnake Quicksilver	do
Do	do	do	40 00	California Lumber and Coal Quartz	El Dorado County
J. M. Anderson	Jessiah Allen	do	40 00	Rocky Head Quartz north extension	do
Do	M. Martin	do	40 00	Monterey Quartz in tie and mill-site	Calaveras County
W. K. Hatcher	H. P. McNevin	Mar 30, 1874	40 00	MoLead Placer	Placer County
E. C. Uren	Malcolm McLeod	Apr. 1, 1874	40 00	Old Atlantic Quartz	El Dorado County
Hugh Barker	M. C. Metzler	Apr. 2, 1874	40 00	Young America Mining Company	Yuba County
H. H. Sandford	Young America Mining Company	Apr. 2, 1874	35 00	Placer	do
J. M. Anderson	A. B. Drebbach	Apr. 6, 1874	40 00	Mount Hope Quartz	El Dorado County
Benjamin Rose	The Great Eastern Company	do	40 00	Great Eastern Quartz	Amador County
G. E. Thompson	Henry F. Bowle	do	40 00	Dragon Quicksilver mine and mill-site	Lake and Sonoma Counties
Do	do	do	40 00	Beagle Quicksilver mine and mill-site	do
Do	do	do	40 00	Patlock Quicksilver mine and mill-site	do
Do	do	do	40 00	Saint George Quicksilver mine and mill-site	do
Do	do	do	40 00	Golden Gate Quicksilver mine and mill-site	do
Do	do	do	40 00	Maui	do
A. M. Jones	H. S. McKinney	Apr. 10, 1874	40 00	McCrory Placer	Siakyon County
J. M. Anderson	C. W. Oetlin	Apr. 11, 1874	40 00	United States Hydraulic Quartz	El Dorado County
D. R. Merry	William Kirtle	Apr. 13, 1874	50 00	Missouri Cañon Placer	Nevada County
E. C. Uren	Augustine D. Carpenter et al	Apr. 14, 1874	40 00	Green Valley Blue Gravel Placer	Placer County
A. M. Jones	Manrice Renner	do	40 00	Blake & Caldwell Placer	Siakyon County
George B. Tolman	F. Smith	Apr. 16, 1874	40 00	Hickendorn Gold and Silver	Calaveras County
E. C. Uren	W. R. Williams	Apr. 17, 1874	40 00	Williams' Placer mine	Placer County
D. R. Merry	Daniel E. Bush	do	50 00	Arkansas and Greenhorn Cañon Placer	Nevada County
J. P. Dart	C. L. Street	do	40 00	Hazel Hill Quartz	Tuolumne County
A. M. Jones	William McQuaughy	Apr. 20, 1874	40 00	Flora Placer	Siakyon County
Edw. York	J. Preschauer	Apr. 23, 1874	40 00	Comstock Quicksilver	Yuba County
A. B. Beauvais	Eljah Edwards	Apr. 24, 1874	35 00	Webb Rough Quartz	El Dorado County
J. M. Anderson	Thomas Fraser	do	25 00	Columbia and Oregon Hill Placer	El Dorado County
William Sharp	Camp & Co	Feb. 9, 1874	50 00	Rood & Co.'s Placer	Klamath County
R. M. Wilson	R. E. Browster	Apr. 28, 1874	40 00	Pacific Quicksilver	Napa County
Do	do	do	40 00	Eclipse Quicksilver	do
J. M. Anderson	A. Pelletton	Apr. 27, 1874	40 00	Pelletton Placer	Calaveras County
C. W. Hendel	E. W. Boyer et al	Apr. 30, 1874	40 00	Fair Play Gravel	Sierra County
Do	Ariel Gravel Company	do	40 00	Ariel Gravel	do
A. M. Jones	William Barnes	May 1, 1874	40 00	Burns Brothers' Placer	Klamath County
E. C. Uren	Henry Miller	May 4, 1874	40 00	Baltimore Placer	Nevada County
R. M. Wilson	John O. Hanson	May 5, 1874	40 00	Kearns Quicksilver Mining Company's Coal mine	Lake County
Do	do	do	40 00	Cinnabar Quicksilver Mining Company's mine	do

J.—Statement of special deposits for the survey of mining-claims in California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.—Continued.

Name of surveyor.	Name of depositor.	Date of deposit.	Deposit for salaries.	Name of mine.	Location of mine.	Remarks.
R. M. Wilson.....	John O. Hanscom.....	May 5, 1874	\$40 00	Robert Lee Quicksilver Mining Company's mine	Lake County.....	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	40 00	Durham Quicksilver Mining Company's mine	do.....	
I. G. Jones.....	M. E. Barker.....	May 6, 1874	40 00	Oriental Gold and Silver	Sierra County.....	
R. H. Moore.....	Epley Gold Mining Co.....	May 7, 1874	40 00	Harcourt mine	El Dorado County.....	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	40 00	Mammoth	do.....	
W. P. Reynolds.....	H. C. Austin.....	May 9, 1874	40 00	Towle's Petroleum	Los Angeles County.....	
George H. Tolman.....	John H. Welch.....	May 11, 1874	40 00	Welch Quicksilver	Contra Costa County.....	
Do.....	Stephen H. Pelton.....	May 13, 1874	40 00	Smith & Pelton Placer	El Dorado County.....	
G. F. Deetken.....	R. Hopkins.....	May 14, 1874	40 00	Quartz Glen	Calaveras County.....	
P. B. Merry.....	Dibble & Byrne.....	May 15, 1874	40 00	Good Hope Quartz	Nevada County.....	
John Goldworthy.....	do.....	May 16, 1874	40 00	Champion Quartz	do.....	
Do.....	Edward Barry.....	do.....	40 00	Mott & Quartz	Los Angeles County.....	
James Champion.....	do.....	do.....	40 00	Manzanillo and New Ex. of Ophir	do.....	
Do.....	O. F. Thornton.....	do.....	40 00	Merrimac	Alpine County.....	
D. B. Merry.....	E. A. Kendall.....	May 19, 1874	40 00	Frazier Quartz	Ventura County.....	
J. P. Dart.....	Louis Eichel.....	May 11, 1874	40 00	German Flat Mining Company's mine	Nevada.....	
Do.....	Omega Table Mountain Mining Company.	May 22, 1874	40 00	Omega Table Mountain	Tuolumne County.....	
W. S. Lowdon.....	John C. Irwin.....	May 23, 1874	40 00	Bates & Van Meter Placer	Trinity County.....	
C. E. Kronee.....	H. W. Schmidt.....	May 25, 1874	40 00	Wonder of the World Silver	Inyo County.....	
H. H. Sandford.....	F. L. Hatch.....	May 29, 1874	40 00	Ruckeye Quicksilver	Colusa County.....	
F. Moro.....	Charles L. Prince.....	June 2, 1874	40 00	Somerset mine	Nevada County.....	
Do.....	Cascade Bling Gravel Mining Co.....	do.....	40 00	Cascade Bling Gravel	do.....	
J. M. Anderson.....	Barnes & Mansfield.....	June 1, 1874	40 00	Calabona Quartz	El Dorado County.....	
R. M. Wilson.....	Abraham Halsey.....	June 3, 1874	40 00	Eagle Gold	Tuolumne.....	
W. Edmunds.....	Parks & Co.....	June 4, 1874	40 00	Parker Company	Butte County.....	
W. P. Reynolds.....	G. J. Clarke.....	do.....	40 00	Marysville Placer	Los Angeles County.....	
Do.....	H. S. McKinney.....	do.....	35 00	Cave City	Siskiyou County.....	Additional deposit.
W. L. McKim.....	Briggs & Spangoli.....	June 5, 1874	34 00	Sierra Bling	Amador County.....	
R. H. Thomas.....	Charles Bogart.....	June 8, 1874	40 00	King Bee Quartz	Mariposa County.....	
G. F. Deetken.....	Dibble & Byrne.....	June 10, 1874	40 00	Ellis Placer mine	Nevada County.....	
A. M. Jones.....	R. W. Clary.....	June 11, 1874	40 00	New York Canon Gravel	Siskiyou County.....	
D. B. Merry.....	Dibble & Byrne.....	June 12, 1874	40 00	Surprise Quicksilver	Nevada County.....	
H. S. Craven.....	Surprise Quicksilver Mining Co.....	do.....	40 00	Silver Cored and Silver Mining Co	Napa County.....	
James Champion.....	John Stork.....	June 13, 1874	40 00	North Star Quartz mine	Alpine County.....	
G. F. Deetken.....	Dibble & Byrne.....	June 15, 1874	10 00	North Star Quartz mine	Nevada County.....	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	40 00	Irish American Quartz	do.....	
H. H. Sandford.....	W. D. Farrer.....	do.....	40 00	North Star Tunnel Gravel	Butte County.....	
H. H. Craven.....	H. S. Craven.....	June 16, 1874	40 00	Engenho Quicksilver	Sonoma County.....	
Samuel Bethell.....	Samuel Bethell.....	do.....	40 00	Sacramento Placer	Placer County.....	
P. A. Fren.....	George Munroe.....	June 17, 1874	24 00	La Grange Placer	do.....	
James Champion.....	John H. Sandman.....	June 18, 1874	40 00	Muncheater Gold and Silver	Alpine County.....	Additional deposit.

J. F. Wade.....	do.....	do.....	40 00	Chicago and Detroit Gold and Silver mine.....	do.....
H. H. Sandford.....	A. J. Zano.....	June 19, 1874	40 00	Great Western or Zane Lodge.....	Monoma County.....
	Lewis Chalmers.....	June 20, 1874	40 00	Buckeye No. 2; Saugstuck and Fremont.....	Alpine County.....
T. P. Willson.....	Mitchell & Thomas.....	June 22, 1874	40 00	Alpha Quartz.....	Nevada County.....
George B. Tolman.....	D. A. Miller.....	June 23, 1874	40 00	Tolman Quartz.....	Calaveras County.....
E. C. Uren.....	J. H. Neff.....	June 24, 1874	40 00	Pioneer Quartz.....	Placer County.....
James Champion.....	O. F. Thornton.....	June 26, 1874	40 00	Winchester mine.....	Alpine County.....
D. B. Merry.....	Dibblee & Byrne.....	June 27, 1874	40 00	Sweetland Creek Placer.....	Nevada County.....
S. Bethell.....	George H. Humphries.....	June 28, 1874	40 00	Exchange Placer.....	Placer County.....

JAMES T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

K.—Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

Date of ac- count.	In favor of—	Date of con- tract.	Amount.	Date.	On account of—	Amount.
Apr. 21, 1874	George B. Tolman.....	Aug. 4, 1873	\$3,346 11	June 1, 1873	By appropriation of August 2, 1873.....	\$90,000 00
May 25, 1874	James M. Anderson.....	Aug. 4, 1873	5,259 91			
Apr. 27, 1874	William H. Norway.....	Aug. 16, 1873	4,257 19			
May 5, 1874	H. C. Holmes.....	Aug. 28, 1873	4,259 96			
Feb. 4, 1874	John A. Benson.....	Sept. 9, 1873	1,814 61			
July 2, 1874	H. M. Hayes.....	Sept. 11, 1873	2,711 17			
			21,648 95			
	Balance of appropriation applicable to contracts made previous to June 30, 1874, (as shown on next page)....		68,351 05			
			90,000 00			90,000 00

JAMES T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

Statement of account of appropriation for the survey of public lands in California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

In favor of—	Date of contract.	Amount.	On account of—	Amount.
A. W. Brown	Aug. 15, 1873	\$2,000 00	By balance of appropriation applicable to contracts made prior to June 30, 1874.	\$68,351 05
William Minto	Sept. 4, 1873	7,000 00		
William Magee	Sept. 20, 1873	5,000 00		
W. L. McKim	Sept. 15, 1873	3,300 00		
O. P. Calloway	Sept. 15, 1873	5,000 00		
William Minto	Sept. 22, 1873	5,000 00		
Robert R. Harris	Oct. 2, 1873	5,500 00		
John Goldsworthy	Oct. 3, 1873	2,800 00		
Alex. M. Kay	Oct. 6, 1873	5,000 00		
A. A. Smith	Nov. 1, 1873	2,000 00		
H. S. Craven	Nov. 4, 1873	1,000 00		
D. C. Hall	Nov. 5, 1873	7,500 00		
H. S. Craven	Nov. 6, 1873	3,000 00		
William Minto	Nov. 5, 1873	7,500 00		
J. A. Benson	Dec. 20, 1873	2,100 00		
George B. Tolman	Jan. 3, 1874	600 00		
Jesao Appligate	Apr. 6, 1874	500 00		
S. W. Foreman	May 4, 1874	4,500 00		
H. H. Sandford	May 6, 1874	900 00		
W. H. Carleton	May 27, 1874	2,400 00		
S. W. Foreman	June 24, 1874	8,000 00		
Surplus from sundry contracts (returned and estimated) made prior to June 30, 1874		86,600 00		
		18,249 95		
		68,351 05		

JAMES T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

L.—Statement of account of appropriation for office-rent, stationery, pay of messenger, and incidental expenses of the office of United States surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873. Sept. 30	To amount paid in July, August, and September, first quarter	\$2,211 24	1873. July 1	By appropriation for fiscal year 1873-'74	\$7,000 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid in October, November, and December, second quarter	1,586 60			
1874. Mar. 31	To amount paid in January, February, and March	1,698 94			
June 30	To amount paid in April, May, and June	1,501 90			
		6,998 68			
	Balance on hand July 1, 1874..	1 32			
		7,000 00			7,000 00

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

M.—Account of appropriation for the salary of United States surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year 1873-'74.

1873. Sept. 30	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh, first quarter	\$750 00	1873. July 1	By appropriation for salary of the United States surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year 1873-'74	\$3,000 00
Dec. 31	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh, second quarter	750 00			
1874. Jan. 9	To account of J. R. Hardenbergh, from January 1 to January 9, inclusive	75 00			
Mar. 31	To account of James T. Stratton, from January 10 to March 31, inclusive	675 00			
June 30	To account of James T. Stratton, fourth quarter	750 00			
		3,000 00			3,000 00

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

N.—Statement of account of appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the United States surveyor-general for California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873. Sept. 30	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen for first quarter ending September 30, 1873	\$7,245 65	1873. July 1	By appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874...	\$25,000 00
	For second quarter ending December 31, 1873	6,675 00			
1874. Mar. 31	For third quarter ending March 31, 1874	6,438 91			
June 30	For fourth quarter ending June 30, 1874	4,640 44			
		25,000 00			25,000 00

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

O No. 1.—*Statement of special individual deposits with the United States Assistant Treasurer at San Francisco during the fiscal year 1873-'74 for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of United States surveyor-general for California.*

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
July 9, 1873	J. W. Corless	Township 7 south, range 2 west.....	Mount Diablo.	\$5 00
July 22, 1873	Amos Sniffin.....	Township 15 north, range 14 west.....	do	25 00
July 22, 1873	J. C. Tindall	do	do	25 00
July 22, 1873	Joseph Nodesha	do	do	25 00
July 22, 1873	William Stephens.....	do	do	25 00
July 23, 1873	T. W. Holmes	Township 9 north, range 32 west.....	San Bernardino	12 00
July 23, 1873	J. J. Holloway.....	do	do	12 00
Aug. 4, 1873	Henry Miller.....	Township 19 north, range 11 east	Mount Diablo.	30 00
Aug. 4, 1873	do	Township 20 north, range 11 east	do	60 00
Aug. 4, 1873	do	Township 19 north, range 10 east	do	60 00
Aug. 7, 1873	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	List dated July 25, 1873	do	100 00
Aug. 8, 1873	Hannah E. Lee.....	Township 2 south, ranges 3 and 4 west.	Mount Diablo.	25 00
Aug. 9, 1873	Hannah Gorman	Township 8 north, range 19 east.....	do	25 00
Sept. 18, 1873	Ira Underwood.....	Township 11 north, range 8 west.....	do	30 00
Sept. 18, 1873	J. M. Harbin.....	do	do	30 00
Sept. 22, 1873	J. H. Bostwick.....	Township 12 north, range 8 west.....	do	12 00
Sept. 30, 1873	T. J. Tucker.....	Township 7 north, range 4 west.....	do	5 00
Oct. 20, 1873	James Dixon.....	Township 11 north, range 15 west.....	do	60 00
Oct. 21, 1873	Peter Donnelly	Township 10 south, range 5 east.....	do	20 00
Oct. 21, 1873	Patrick Raagan	do	do	20 00
Oct. 21, 1873	Thomas Turner.....	do	do	20 00
Oct. 21, 1873	Peter Turner.....	do	do	20 00
Oct. 21, 1873	Matthew Rabie.....	do	do	20 00
Oct. 21, 1873	George Wright.....	Township 3 south, range 13 west.....	San Bernardino	20 00
Oct. 21, 1873	R. R. Wright.....	do	do	20 00
Nov. 7, 1873	Michael J. Smith.....	Township 16 north, range 13 west.....	Mount Diablo.	15 00
Nov. 7, 1873	William O. Pitts.....	do	do	15 00
Nov. 13, 1873	E. F. Greewell.....	Township 11 south, range 9 east	do	50 00
Nov. 13, 1873	T. W. Freeman.....	Township 10 north, range 10 west.....	do	10 00
Nov. 25, 1873	W. W. Meredith.....	Township 16 north, range 10 west.....	do	15 00
Nov. 25, 1873	W. Smith.....	do	do	15 00
Dec. 2, 1873	M. G. Gesford.....	Township 7 north, range 4 west.....	do	10 00
Dec. 5, 1873	Samuel Totten.....	Township 10 north, range 14 west.....	do	15 00
Dec. 5, 1873	J. C. Beatty.....	do	do	15 00
Dec. 5, 1873	D. G. Anderson	Township 29 north, range 1 east	do	16 00
Dec. 5, 1873	A. C. Owen	do	do	16 67
Dec. 5, 1873	W. M. Adams.....	do	do	16 67
Dec. 5, 1873	John A. Morgan	do	do	16 67
Dec. 5, 1873	A. A. Kauffmann	do	do	16 67
Dec. 5, 1873	T. B. Hickman	do	do	16 67
Dec. 10, 1873	E. F. Donnelly.....	Township 14 north, range 9 east	do	40 00
Dec. 23, 1873	Albert Dibble.....	Township 5 north, ranges 32 and 33 west	San Bernardino	30 00
Dec. 26, 1873	Nathaniel Hurlbut....	Township 1 north, range 2 west.....	Humboldt	15 00
Jan. 8, 1874	John Barker.....	Township 2 south, range 13 west.....	San Bernardino	20 00
Jan. 12, 1874	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	do	do	30 00
Jan. 22, 1874	C. S. Neal.....	Townships 6 and 7 south, range 7 east.	Mount Diablo.	25 00
Jan. 22, 1874	D. Martindell.....	do	do	25 00
Jan. 22, 1874	J. D. Frey	do	do	25 00
Jan. 22, 1874	F. L. Armisteadt	do	do	25 00
Jan. 22, 1874	W. Easton	do	do	25 00
Jan. 22, 1874	C. L. Weller.....	do	do	35 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	do	do	75 00
Feb. 5, 1874	Frank Maybloom	Township 15 north, range 16 west.....	Mount Diablo.	30 00
Feb. 13, 1874	R. L. Garratt	Township 4 south, range 6 west.....	San Bernardino	50 00
Mar. 3, 1874	Ernest Zoeller	Township 10 south, range 1 east	Mount Diablo.	10 00
Mar. 7, 1874	William H. Thurman ..	Township 6 south, range 22 east	do	20 00
Mar. 7, 1874	John Dickinson.....	do	do	20 00
Mar. 7, 1874	Michael Baker.....	do	do	20 00
Mar. 7, 1874	Richard Pray.....	do	do	20 00
Mar. 7, 1874	W. Speckerman.....	do	do	20 00
Mar. 28, 1874	G. S. Thompson	Township 10 north, range 8 east	do	25 00
Mar. 28, 1874	James F. Stuart	do	do	25 00
Mar. 28, 1874	W. S. Bartlett	do	do	25 00
Mar. 28, 1874	J. G. Thompson.....	do	do	25 00
Apr. 6, 1874	David Zuck.....	Township 10 south, range 4 east	do	20 00
Apr. 6, 1874	José Lucero.....	do	do	20 00
Apr. 10, 1874	Henry C. Farquharson.	Township 7 south, range 6 east	do	10 00
Apr. 10, 1874	D. C. Bryan.....	do	do	10 00
Apr. 10, 1874	Edw. M. Frey	do	do	10 00
Apr. 27, 1874	Asher E. Maxey.....	Township 12 south, range 1 east	San Bernardino	30 00
Apr. 27, 1874	George W. Mendenhall.	do	do	10 00
Apr. 29, 1874	C. H. Wyman.....	Town-site of Alta.....	do	25 00
May 4, 1874	B. V. Sargent.....	Township 16 south, range 1 east	Mount Diablo	15 00

O No. 1.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Location of survey.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
May 8, 1874	Thomas L. Reilly	Township 1 north, range 6 east	Mount Diablo.	\$60 00
May 20, 1874	W. S. Barlow	Township 15 north, range 2 east	do	30 00
May 20, 1874	Henry T. Weyland	Township 8 north, range 5 east	do	20 00
May 20, 1874	Thomas Johnson	do	do	15 00
May 20, 1874	John Hartley	do	do	15 00
May 22, 1874	E. J. Baker	Township 1 south, range 2 east	Humboldt	20 00
May 22, 1874	Mason Herring	do	do	15 00
May 22, 1874	William Mannon	do	do	15 00
June 2, 1874	James B. Randal	Township 9 south, range 1 east	Mount Diablo.	30 00
June 3, 1874	Central Pacific Railroad Company.	do	do	34 00
June 4, 1874	D. McLean	Township 16 north, range 9 east	do	20 00
June 4, 1874	A. J. Alley	do	do	10 00
June 4, 1874	Sarah Martin	do	do	5 00
June 4, 1874	Samuel H. Alley	do	do	15 00
June 9, 1874	J. C. Bradley	Township 28 north, range 2 east	do	15 00
June 26, 1874	P. McDonough	Township 25 north, range 9 east	do	20 00
June 26, 1874	Edw. McDonough	do	do	20 00
Total				2, 133 01

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits with the United States assistant treasurer at San Francisco, Cal., during the fiscal year 1873-'74, for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of United States surveyor-general for California.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
July 2, 1873	A. B. Preston	Mooney Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	\$40 00
July 2, 1873	A. H. Marshall and J. C. Mason.	Union Hill Placer	Humboldt ..	40 00
July 3, 1873	S. L. Taylor	S. L. Hunt Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
July 3, 1873	N. E. Whiteside	Mooney Flat Hydraulic Placer	do	40 00
July 7, 1873	Benj. E. Reasoner	Union Company's Placer	do	40 00
July 7, 1873	A. A. Pond	Elliott, Humphrey & Baznett Consolidated Placer.	do	50 00
July 7, 1873	J. B. Campbell	Hite Quartz	do	40 00
July 7, 1873	Joseph G. Eastland	Fritz Quartz	do	40 00
July 7, 1873	do	Lightner Quartz	do	40 00
July 8, 1873	Newton Ingram	Alameda Quartz	do	40 00
July 8, 1873	do	Vincent Quartz	do	40 00
July 9, 1873	do	Pine Tree Quartz	do	40 00
July 11, 1873	Rose & Duryea	Rose & Duryea Placer	do	40 00
July 11, 1873	A. Condon	Small Hope Placer	do	40 00
July 15, 1873	C. W. French	Willow Hill Placer	do	30 00
July 17, 1873	H. Powell	Empire and Eureka Placer	do	40 00
July 17, 1873	Camden & Chitwood	Chitwood Placer	do	40 00
July 22, 1873	Mullan & Hyde	Fourth of July Placer	do	35 00
July 22, 1873	do	Boston Quicksilver	do	35 00
July 22, 1873	do	Andy Johnson Quicksilver	do	35 00
July 24, 1873	W. L. McKim	Hercules Quartz	do	40 00
July 24, 1873	Geo. K. Porter	Dunderberg Quartz	do	40 00
July 25, 1873	John Anderson	Home Stake Gold Quartz	do	35 00
July 30, 1873	J. W. Shanklin	Woodside Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 7, 1873	Jno. Beveridge	Empire Tunneling Company's	do	40 00
Aug. 7, 1873	Wm. Crapo	United States Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 7, 1873	John Keyes	South Keystone Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 8, 1873	Thos. B. Ludlum	La Grande Tunnel	do	40 00
Aug. 8, 1873	do	Cedar Creek Placer	do	50 00
Aug. 8, 1873	do	Gold Run Placer	do	50 00
Aug. 8, 1873	Niles Searles	Fraser & Alexander Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 8, 1873	do	National Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 11, 1873	J. S. Burger	Burger	do	40 00
Aug. 14, 1873	J. E. Jones	Jones & Howell Placer	do	45 00
Aug. 19, 1873	Wm. B. Reeve	China Creek Placer	do	50 00
Aug. 20, 1873	Orson Bigelow	Bigelow Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 21, 1873	Dodson & Co.	Kickapoo Placer	do	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Aug. 21, 1873	Pioneer Placer Mining Co	Pioneer Placer	Mt. Diablo..	\$35 00
Aug. 25, 1873	C. W. Crawford	Maxwell Hydraulic Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Michael Schmidt	Schmidt Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	G. A. Frick	Swamp Angel Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Joel McGillivray	McGillivray Placer	Humboldt ..	25 00
Aug. 27, 1873	John Blair	Bobby Burns Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Aug. 27, 1873	Morris Jacobson	Emerald Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	do	Leota Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	do	Coral Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 29, 1873	A. Peachey	Giltner	do	40 00
Sept. 1, 1873	Frost & Rutherford	Frost & Rutherford	do	40 00
Sept. 8, 1873	J. A. Benson	Elliott, Humphreys & Bazett Consolidated Placer.	do	25 00
Sept. 9, 1873	Duryea & Rose	Rose & Duryea Placer	do	40 00
Sept. 10, 1873	S. Haley	Green Lead Quartz	San Bernardino.	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	A. D. Green	Content Gold and Silver	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	Chas. L. Stroug	North Extension of Sumner Gold and Silver.	do	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Sept. 12, 1873	Mark Zellerbach	Bloomfield Hydraulic Placer	do	75 00
Sept. 12, 1873	C. Stephen Hill	Napoleon Copper	do	40 00
Sept. 15, 1873	S. Greenbaum	Union Gold Bluff Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Sept. 16, 1873	Michael McDonough	Fahey Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 25, 1873	D. W. Snapp	Republic Quartz	do	40 00
Sept. 22, 1873	H. T. Knight	Natonea Water & Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Sept. 26, 1873	Bennett & McNeal	McNeal Placer	do	50 00
Sept. 27, 1873	John R. Hite	Hite Quartz	Humboldt ..	20 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Calvin Edgerton	John Mells & Co.'s Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Sept. 29, 1873	A. F. Roberts	Deadwood Quartz	do	30 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Camden & Chitwood	Chitwood Placer	do	15 00
Sept. 30, 1873	Amanda C. Harris	Herbertville Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 8, 1873	Del Norte Mining Co	Elk Bar Placer	Humboldt ..	45 00
Oct. 8, 1873	S. S. Richardson	John Shoo Bar Placer	do	45 00
Oct. 9, 1873	S. Ambrose	Muc-a-Muc Placer	do	15 00
Oct. 9, 1873	Frank Pauson	Kentucky Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	J. W. Gashwiler	Drytown Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	James F. Stuart	Kentucky Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	do	Lost Ledge Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	C. W. Reed	Long Valley Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	do	Providence Hill Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	do	North Fork Mining Company's	do	40 00
Oct. 15, 1873	H. S. Bryan	Spring Garden Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 16, 1873	Dodson & Co.	Kickapoo Placer	do	10 00
Oct. 22, 1873	S. B. Davenport	Eagle Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	J. M. Avery	Pitt River Iron	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	R. M. Briggs	Volunteer Company's Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 28, 1873	Gray & Haven	Sierra Butte Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	R. E. Brewster	Great Eastern Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	do	Hope Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	H. Warner	Mountain Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 4, 1873	W. T. Grider & Co	Mississippi Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 7, 1873	E. P. Lovejoy	James Ward Placer	Humboldt ..	40 00
Nov. 7, 1873	Wells, Fargo & Co	Mammoth Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 8, 1873	R. M. Folgar	Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	G. W. Gilbert	Geyser No. 1 Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	Dibble & Byrne	North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company's.	do	60 00
Nov. 13, 1873	J. W. Searles	Maine Borax Mining Company's ..	San Bernardino.	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	do	New York Borax Mining Co.'s	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	do	Ohio Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	do	Soledad Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	Michael Blake	Lamb & Sheldon Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Nov. 14, 1873	Fernald & Hall	Pioneer Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Nov. 19, 1873	C. W. Crary	Pacific Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 19, 1873	J. A. Benson	Coate's Placer, (resurvey)	do	40 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Jacobs & Bro	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	60 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt ..	60 00
Nov. 26, 1873	Morris Jacobson	El Dorado Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	do	Leota Quicksilver	do	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	30 00
Dec. 1, 1873	Edw. Mahoney	Buena Vista	do	40 00
Dec. 3, 1873	John W. Searles	Mohawk Borax Association	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 9, 1873	J. L. Bulens	Saint John's Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Dec. 10, 1873	R. Geer	Willow Spring Placer	do	30 00
Dec. 12, 1873	W. Willis	Hercules Quicksilver	do	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Dec. 12, 1873	M. Willis	Number Four Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	\$40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	do	Number Three Quicksilver	do	40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	E. R. Burke	Content Gold and Silver	do	10 00
Dec. 13, 1873	A. Colby	Fairview Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	Charles Brown	Brown Placer	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	N. Gard & P. Orr	Gard & Orr Placer	do	35 00
Dec. 18, 1873	C. W. Hendel & M. Emory	Mount Pleasant Placer	do	35 00
Dec. 20, 1873	Thaddeus B. Kent	Shawmut Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 22, 1873	E. Conway	Cherokee Flat Blue Gravel	do	20 00
Dec. 23, 1873	Mrs. Matilda Hill	Sweeney Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 23, 1873	J. F. Rooney	Fairview Quartz	do	20 00
Dec. 31, 1873	E. J. Baldwin	Rainbow Gold	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	do	Moonlight Gold	do	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	do	Littlefield Gold	do	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	John H. Smith	Eastman Placer	Humboldt	55 00
Jan. 8, 1874	Morris Jacobson	Lena Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	do	Enterprise Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	L. M. Kellogg	Enreka Consolidated Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver Quartz.	do	25 00
Jan. 14, 1874	De Kruse & Butts	Grant Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	C. L. Jones	Wall Street Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	E. P. Lovejoy	Coyle Placer	Humboldt	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	H. & B. Jacobs	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	15 00
Jan. 16, 1874	W. A. Knapp	Mountain Mining Company's Mine and Mill-Site.	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	do	White Mountain Quartz Mining and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Crescent Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Ira H. Reed & J. Hillary	Reed & Hillary Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	do	Lone Star Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	J. N. Thorn	Woodville Gold Gravel	do	40 00
Jan. 19, 1874	M. Kerr	Ural Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 20, 1874	James Hepburn	Williams & Hughes Placer	do	25 00
Jan. 23, 1874	John E. Evans	American Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 26, 1874	George C. Perkins	Fitch & Co. Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 27, 1874	Providence Gold and Silver Mining Company.	Myers & Summit Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Jan. 27, 1874	R. E. Browster	Mammoth Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 28, 1874	John D. Myer	Schlottman Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 29, 1874	Gray & Haven	American Quicksilver Mining and Mill-Site.	do	30 00
Feb. 2, 1874	N. Heath	Kelley Quartz	do	35 00
Feb. 2, 1874	do	Clio Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 2, 1874	C. L. Street	Enreka Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Joseph French	Minerva Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Gardner & O'Neill	Bartolo Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 9, 1874	Marons H. Peck	Copper Hill	do	40 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Highland Mary Mining Co.	Highland Mary Placer	do	35 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Edmund Wallace	Alpine Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 17, 1874	C. V. D. Hulburt	Jefferson Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 18, 1874	William Kerr	Kerr Placer	do	40 00
Feb. 19, 1874	Owen Lennan	Lennan Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 21, 1874	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt	25 00
Feb. 26, 1874	R. E. Brewster	London Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Feb. 26, 1874	do	Azoque Quicksilver	do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	J. W. Gashwiler	Shanghai Quartz	do	20 00
Feb. 27, 1874	John Hodgkins	Pyramid Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	C. W. Brewster	Rose Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 28, 1874	J. C. Shrader	Blue Ledge Quartz	do	35 00
Feb. 28, 1874	Antone Thomas	Dutch Flat Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 3, 1874	R. M. Folger	Mountain Gold and Silver, No. 1	do	10 00
Mar. 5, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Osborn Hill Quartz	do	35 00
Mar. 6, 1874	A. J. Doolittle	Liberty Hill Placer	do	15 00
Mar. 9, 1874	J. A. Robinson	Cynthia Gold	San Bernardino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	David Frehorne	American Placer	Mt. Diablo	20 00
Mar. 10, 1874	W. P. Morrison	Morrison Gold Mine and Mill-Site.	San Bernardino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	R. M. Widney	Jesus Redondo Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	do	Ramona Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	F. T. Maynard	Chrome No. 1 Iron	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	do	Chrome No. 2 Iron	do	40 00
Mar. 14, 1874	Rose & Duryea	California Placer	do	50 00
Mar. 17, 1874	C. W. Ostlin	Russian-American Placer	do	40 00
Mar. 21, 1874	E. T. Taylor	Ludekin Placer	do	40 00
Mar. 25, 1874	M. Canavan	Mountain	do	40 00
Mar. 26, 1874	Noble Hamilton	Rincon Quicksilver	do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	do	Tres Amigos Quicksilver	do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	do	San José Quicksilver	do	25 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Aug. 21, 1873	Pioneer Placer Mining Co	Pioneer Placer	Mt. Diablo..	\$35 00
Aug. 25, 1873	C. W. Crawford	Maxwell Hydraulic Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Michael Schmidt	Schmidt Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	G. A. Frick	Swamp Angel Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Jos. McGillivray	McGillivray Placer	Humboldt ..	25 00
Aug. 27, 1873	John Blair	Bobby Burns Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Aug. 27, 1873	Morris Jacobson	Emerald Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Leota Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Coral Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 29, 1873	A. Peachey	Giltner	do	40 00
Sept. 1, 1873	Frost & Rutherford	Frost & Rutherford	do	40 00
Sept. 8, 1873	J. A. Benson	Elliott, Humphreys & Barnett Consolidated Placer.	do	25 00
Sept. 9, 1873	Duryea & Rose	Rose & Duryea Placer	do	40 00
Sept. 10, 1873	S. Haley	Green Lead Quartz	San Bernardino.	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	A. D. Green	Content Gold and Silver	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	Chas. L. Stroug	North Extension of Sumner Gold and Silver.	do	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Sept. 12, 1873	Mark Zellerbach	Bloomfield Hydraulic Placer	do	75 00
Sept. 12, 1873	C. Stephen Hill	Napoleon Copper	do	40 00
Sept. 15, 1873	S. Greenbaum	Union Gold Bluff Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Sept. 16, 1873	Michael McDonough	Fahey Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 25, 1873	D. W. Snapp	Republic Quartz	do	40 00
Sept. 22, 1873	H. T. Knight	Natonea Water & Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Sept. 26, 1873	Bennett & McNeal	McNeal Placer	do	50 00
Sept. 27, 1873	John R. Hite	Hite Quartz	Humboldt ..	20 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Calvin Edgerton	John Mells & Co.'s Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Sept. 29, 1873	A. F. Roberts	Deadwood Quartz	do	35 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Camden & Chitwood	Chitwood Placer	do	15 00
Sept. 30, 1873	Amanda C. Harris	Herbertville Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 8, 1873	Del Norte Mining Co	Elk Bar Placer	Humboldt ..	45 00
Oct. 8, 1873	S. S. Richardson	John Shoo Bar Placer	do	45 00
Oct. 9, 1873	S. Ambrose	Muc-a-Muc Placer	do	15 00
Oct. 9, 1873	Frank Pauson	Kentucky Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	J. W. Gashwiler	Drytown Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	James F. Stuart	Kentuck Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	.....do	Lost Ledge Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	C. W. Reed	Long Valley Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	.....do	Providence Hill Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	.....do	North Fork Mining Company's	do	40 00
Oct. 15, 1873	H. S. Bryan	Spring Garden Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 16, 1873	Dodson & Co	Kickapoo Placer	do	10 00
Oct. 22, 1873	S. B. Davenport	Eagle Gold Quartz	do	45 00
Oct. 27, 1873	J. M. Avery	Pitt River Iron	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	R. M. Briggs	Volunteer Company's Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 28, 1873	Gray & Haven	Sierra Butte Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	R. E. Brewster	Great Eastern Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	.....do	Hope Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	H. Warner	Mountain Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 4, 1873	W. T. Grider & Co	Mississippi Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 7, 1873	E. P. Lovejoy	James Ward Placer	Humboldt ..	40 00
Nov. 7, 1873	Wells, Fargo & Co	Mammoth Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 8, 1873	R. M. Folgar	Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	G. W. Gilbert	Geyser No. 1 Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	Dibble & Byrne	North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company's.	do	60 00
Nov. 13, 1873	J. W. Searles	Maine Borax Mining Company's	San Bernardino.	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	New York Borax Mining Co.'s	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	Ohio Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	Soledad Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	Michael Blake	Lamb & Sheldon Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Nov. 14, 1873	Fernald & Hall	Pioneer Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Nov. 19, 1873	C. W. Crary	Pacific Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 19, 1873	J. A. Benson	Coate's Placer, (resurvey)	do	40 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Jacobs & Bro	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	60 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt ..	60 00
Nov. 26, 1873	Morris Jacobson	El Dorado Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	.....do	Leota Quicksilver	do	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	.....do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	30 00
Dec. 1, 1873	Edw. Mahoney	Buena Vista	do	40 00
Dec. 3, 1873	John W. Searles	Mohawk Borax Association	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 9, 1873	J. L. Bulens	Saint John's Placer	Mt. Diablo..	45 00
Dec. 10, 1873	R. Geer	Willow Spring Placer	do	10 00
Dec. 12, 1873	W. Willis	Hercules Quicksilver	do	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Aug. 21, 1873	Pioneer Placer Mining Co	Pioneer Placer	Mt. Diablo..	\$75 00
Aug. 25, 1873	C. W. Crawford	Maxwell Hydraulic Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Michael Schmidt	Schmidt Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	G. A. Frick	Swamp Angel Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Jo. McGillivray	McGillivray Placer	Humboldt ..	25 00
Aug. 27, 1873	John Blair	Bobby Burns Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Aug. 27, 1873	Morris Jacobson	Emerald Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Leota Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Coral Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 29, 1873	A. Peachey	Giltner	do	40 00
Sept. 1, 1873	Frost & Rutherford	Frost & Rutherford	do	40 00
Sept. 8, 1873	J. A. Benson	Elliott, Humphreys & Baznett Consolidated Placer.	do	25 00
Sept. 9, 1873	Duryea & Rose	Rose & Duryea Placer	do	40 00
Sept. 10, 1873	S. Haley	Green Lead Quartz	San Bernardino.	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	A. D. Green	Content Gold and Silver	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	Chas. L. Strong	North Extension of Sumner Gold and Silver.	do	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Sept. 12, 1873	Mark Zellerback	Bloomfield Hydraulic Placer	do	75 00
Sept. 12, 1873	C. Stephen Hill	Napoleon Copper	do	40 00
Sept. 15, 1873	S. Greenbaum	Union Gold Bluff Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Sept. 16, 1873	Michael McDonough	Fahey Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 25, 1873	D. W. Snapp	Republic Quartz	do	40 00
Sept. 22, 1873	H. T. Knight	Natonea Water & Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Sept. 26, 1873	Bennett & McNeal	McNeal Placer	do	50 00
Sept. 27, 1873	John R. Hite	Hite Quartz	Humboldt ..	20 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Calvin Edgerton	John Mells & Co.'s Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Sept. 29, 1873	A. F. Roberts	Deadwood Quartz	do	30 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Camden & Chitwood	Chitwood Placer	do	15 00
Sept. 30, 1873	Amanda C. Harris	Herbertville Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 8, 1873	Del Norte Mining Co	Elk Bar Placer	Humboldt ..	45 00
Oct. 8, 1873	S. S. Richardson	John Shoo Bar Placer	do	45 00
Oct. 9, 1873	S. Ambrose	Muc-a-Muc Placer	do	15 00
Oct. 9, 1873	Frank Pauson	Kentucky Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	J. W. Gashwiler	Drytown Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	James F. Stuart	Kentuck Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	.....do	Lost Ledge Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	C. W. Reed	Long Valley Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	.....do	Providence Hill Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	.....do	North Fork Mining Company's	do	40 00
Oct. 15, 1873	H. S. Bryan	Spring Garden Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 16, 1873	Dodson & Co	Kickapoo Placer	do	10 00
Oct. 22, 1873	S. B. Davenport	Eagle Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	J. M. Avery	Pitt River Iron	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	R. M. Briggs	Volunteer Company's Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 28, 1873	Gray & Haven	Sierra Butte Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	R. E. Brewster	Great Eastern Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	.....do	Hope Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	H. Warner	Mountain Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 4, 1873	W. T. Grider & Co	Mississippi Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 7, 1873	E. P. Lovejoy	James Ward Placer	Humboldt ..	40 00
Nov. 7, 1873	Wells, Fargo & Co	Mammoth Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 8, 1873	R. M. Folgar	Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	G. W. Gilbert	Geyser No. 1 Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	Dibble & Byrne	North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company's.	do	60 00
Nov. 13, 1873	J. W. Searles	Maine Borax Mining Company's ..	San Bernardino.	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	New York Borax Mining Co.'s	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	Ohio Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	Soledad Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	Michael Blake	Lamb & Sheldon Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Nov. 14, 1873	Fernald & Hall	Pioneer Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Nov. 19, 1873	C. W. Crary	Pacific Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 19, 1873	J. A. Benson	Coate's Placer, (resurvey)	do	40 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Jacobs & Bro	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	60 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt ..	60 00
Nov. 26, 1873	Morris Jacobson	El Dorado Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	.....do	Leota Quicksilver	do	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	.....do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	30 00
Dec. 1, 1873	Edw. Mahoney	Buena Vista	do	40 00
Dec. 3, 1873	John W. Searles	Mohawk Borax Association	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 9, 1873	J. L. Bulens	Saint John's Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Dec. 10, 1873	R. Geer	Willow Spring Placer	do	10 00
Dec. 12, 1873	W. Willis	Hercules Quicksilver	do	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Dec. 12, 1873	M. Willis	Number Four Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo..	\$40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	.....do	Number Three Quicksilver .....	.....do	40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	E. R. Burke	Content Gold and Silver .....	.....do	10 00
Dec. 13, 1873	A. Colby	Fairview Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	Charles Brown	Brown Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	N. Gard & P. Orr	Gard & Orr Placer .....	.....do	35 00
Dec. 18, 1873	C. W. Hendel & M. Emory	Mount Pleasant Placer .....	.....do	35 00
Dec. 20, 1873	Thaddens B. Kent	Shawmut Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Dec. 22, 1873	E. Conway	Cherokee Flat Blue Gravel .....	.....do	20 00
Dec. 23, 1873	Mrs. Matilda Hill	Sweeney Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Dec. 23, 1873	J. F. Rooney	Fairview Quartz .....	.....do	20 00
Dec. 31, 1873	E. J. Baldwin	Rainbow Gold	San Bernar- dino.	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	.....do	Moonlight Gold .....	.....do	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	.....do	Littlefield Gold .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	John H. Smith	Eastman Placer	Humboldt ..	55 00
Jan. 8, 1874	Morris Jacobson	Lena Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo ..	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	.....do	Enterprise Quicksilver .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	L. M. Kellogg	Eureka Consolidated Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver Quartz.	.....do	25 00
Jan. 14, 1874	De Kruse & Butts	Grant Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	C. L. Jones	Wall Street Quicksilver .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	E. P. Lovejoy	Coyle Placer	Humboldt ..	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	H. & B. Jacobs	Jacob's Gold Placer .....	.....do	15 00
Jan. 16, 1874	W. A. Knapp	Mountain Mining Company's Mine and Mill-Site.	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	.....do	White Mountain Quartz Mining and Mill-Site.	.....do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Crescent Gold Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Ira H. Reed & J. Hillary	Reed & Hillary Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	.....do	Lone Star Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	J. N. Thorn	Woodville Gold Gravel .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 19, 1874	M. Kerr	Ural Quicksilver .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 20, 1874	James Hepburn	Williams & Hughes Placer .....	.....do	25 00
Jan. 23, 1874	John E. Evans	American Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 26, 1874	George C. Perkins	Fitch & Co. Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 27, 1874	Providence Gold and Sil- ver Mining Company.	Myers & Summit Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	.....do	50 00
Jan. 27, 1874	R. E. Brewster	Mammoth Quicksilver .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 28, 1874	John D. Myer	Schlottman Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Jan. 29, 1874	Gray & Haven	American Quicksilver Mining and Mill-Site.	.....do	30 00
Feb. 2, 1874	N. Heath	Kelley Quartz .....	.....do	35 00
Feb. 2, 1874	.....do	Olio Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 2, 1874	C. L. Street	Eureka Gold Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Joseph French	Minerva Gold and Silver .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Gardner & O'Neill	Bartolo Gold Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 9, 1874	Marcus H. Peck	Copper Hill .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Highland Mary Mining Co.	Highland Mary Placer .....	.....do	35 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Edmund Wallace	Alpine Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 17, 1874	C. V. D. Hulburt	Jefferson Gold and Silver .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 18, 1874	William Kerr	Kerr Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 19, 1874	Owen Lennan	Lennan Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 21, 1874	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt ..	25 00
Feb. 26, 1874	R. E. Brewster	London Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Feb. 26, 1874	.....do	Azoque Quicksilver .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	J. W. Gashwiler	Shanghai Quartz .....	.....do	20 00
Feb. 27, 1874	John Hodgkins	Pyramid Gold and Silver .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	C. W. Brewster	Rose Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Feb. 28, 1874	J. C. Shrader	Blue Ledge Quartz .....	.....do	35 00
Feb. 28, 1874	Antone Thomas	Dutch Flat Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 3, 1874	R. M. Folger	Mountain Gold and Silver, No. 1 .....	.....do	10 00
Mar. 5, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Osborn Hill Quartz .....	.....do	35 00
Mar. 6, 1874	A. J. Doolittle	Liberty Hill Placer .....	.....do	15 00
Mar. 9, 1874	J. A. Robinson	Cynthia Gold	San Bernar- dino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	David Frehorne	American Placer	Mt. Diablo..	20 00
Mar. 10, 1874	W. P. Morrison	Morrison Gold Mine and Mill-Site.	San Bernar- dino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	R. M. Widney	Jesus Redondo Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	.....do	Ramona Quartz .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	F. T. Maynard	Chrome No. 1 Iron	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	.....do	Chrome No. 2 Iron .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 14, 1874	Rose & Duryea	California Placer .....	.....do	50 00
Mar. 17, 1874	C. W. Ostlin	Russian-American Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 21, 1874	E. T. Taylor	Ludekin Placer .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 23, 1874	M. Canavan	Mountain .....	.....do	40 00
Mar. 26, 1874	Noble Hamilton	Rincon Quicksilver .....	.....do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	.....do	Tres Amigos Quicksilver .....	.....do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	.....do	San José Quicksilver .....	.....do	25 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Aug. 21, 1873	Pioneer Placer Mining Co	Pioneer Placer	Mt. Diablo..	\$35 00
Aug. 25, 1873	C. W. Crawford	Maxwell Hydraulic Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Michael Schmidt	Schmidt Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	G. A. Frick	Swamp Angel Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Jos. McGillivray	McGillivray Placer	Humboldt ..	25 00
Aug. 27, 1873	John Blair	Bobby Burns Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Aug. 27, 1873	Morris Jacobson	Emerald Quartz	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Leota Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	.....do	Coral Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 29, 1873	A. Peachey	Giltner	do	40 00
Sept. 1, 1873	Frost & Rutherford	Frost & Rutherford	do	40 00
Sept. 8, 1873	J. A. Benson	Elliott, Humphreys & Baznett Consolidated Placer.	do	25 00
Sept. 9, 1873	Duryea & Rose	Rose & Duryea Placer	do	40 00
Sept. 10, 1873	S. Haley	Green Lead Quartz	San Bernardino.	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	A. D. Green	Content Gold and Silver	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	Chas. L. Strong	North Extension of Sumner Gold and Silver.	do	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Sept. 12, 1873	Mark Zellerback	Bloomfield Hydraulic Placer	do	75 00
Sept. 12, 1873	C. Stephen Hill	Napoleon Copper	do	40 00
Sept. 15, 1873	S. Greenbaum	Union Gold Bluff Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Sept. 16, 1873	Michael McDonough	Fahey Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Sept. 25, 1873	D. W. Snapp	Republic Quartz	do	40 00
Sept. 22, 1873	H. T. Knight	Natonea Water & Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Sept. 26, 1873	Bennett & McNeal	McNeal Placer	do	50 00
Sept. 27, 1873	John R. Hite	Hite Quartz	Humboldt ..	20 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Calvin Edgerton	John Mells & Co.'s Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Sept. 29, 1873	A. F. Roberts	Deadwood Quartz	do	30 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Camden & Chitwood	Chitwood Placer	do	15 00
Sept. 30, 1873	Amanda C. Harris	Herbertville Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 8, 1873	Del Norte Mining Co	Elk Bar Placer	Humboldt ..	45 00
Oct. 8, 1873	S. S. Richardson	John Shoo Bar Placer	do	45 00
Oct. 9, 1873	S. Ambrose	Muc-a-Muc Placer	do	15 00
Oct. 9, 1873	Frank Pauson	Kentucky Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	J. W. Gashwiler	Drytown Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	James F. Stuart	Kentuck Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	.....do	Lost Ledge Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	C. W. Reed	Long Valley Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	.....do	Providence Hill Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	.....do	North Fork Mining Company's	do	40 00
Oct. 15, 1873	H. S. Bryan	Spring Garden Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 16, 1873	Dodson & Co.	Kickapoo Placer	do	10 00
Oct. 22, 1873	S. B. Davenport	Eagle Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	J. M. Avery	Pitt River Iron	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	R. M. Briggs	Volunteer Company's Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 28, 1873	Gray & Haven	Sierra Butte Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	R. E. Brewster	Great Eastern Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	.....do	Hope Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	H. Warner	Mountain Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 4, 1873	W. T. Grider & Co	Mississippi Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 7, 1873	E. P. Lovejoy	James Ward Placer	Humboldt ..	40 00
Nov. 7, 1873	Wells, Fargo & Co	Mammoth Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 8, 1873	R. M. Folgar	Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	G. W. Gilbert	Geyser No. 1 Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	Dibble & Byrne	North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company's.	do	60 00
Nov. 13, 1873	J. W. Searles	Maine Borax Mining Company's	San Bernardino.	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	New York Borax Mining Co.'s	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	Ohio Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	.....do	Soledad Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	Michael Blake	Lamb & Sheldon Placer	Mt. Diablo..	50 00
Nov. 14, 1873	Fernald & Hall	Pioneer Placer	Humboldt ..	50 00
Nov. 19, 1873	C. W. Crary	Pacific Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Nov. 19, 1873	J. A. Benson	Coate's Placer, (resurvey)	do	40 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Jacobs & Bro	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	60 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt ..	60 00
Nov. 26, 1873	Morris Jacobson	El Dorado Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo..	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	.....do	Leota Quicksilver	do	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	.....do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	30 00
Dec. 1, 1873	Edw. Mahoney	Buena Vista	do	40 00
Dec. 3, 1873	John W. Searles	Mohawk Borax Association	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 9, 1873	J. L. Bulens	Saint John's Placer	Mt. Diablo..	40 00
Dec. 10, 1873	R. Geer	Willow Spring Placer	do	10 00
Dec. 12, 1873	W. Willis	Herculee Quicksilver	do	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Dec. 12, 1873	M. Willis	Number Four Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	\$40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	do	Number Three Quicksilver	do	40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	E. R. Burke	Content Gold and Silver	do	10 00
Dec. 13, 1873	A. Colby	Fairview Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	Charles Brown	Brown Placer	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	N. Gard & P. Orr	Gard & Orr Placer	do	35 00
Dec. 18, 1873	C. W. Hendel & M. Emory	Mount Pleasant Placer	do	35 00
Dec. 20, 1873	Thaddens B. Kent	Shawmut Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 22, 1873	E. Conway	Cherokee Flat Blue Gravel	do	20 00
Dec. 23, 1873	Mrs. Matilda Hill	Sweeney Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 23, 1873	J. F. Rooney	Fairview Quartz	do	20 00
Dec. 31, 1873	E. J. Baldwin	Rainbow Gold	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	do	Moonlight Gold	do	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	do	Littlefield Gold	do	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	John H. Smith	Eastman Placer	Humboldt	55 00
Jan. 8, 1874	Morris Jacobson	Lena Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	do	Enterprise Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	L. M. Kellogg	Eureka Consolidated Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver Quartz.	do	25 00
Jan. 14, 1874	De Kruse & Butts	Grant Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	C. L. Jones	Wall Street Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	E. P. Lovejoy	Coyle Placer	Humboldt	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	H. & B. Jacobs	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	15 00
Jan. 16, 1874	W. A. Knapp	Mountain Mining Company's Mine and Mill-Site.	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	do	White Mountain Quartz Mining and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Crescent Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Ira H. Reed & J. Hillary	Reed & Hillary Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	do	Lone Star Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	J. N. Thorn	Woodville Gold Gravel	do	40 00
Jan. 19, 1874	M. Kerr	Ural Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 20, 1874	James Hepburn	Williams & Hughes Placer	do	25 00
Jan. 23, 1874	John E. Evans	American Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 26, 1874	George C. Perkins	Fitch & Co. Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 27, 1874	Providence Gold and Silver Mining Company.	Myers & Summit Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Jan. 27, 1874	R. E. Brewster	Mammoth Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 28, 1874	John D. Myer	Schlottman Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 29, 1874	Gray & Haven	American Quicksilver Mining and Mill-Site.	do	30 00
Feb. 2, 1874	N. Heath	Kelley Quartz	do	35 00
Feb. 2, 1874	do	Cllo Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 2, 1874	C. L. Street	Eureka Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Joseph French	Minerva Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Gardner & O'Neill	Bartolo Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 9, 1874	Marcus H. Peck	Copper Hill	do	40 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Highland Mary Mining Co.	Highland Mary Placer	do	35 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Edmund Wallace	Alpine Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 17, 1874	C. V. D. Hulburt	Jefferson Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 18, 1874	William Kerr	Kerr Placer	do	40 00
Feb. 19, 1874	Owen Lennan	Lennan Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 21, 1874	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt	25 00
Feb. 26, 1874	R. E. Brewster	London Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Feb. 26, 1874	do	Azoque Quicksilver	do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	J. W. Gashwiler	Shanghai Quartz	do	20 00
Feb. 27, 1874	John Hodgkins	Pyramid Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	C. W. Brewster	Rose Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 28, 1874	J. C. Shrader	Blue Ledge Quartz	do	35 00
Feb. 28, 1874	Antone Thomas	Dutch Flat Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 3, 1874	R. M. Folger	Mountain Gold and Silver, No. 1	do	10 00
Mar. 5, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Osborn Hill Quartz	do	35 00
Mar. 6, 1874	A. J. Doolittle	Liberty Hill Placer	do	15 00
Mar. 9, 1874	J. A. Robinson	Cynthia Gold	San Bernardino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	David Frehorne	American Placer	Mt. Diablo	20 00
Mar. 10, 1874	W. P. Morrison	Morrison Gold Mine and Mill-Site.	San Bernardino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	R. M. Widney	Jesus Redondo Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	do	Ramona Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	F. T. Maynard	Chrome No. 1 Iron	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	do	Chrome No. 2 Iron	do	40 00
Mar. 14, 1874	Rose & Duryea	California Placer	do	50 00
Mar. 17, 1874	C. W. Ostlin	Russian-American Placer	do	40 00
Mar. 21, 1874	E. T. Taylor	Ludekin Placer	do	40 00
Mar. 25, 1874	M. Canavan	Mountain	do	40 00
Mar. 26, 1874	Noble Hamilton	Rincon Quicksilver	do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	do	Tres Amigos Quicksilver	do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	do	San José Quicksilver	do	25 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Aug. 21, 1873	Pioneer Placer Mining Co	Pioneer Placer	Mt. Diablo	\$35 00
Aug. 25, 1873	C. W. Crawford	Maxwell Hydraulic Placer	do	41 00
Aug. 26, 1873	Michael Schmidt	Schmidt Placer	do	40 00
Aug. 26, 1873	G. A. Frick	Swamp Angel Placer	do	46 00
Aug. 26, 1873	John McGillivray	McGillivray Placer	Humboldt	25 00
Aug. 27, 1873	John Blair	Bobby Burns Quartz	Mt. Diablo	30 00
Aug. 27, 1873	Morris Jacobson	Emerald Quartz	do	4 00
Aug. 27, 1873	do	Leota Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 27, 1873	do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	46 00
Aug. 27, 1873	do	Coral Quicksilver	do	40 00
Aug. 29, 1873	A. Peachey	Giltner	do	4 00
Sept. 1, 1873	Frost & Rutherford	Frost & Rutherford	do	40 00
Sept. 8, 1873	J. A. Benson	Elliott, Humphreys & Baznett Consolidated Placer.	do	25 00
Sept. 9, 1873	Duryea & Rose	Rose & Duryea Placer	do	40 00
Sept. 10, 1873	S. Haley	Green Lead Quartz	San Bernardino.	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	A. D. Green	Content Gold and Silver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	Chas. L. Stroug	North Extension of Sumner Gold and Silver.	do	40 00
Sept. 11, 1873	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Sept. 12, 1873	Mark Zellerbach	Bloomfield Hydraulic Placer	do	75 00
Sept. 12, 1873	C. Stephen Hill	Napoleon Copper	do	40 00
Sept. 15, 1873	S. Greenbaum	Union Gold Bluff Placer	Humboldt	50 00
Sept. 16, 1873	Michael McDonough	Fahey Quartz	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Sept. 25, 1873	D. W. Snapp	Republic Quartz	do	40 00
Sept. 22, 1873	H. T. Knight	Natonea Water & Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Sept. 26, 1873	Bennett & McNeal	McNeal Placer	do	50 00
Sept. 27, 1873	John R. Hite	Hite Quartz	Humboldt	25 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Calvin Edgerton	John Mells & Co.'s Placer	Mt. Diablo	50 00
Sept. 29, 1873	A. F. Roberts	Deadwood Quartz	do	25 00
Sept. 29, 1873	Camden & Chitwood	Chitwood Placer	do	15 00
Sept. 30, 1873	Amanda C. Harris	Herbertville Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 8, 1873	Del Norte Mining Co	Elk Bar Placer	Humboldt	45 00
Oct. 8, 1873	S. S. Richardson	John Shoo Bar Placer	do	45 00
Oct. 9, 1873	S. Ambrose	Muc-a-Muc Placer	do	15 00
Oct. 9, 1873	Frank Pauson	Kentucky Quartz	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	J. W. Gashwiler	Drytown Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	James F. Stuart	Kentuck Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 10, 1873	do	Lost Ledge Quicksilver	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	C. W. Reed	Long Valley Placer	do	48 00
Oct. 13, 1873	do	Providence Hill Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 13, 1873	do	North Fork Mining Company's	do	40 00
Oct. 15, 1873	H. S. Bryan	Spring Garden Placer	do	40 00
Oct. 16, 1873	Dodson & Co	Kickapoo Placer	do	10 00
Oct. 22, 1873	S. B. Davenport	Eagle Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	J. M. Avery	Pitt River Iron	do	40 00
Oct. 27, 1873	R. M. Briggs	Volunteer Company's Quartz	do	40 00
Oct. 28, 1873	Gray & Haven	Sierra Butte Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	R. E. Brewster	Great Eastern Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	do	Hope Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 3, 1873	H. Warner	Mountain Quartz	do	4 00
Nov. 4, 1873	W. T. Grider & Co	Mississippi Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 7, 1873	E. P. Lovejoy	James Ward Placer	Humboldt	40 00
Nov. 7, 1873	Wells, Fargo & Co	Mammoth Placer	do	50 00
Nov. 8, 1873	R. M. Folgar	Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	G. W. Gilbert	Geyser No. 1 Quicksilver	do	40 00
Nov. 12, 1873	Dibble & Byrne	North Bloomfield Gravel Mining Company's.	do	60 00
Nov. 13, 1873	J. W. Searles	Maine Borax Mining Company's	San Bernardino.	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	do	New York Borax Mining Co.'s	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	do	Ohio Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	do	Soledad Borax Mining Company's	do	40 00
Nov. 13, 1873	Michael Blake	Lamb & Sheldon Placer	Mt. Diablo	50 00
Nov. 14, 1873	Fernald & Hall	Pioneer Placer	Humboldt	50 00
Nov. 19, 1873	C. W. Crary	Pacific Placer	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Nov. 19, 1873	J. A. Benson	Coate's Placer, (resurvey)	do	40 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Jacobs & Bro	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	60 00
Nov. 20, 1873	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt	60 00
Nov. 26, 1873	Morris Jacobson	El Dorado Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	do	Leota Quicksilver	do	30 00
Nov. 26, 1873	do	Alice May Quicksilver	do	30 00
Dec. 1, 1873	Edw. Mahoney	Buena Vista	do	40 00
Dec. 3, 1873	John W. Searles	Mohawk Borax Association	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 9, 1873	J. L. Bulens	Saint John's Placer	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Dec. 10, 1873	R. Geer	Willow Spring Placer	do	10 00
Dec. 12, 1873	W. Willis	Hercules Quicksilver	do	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Dec. 12, 1873	M. Willis	Number Four Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	\$40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	do	Number Three Quicksilver	do	40 00
Dec. 12, 1873	E. R. Burke	Content Gold and Silver	do	10 00
Dec. 13, 1873	A. Colby	Fairview Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	Charles Brown	Brown Placer	do	40 00
Dec. 18, 1873	N. Gard & P. Orr	Gard & Orr Placer	do	35 00
Dec. 18, 1873	C. W. Hendel & M. Emory	Mount Pleasant Placer	do	35 00
Dec. 20, 1873	Thaddens B. Kent	Shawmut Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 22, 1873	E. Conway	Cherokee Flat Blue Gravel	do	20 00
Dec. 23, 1873	Mrs. Matilda Hill	Sweeney Quartz	do	40 00
Dec. 23, 1873	J. F. Rooney	Fairview Quartz	do	20 00
Dec. 31, 1873	E. J. Baldwin	Rainbow Gold	San Bernardino.	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	do	Moonlight Gold	do	40 00
Dec. 31, 1873	do	Littlefield Gold	do	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	John H. Smith	Eastman Placer	Humboldt	55 00
Jan. 8, 1874	Morris Jacobson	Lena Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Jan. 8, 1874	do	Enterprise Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	L. M. Kellogg	Eureka Consolidated Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 13, 1874	E. R. Burke	Commonwealth Gold and Silver Quartz.	do	25 00
Jan. 14, 1874	De Kruse & Butts	Grant Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	C. L. Jones	Wall Street Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	E. P. Lovejoy	Coyle Placer	Humboldt	40 00
Jan. 15, 1874	H. & B. Jacobs	Jacob's Gold Placer	do	15 00
Jan. 16, 1874	W. A. Knapp	Mountain Mining Company's Mine and Mill-Site.	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	do	White Mountain Quartz Mining and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Crescent Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 16, 1874	Ira H. Reed & J. Hillary	Reed & Hillary Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	do	Lone Star Quartz	do	40 00
Jan. 17, 1874	J. N. Thorn	Woodville Gold Gravel	do	40 00
Jan. 19, 1874	M. Kerr	Ural Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 20, 1874	James Hepburn	Williams & Hughes Placer	do	25 00
Jan. 23, 1874	John E. Evans	American Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 26, 1874	George C. Perkins	Fitch & Co. Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 27, 1874	Providence Gold and Silver Mining Company.	Myers & Summit Gold and Silver Mining Company's.	do	50 00
Jan. 27, 1874	R. E. Brewster	Mammoth Quicksilver	do	40 00
Jan. 28, 1874	John D. Myer	Schlottman Placer	do	40 00
Jan. 29, 1874	Gray & Haven	American Quicksilver Mining and Mill-Site.	do	30 00
Feb. 2, 1874	N. Heath	Kelley Quartz	do	35 00
Feb. 2, 1874	do	Clio Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 2, 1874	C. L. Street	Eureka Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Joseph French	Minerva Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 3, 1874	Gardner & O'Neill	Bartolo Gold Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 9, 1874	Marcus H. Peck	Copper Hill	do	40 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Highland Mary Mining Co	Highland Mary Placer	do	35 00
Feb. 10, 1874	Edmund Wallace	Alpine Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 17, 1874	C. V. D. Hulburt	Jefferson Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 18, 1874	William Kerr	Kerr Placer	do	40 00
Feb. 19, 1874	Owen Lennan	Lennan Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 21, 1874	Evans & Bartlett	Evans & Bartlett Placer	Humboldt	25 00
Feb. 26, 1874	R. E. Brewster	London Quicksilver	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Feb. 26, 1874	do	Azoque Quicksilver	do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	J. W. Gashwiler	Shanghai Quartz	do	20 00
Feb. 27, 1874	John Hodgkins	Pyramid Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Feb. 27, 1874	C. W. Brewster	Rose Quartz	do	40 00
Feb. 28, 1874	J. C. Shrader	Blue Ledge Quartz	do	35 00
Feb. 28, 1874	Antone Thomas	Dutch Flat Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 3, 1874	R. M. Folger	Mountain Gold and Silver, No. 1	do	10 00
Mar. 5, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Osborn Hill Quartz	do	35 00
Mar. 6, 1874	A. J. Doolittle	Liberty Hill Placer	do	15 00
Mar. 9, 1874	J. A. Robinson	Cynthia Gold	San Bernardino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	David Frehorne	American Placer	Mt. Diablo	20 00
Mar. 10, 1874	W. P. Morrison	Morrison Gold Mine and Mill-Site	San Bernardino.	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	R. M. Widney	Jesus Redondo Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 10, 1874	do	Ramona Quartz	do	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	F. T. Maynard	Chrome No. 1 Iron	Mt. Diablo	40 00
Mar. 12, 1874	do	Chrome No. 2 Iron	do	40 00
Mar. 14, 1874	Rose & Duryea	California Placer	do	50 00
Mar. 17, 1874	C. W. Ostlin	Russian-American Placer	do	40 00
Mar. 21, 1874	E. T. Taylor	Ludekin Placer	do	40 00
Mar. 25, 1874	M. Canavan	Mountain	do	40 00
Mar. 26, 1874	Noble Hamilton	Rincon Quicksilver	do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	do	Tres Amigos Quicksilver	do	25 00
Mar. 26, 1874	do	San José Quicksilver	do	25 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
Mar. 27, 1874	Taylor Mill and Mining Co	Taylor Quartz	Mt. Diablo..	\$40 00
Mar. 27, 1874	Rattlesnake Mining Co ...	Western Extension Rattlesnake Quicksilver.	do	40 00
Mar. 27, 1874	do	Eastern Extension Rattlesnake Quicksilver.	do	40 00
May 27, 1874	do	Rattlesnake Quicksilver	do	40 00
May 27, 1874	Jeremiah Allen	California Russian Gold Quartz	do	40 00
May 30, 1874	M. Martin	Rocky Bend Quartz, Northern Extension.	do	40 00
Apr. 1, 1874	H. P. McNevin	McNevin Quartz Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 2, 1874	Malcolm McLeod	McLeod Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 2, 1874	M. C. Metzler	Old Atlantic Quartz	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	Young American Mining Company.	Young America Mining Company's Placer.	do	35 00
Apr. 6, 1874	A. B. Driesbach	Mount Hope Quartz	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	The Great Eastern Co	Great Eastern Quartz	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	Henry P. Bowie	Dragon Quicksilver Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	do	Eagle Quicksilver Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	do	Edith Quicksilver Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	do	St. George Quicksilver Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	do	Golden Gate Quicksilver Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 6, 1874	do	Maud Quicksilver Mine and Mill-Site.	do	40 00
Apr. 10, 1874	H. S. McKinney	McCrory Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 11, 1874	C. W. Ostlin	U. S. Hydraulic Quartz	do	40 00
Apr. 13, 1874	William Kistle	Missouri Cañon Placer	do	50 00
Apr. 14, 1874	Aug. D. Carpenter <i>et al</i> ...	Green Valley Blue Gravel Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 14, 1874	Maurice Renner	Blake & Caldwell Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 16, 1874	F. Smith	Heckendorn Gold and Silver	do	40 00
Apr. 17, 1874	W. R. Williams	Williams Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 17, 1874	Daniel E. Bush	Arkansas and Greenhorn Cañon Placer.	do	50 00
Apr. 17, 1874	C. L. Street	Hazel Dell Quartz	do	40 00
Apr. 20, 1874	William McConaughey ...	Etna Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 23, 1874	J. Pershacker	Comstock Quicksilver	do	40 00
Apr. 24, 1874	Elijah Richards	Well Rough Quartz	do	35 00
Apr. 24, 1874	Thomas Fraser	Columbia and Oregon Hill Placer	do	35 00
Feb. 9, 1874	Camp & Co	Rood & Co. Placer	do	50 00
Apr. 28, 1874	R. E. Brewster	Pacific Quicksilver	do	40 00
Apr. 28, 1874	do	Eclipse Quicksilver	do	40 00
Apr. 27, 1874	A. Pelletton	Pelletton Placer	do	40 00
Apr. 30, 1874	E. W. Boyer <i>et al</i>	Fair Play Gravel	do	40 00
Apr. 30, 1874	Ariel Gravel Company	Ariel Gravel	do	40 00
May 1, 1874	William Burns	Burns Brothers Placer	do	40 00
May 4, 1874	Henry Miller	Baltimore Placer	do	40 00
May 5, 1874	John O. Hanscom	Commercial Quicksilver	do	40 00
May 5, 1874	do	Cinnabar Quicksilver	do	40 00
May 5, 1874	do	Robert Lee Quicksilver	do	40 00
May 5, 1874	John O. Hanscom	Durham Quicksilver	do	40 00
May 6, 1874	M. E. Burcker	Oriental Gold and Silver	do	40 00
May 7, 1874	Epley Gold Mining Co	Harmon	do	40 00
May 7, 1874	do	Mammoth	San Bernardino.	40 00
May 9, 1874	H. C. Austin	Towsley Petroleum	Mt. Diablo ..	40 00
May 11, 1874	John H. Welch	Welch Quicksilver	do	40 00
May 13, 1874	Stephen H. Pelton	Smith & Pelton Placer	do	40 00
May 14, 1874	R. Hopkins	Quartz Glen Quartz	do	40 00
May 15, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Good Hope Quartz	do	40 00
May 18, 1874	do	Champion Quartz	do	40 00
May 18, 1874	Edw. Barry	Morris Quartz	San Bernardino.	40 00
May 18, 1874	do	Manzanillo and N. Ex. Ophir	do	40 00
May 18, 1874	O. F. Thornton	Merrimack	Mt. Diablo ..	40 00
May 19, 1874	S. A. Kendell	Frazier Quartz	do	40 00
May 11, 1874	Louis Eichel	German Flat Mining Co.'s	do	40 00
May 22, 1874	Omega Table Mountain Co.	Omega Table Mountain	Humboldt ..	40 00
May 23, 1874	John G. Irwin	Bates & Van Meter Placer	Mt. Diablo ..	40 00
May 25, 1874	H. W. Schmidt	Wonder of the World Silver	do	40 00
May 29, 1874	F. L. Hatch	Buckeye Quicksilver	do	40 00
June 2, 1874	Charles L. Prince	Somerset	do	40 00
June 2, 1874	Cascade Blue Gravel Mining Company.	Cascade Blue Gravel	do	40 00
June 1, 1874	Barnes & Mansfield	Caledonia Quartz	do	40 00
June 3, 1874	Abraham Halsey	Eagle Gold	do	40 00
June 4, 1874	Parks & Co	Parkes Company's	do	40 00
June 4, 1874	G. J. Clarke	Morongo	San Bernardino.	40 00

O No. 2.—Statement of special individual deposits, &c.—Continued.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Name of mine.	Meridian.	Amount of deposit.
June 5, 1874	H. S. McKinney.....	McCrary Placer.....	Mt. Diablo ..	\$35 00
June 8, 1874	Briggs & Spagnoli	Cave City Placer.....	do	34 00
June 10, 1874	Charles Bogan	Sierra Rica	do	40 00
June 11, 1874	Dibble & Byrne.....	King Bee Quartz.....	do	40 00
June 12, 1874	S. W. Clary.....	Ellis Placer	do	40 00
June 12, 1874	Dibble & Byrne.....	New York Cañon Gravel.....	do	40 00
June 12, 1874	Surprise Quicksilver Mining Company.	Surprise Quicksilver.....	do	40 00
June 13, 1874	John Stork	Silver Cloud and Silver Mining Company's.	do	40 00
June 15, 1874	Dibble & Byrne.....	North Star Quartz	do	10 00
June 15, 1874	do	Irish American Quartz.....	do	40 00
June 15, 1874	W. D. Farren	North Star Tunnel and Gravel.....	do	40 00
June 16, 1874	H. S. Craven.....	Eugenie Quicksilver	do	40 00
June 16, 1874	Samuel Bethill.....	Sacramento Placer.....	do	40 00
June 17, 1874	George Mosser.....	Lebanon Placer	do	50 00
June 18, 1874	Julius Randmann.....	Manchester Gold and Silver	do	40 00
June 18, 1874	do	Chicago and Detroit Gold & Silver.....	do	40 00
June 19, 1874	A. J. Zane	Great Western or Zane Ledge	do	40 00
June 20, 1874	Lewis Chalmers.....	Buckeye No. 2, Saugatuck and Fremont.	do	40 00
June 22, 1874	Mitchell & Thomas	Alpha Quartz.....	do	40 00
June 23, 1874	D. A. Miller	Tolman Quartz	do	40 00
June 24, 1874	J. H. Neff.....	Pioneer Quartz	do	40 00
June 26, 1874	O. F. Thornton.....	Winchester	do	40 00
June 27, 1874	Dibble & Byrne	Sweetland Creek Placer	do	40 00
June 29, 1874	George H. Humphries	Exchange Placer.....	do	40 00
Total.....				10, 653 00

RECAPITULATION.

Amount deposited for office-work in public-land surveys	\$2, 133 01
Amount deposited for office-work in mining-surveys.....	10, 653 00
Total amount deposited during the year	12, 786 01

JAS. T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

P.—Statement of account of special deposits for office-work in the office of the United States surveyor-general for California during the fiscal year 1873-'74.

1873		1873 July 1		
	To amount of deposit of James Stevenson withdrawn, (see Commissioner's letter of December 4, 1873)	\$40 00	By balance on hand.....	\$9, 866 24
	To amount of deposit of J. W. Searles withdrawn, (see Commissioner's letter of December 18, 1873)	40 00	By amount of deposits on account of public land surveys, as per Exhibit O, during the fiscal year 1873-'74	2, 133 01
	To amount of deposit of W. W. Cozzens withdrawn, (see Commissioner's letter of June 3, 1874)	65 00	By amount deposited on account of mining-surveys, as per Exhibit O, during the fiscal year 1873-'74.....	10, 653 00
	To amount of deposit of R. E. Brewster withdrawn, (see Commissioner's letter of June 3, 1874)	40 00		
Sept. 30	To amounts paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, first quarter	4, 377 24		
Dec. 31	To amounts paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, second quarter.....	4, 550 50		
1874				
March 31	To amounts paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, third quarter	5, 115 00		
June 30	To amounts paid mining clerks and draughtsmen, fourth quarter	4, 549 76		
	Balance on hand.....	3, 874 75		
		22, 652 25		22, 652 25

JAMES T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

Q.—*Estimate for the surveying-service in the district of California for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.*

For surveying extensions of meridians, standard parallels, township extensions, and subdivision lines	\$100,000
For rent of office, stationery, fuel, wages of messenger, draughting-instruments, and other incidental expenses.....	2,000
For compensation of surveyor-general	3,000
For compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor-general	25,000
Total.....	136,000

JAMES T. STRATTON,
United States Surveyor-General for California.

O.—*Report of surveyor-general of Oregon.*

OFFICE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Eugene City, Oregon, August 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the surveying-service in this district, accompanied by the usual tabular statements, as follows:

A.—Surveying-contracts made and acted upon during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys and copies transmitted since June 30, 1873.

C.—Townships surveyed since June 30, 1873, with area of public lands.

D.—Salaries paid surveyor-general and the clerks in his office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

E.—Statement showing amount and condition of special deposits made for surveys of public lands in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

F.—Estimate for surveying and office expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

G.—Whole number of mining-claims surveyed and approved up to June 30, 1874.

H.—Statement of incidental expenses of office for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

SURVEYS.

Pursuant to appointment, I relieved William H. Odell, surveyor-general, and receipted to him for the public property connected with the office on the 1st day of April, 1874. The surveys contracted for by my predecessor, under the appropriation for the survey of the public lands in Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, have mostly been returned, the work examined and approved, and contracts closed. While in a few cases the field-notes are on file in the office, and will be examined as soon as it is possible to reach them with the limited clerical force at my command, some two or three deputies are yet in the field, their contracts lying in the rugged and difficult regions of the coast range, where delays are necessarily occasioned both by the uncertainty of the weather and the character of the ground. The surveys of last year thus far examined and approved embrace an aggregate of 1,556,130.74 acres, and seem to have been wisely distributed so as to supply the most urgent needs of the country. The lands included are now particularly valuable for timber and grazing, a comparatively inconsiderable portion being suitable for the general purposes of agriculture. Having come into the office near the close of the fiscal year, I am unable to add much in explanation of the work of that period to what is contained in the several schedules of statistics herewith submitted, and to which you are respectfully referred. Without anticipating the matter of the next annual report, I will remark that the surveys provided for by the appropriation of \$60,000 for the surveying-service in Oregon during the current year ending June 30, 1875, are already under contract and the deputies in the field. In compliance with the special instructions of your Office, the sum of \$3,000 was retained out of the appropriation, to be held as a contingent fund, in order to meet any excess of work that might arise in the surveys contracted for during the year. In locating the surveys projected for the current year, I have endeavored to subserve the immediate interests of advancing settlement in every part of the State, allowing myself to be guided by the actual petition and wants of the pioneer house-builders who have gone out to conquer and cultivate the public domain.

ESTIMATES FOR 1876.

Accompanying this report will be found the estimates for surveying and office expenses of this surveying-district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. The figures submitted are based upon a careful consideration of the positive requirements of the service, of the clamorous needs of the settlers now upon lands over which the public surveys have not been extended, and the assumed exigencies of the immediate future. The tide of immigration now pouring into the State with increasing volume is drawn hither by the hope of founding happy homes in a genial climate, where lands are cheap and crops unfailing. The majority of emigrants come with the expectation of settling upon the public lands, and their wishes and the interests of the State should be met by a prompt extension of the surveys. The principal area of the field-work of this office will henceforward lie east of the Cascade Range. There is not a great deal of unsurveyed land in Western Oregon for which there will be any demand for years to come, and the civilization and culture, with their attendant arts and industries, which have overspread the hills and prairies and crept into the mountain-passes of the fertile regions on this side, are now pushing outward and over the great mountain-barrier into the fruitful valleys and along the grassy uplands of Eastern Oregon, where the surveyor should follow, if not lead, the hardy pioneer.

In submitting an estimate of the sum necessary to supply the office-expenses of the surveys in this district for the ensuing year, I have been actuated by an uncomfortable experience of the inadequate clerical assistance it is now possible for me to engage, the work having already accumulated to such an extent as to cause much embarrassment.

The present rapid augmentation of the general business of the office renders it imperatively necessary that the appropriation for clerk-hire should be considerably increased, in order that it may be transacted without confusion and delay, and it is to be hoped that the estimate submitted will be deemed reasonable and just.

OFFICE-RECORDS.

My predecessor, in his annual report for last year, called your attention to the necessity of making some provision for the proper preservation of the records of this office; and I would again, in allusion to that subject, urge the propriety of securing the appropriation suggested by him. The original field-notes of most of the work submitted to the office are contained in blank books or pamphlets of the flimsiest character, which, under the almost constant use to which they are subjected, in furnishing copies to land-owners who desire to retrace their lines, or require the notes in the adjustment of disputes concerning contested boundaries, are rapidly falling to pieces, and will soon be entirely worthless as public records, unless they are speedily transcribed into substantial record-books or secured by durable binding. The plats of claim-surveys are also in a bad condition, having become so worn and defaced by continual handling that in many cases it is almost impossible to trace the lines and characters upon them. I would recommend that a reasonable appropriation be made for the competent transcription of these valuable plats upon some more indestructible material than the paper originally used.

COAL AND MINERAL LANDS.

The mining business of Oregon shows a marked increase during the year. The coal-mines at Coos Bay continue to be extensively worked, and constitute one of the most important sources of revenue in the State. New deposits are being constantly developed, and the old ones as yet evince no signs of exhaustion. Quartz and placer gold mining is more active than heretofore in Eastern and Southern Oregon, and the survey of mining-claims is becoming a considerable branch of the business of this office. Valuable discoveries of gold, iron, and copper ores, cinnabar, and coal, are frequently reported in various parts of the State. The mineral resources of Oregon have hitherto attracted but little attention in comparison with the overshadowing importance of her commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests; but the time is coming when, under the magical touch of capital and the exorcism of skill, these hidden channels of treasure will open and pour their products into the swelling aggregate of her substantial wealth.

RAILROADS.

During the last year the Oregon and California and the Oregon Central Railroads have not been extended beyond the points mentioned in former reports, to wit, Roseburgh for the former and Saint Joseph for the latter, but will, as the travel and transportation business of the country increases, be pushed forward to their final termini. These roads have a combined length of 241 miles, and are doing an excellent and thriving business. The Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Railroad has every prospect of successful establishment under the sanction of congressional favor, and will, when completed, not only be the consummation of the long-deferred hope of a direct commu-

cation with the Atlantic States, but afford the necessary means of transportation to the eastern section of the State, where the public surveys should be rapidly extended, in order to meet the wants of accelerated settlement. A new and profoundly important railroad scheme is just now awakening the interest of the people of this State. A company has been organized and sufficient capital subscribed and assured to build a narrow-gauge road from Corvallis, in Benton County, to the Yaquina Bay, a distance of some fifty miles, with a connecting line of steamers to San Francisco. The entrance to the bay has already been surveyed under direction of Government, and the bar and harbor found to be available for the purposes of an extensive commerce.

This road will tap the very heart of the Willamette Valley, and with its connecting lines throughout the State, and perhaps with one of the great transcontinental trunks of railway, will revolutionize the commerce of the country and open the flood-gates of an immeasurable prosperity.

MANUFACTURES.

The lumbering trade of the State continues to increase. The extensive mills at Coos Bay have enlarged their capacity, and afford employment to a considerable fleet of sailing-vessels. An inexhaustible supply of the best timber, and notable facilities for shipment, will always render lumbering one of the leading manufacturing interests of Western Oregon. The various flouring and woolen mills throughout the State are rapidly expanding their manufacturing facilities, in order to meet an increased local demand and for shipment abroad. Oregon wool, woolen goods, and flour rank with the very best in eastern and foreign markets.

Great quantities of salmon were taken and canned on the Lower Columbia this and last year, and additional companies with extended capital have engaged in the business. Arrangements have recently been made for the establishment of an extensive manufactory of wagons and agricultural implements at some central point in the valley; and a company has been organized, and suitable buildings, with the requisite machinery, are in course of erection at the capital, for the purpose of engaging in the fruit-drying business by what is known as the "Alden" process. This enterprise is one of the highest importance to the State, as tens of thousands of bushels of excellent fruit of various kinds are left to rot annually in our orchards, long neglected for want of any adequate demand for their products.

AGRICULTURE.

A vastly increased area of cereals is sown each succeeding year, resulting in a heavier surplus for shipment. The wheat-crop this year is enormous, and its sale will conduce to a general brightening of the financial prospect. Our farmers are rapidly adopting the more enlightened methods of husbandry, and are bringing the resources of science and of art to second the productive efforts of a generous soil.

Wool-growing and stock-raising still engage the attention of a considerable portion of the people, and are very profitable. Great numbers of sheep and cattle are annually driven across the Cascade Range into the excellent pasture-lands of Eastern Oregon, and settlements are advancing everywhere along the rivers and lesser streams of that rich and uncultured region.

During the year the experiment of shipping grain and other products from Portland to foreign ports direct has been made, with the most flattering success. This movement enlarges the boundaries of our commercial enterprise, and will soon enable us to throw off that vassalage to San Francisco which has long restrained our intercourse with the outside world and levied an exhaustive tribute upon our exports.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General for Oregon.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Surveying contracts made under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Contract.	No.	Date.	Name of contractor	Location and description of lines.	Amount surveyed.			Total amount.	Remarks.
					Standard parallel.	Extérieurs.	Subdivisions.		
186	June 11, 1873	James H. Brane ..		Sixth standard parallel south from the southeast corner of township 31 south range 40 east to State line in range 47 east, seventh standard parallel south, from southeast corner of township 35 south range 40 east west to the southeast corner of township 15 south range 35 east; exterior and subdivisinal lines of township 31 south, ranges 45, 46, and 47 east; township 30 south, ranges 46 and 47 east, and township 35 south, range 36 east.	<i>Me. ch. lts.</i> 66 30 00	<i>Me. ch. lts.</i> 78 77 63	<i>Me. ch. lts.</i> 344 73 33	\$5,041 96	Contract closed, account transmitted and reported for payment. Township 37 south, range 36 east, surveyed, instead of township 35 south, range 36 east, designated in contract.
187	June 18, 1873	Alonso Gesset...		Exterior and subdivisinal lines of township 16 and 17 south, range 24 east, and township 16 south, ranges 6 and 7 east standard parallel from southeast corner of township 17 south range 23 east, to southeast corner of township 17 south, range 24 east standard parallel from southeast corner of township 15 south range 24 east, to southeast corner of township 15 south, range 24 east.	12 00 00	17 77 90	120 03 17	1,872 10	Estimated amount of contract, \$4,000. Account for \$1,872.10 transmitted and reported for payment. Remainder of work in office, but not examined.
188	June 21, 1873	Nathaniel Martin		Exterior and subdivisinal lines of townships 11 and 12 south, range 21 east; townships 11 and 12 south, range 20 east, townships 11 and 12 south, range 16 east, township 21 south, range 6 west; fractional townships 21 and 22 south, range 5 west.	-----	58 78 40	250 61 73	4,043 51	Account transmitted and \$3,465.48 reported for payment. Township 21 south, ranges 1 and 2 west, and township 22 south, range 1 west, were surveyed, instead of townships 21 and 22 south, range 5 west.
189	June 21, 1873	J. W. Wilkins ..		Exterior and subdivisinal lines of townships 16 and 17 south, range 25 east; townships 16, 17, and 18 south, range 1 west and township 16 south, range 1 west standard parallel from southeast corner of township 15 south range 24 east to the southeast corner of township 15 south, range 23 east, and the standard parallel, from the southeast corner of township 17 south range 24 east, to southeast corner of township 17 south, range 25 east.	12 00 00	27 57 10	266 33 14	4,079 21	Account transmitted and adjusted to \$4,000 reported for payment, and contract closed.
190	June 23, 1873	J. S. Kincaid.....		Exterior and subdivisinal lines of township 30 south, ranges 13, 15, and 16 east; township 10 south, range 22 east, and the subdivisinal lines of township 11 south, range 23 east, and township 12 south, range 22 east.	-----	38 23 01	379 58 16	5,092 74	Account for \$5,000 transmitted, reported for payment, and contract closed.

A.—Surveying contracts made under appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874—Continued.

Contract No.	Date.	Name of contractor.	Location and description of lines.	Amount surveyed.			Total amount.	Remarks.
				Standard parallel.	Exteriors.	Subdivisions.		
191	June 23, 1873	George H. Thurston.	Fourth standard parallel south from southeast corner of township 17 south range 25 east to south-east corner of township 17 south range 26 east, and fifth standard parallel south from south-east corner of township 25 south range 26 east, to southeast corner of township 25 south, range 31 east. The exterior lines of townships 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25 south range 26 east; townships 23, 24 and 25 south range 28 east; townships 18, 23, 24 and 25 south range 29 east; townships 23, 24 and 25 south range 30 east; townships 23 and 24 south range 31 east; and the subdivisions of township 25 south, range 28 east, and township 24 south range 21 east. Extent of townships 10 south range 23 east, and 7 south, range 19 east, and the subdivisions of townships 10, 11, and 12 south, range 21 east, and township 7 south, range 19 east.	Me. ch. lks. 36 00 00	Me. ch. lks. 241 59 50	Me. ch. lks. 59 76 43	\$5,063 86	Account for \$5,000 transmitted, reported for payment, and contract closed.
192	June 25, 1873	H. C. Perkins	Subdivisions of township 24 south, ranges 27, 29, and 30 east; township 23 south, ranges 28, 27, and 30 east; and township 25 south, range 28 east.	.....	39 04 91	240 36 30	2,306 14	Account approved, \$3,900 paid, and contract closed.
193	June 25, 1873	Zenas F. Moody	Subdivisions of township 13 south, ranges 23 and 24 east; subdivisions of township 13 south, ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26 east; township 12 south, ranges 24, 25, and 26 east.	.....	.....	419 09 72	5,089 25	Account approved, \$5,000 paid, and contract closed.
194	July 1, 1873	Jason Owen	Extent of township 13 south, ranges 23 and 24 east; subdivisions of township 13 south, ranges 23, 24, 25, and 26 east; township 12 south, ranges 24, 25, and 26 east.	.....	9 00 00	342 19 21	4,231 63	Account approved for \$4,800, paid, and contract closed.
195	July 9, 1873	J. M. Dick	Extent of township 13 south, ranges 23 and 24 east, the south boundary of township 13 south, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west to Pacific Ocean; and the exterior lines of township 14 south, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, south to the Alsea River, the boundary of coastal reservation and subdivisions of fractional township 14 south, ranges 8, 10, 11, and 12 west.	.....	29 78 50	99 77 94	1,619 42	Estimated amount of contract, \$2,500. \$1,619.42 approved and paid. Deputy still in the field.
196	July 9, 1873	J. D. Crawford	Extent of township 13 south, ranges 23 and 24 east, the south boundary of township 13 south, ranges 9, 10, 11, and 12 west, south to the Alsea River, the boundary of coastal reservation and subdivisions of fractional township 14 south, ranges 8, 10, 11, and 12 west.	.....	54 11 69	176 70 40	2,581 54	Account approved and paid. Contract closed.

197	July 14, 1873	W. H. Byars	Exterior of townships 9 and 10 south, ranges 29 and 30 east; subdivisions of townships 10 and 11 south, range 30 east; township 12 south, ranges 24 and 27 east; township 9 south, range 30 east; township 13 south, ranges 27 and 28 east.	.....	05 77 10	340 57 65	5, 012 13	Account approved and transmitted. Contract closed.
198	July 15, 1873	Baun & Walden	First standard parallel, from southeast corner of township 5 south, range 39 east, to two chains east of quarter-section corner on south boundary of section 34; township 5 south, range 42 east; and second standard parallel, from southeast corner of township 10 south, range 10 east, to southeast corner of township 10 south, range 44 east; exterior of townships 8, 9, and 10 south, range 44 east; townships 8 and 9 south, range 45 east; exterior and subdivisions of township 8 south, range 46 east; fractional townships 7 and 8 south, ranges 1 and 2 east.	39 42 00	101 77 35	59 71 27	2, 739 10	Estimated amount of contract, \$4,000; \$2,739.10 approved and transmitted; balance returned but not examined.
199	July 23, 1873	J. C. Tolman	Exterior and subdivisonal lines of townships 31 and 32 south, range 14 east; subdivisonal lines of township 39 south, range 10 east; the exterior and subdivisions of townships 37, 38, 39, and 40 south, range 14 west, and connection on State line, township 41 south, range 13 west.	.....	24 13 68	120 47 27	1, 785 48	Estimated amount of contract, \$4,000; \$1,785.48 approved and transmitted; remainder of work returned but not examined.
200	July 23, 1873	ge S. Pershin	Exterior and subdivisions of townships 9 and 10 south, ranges 2 and 3 east.	.....	42 03 14	100 31 20	2, 078 08	Account approved and contract closed.
201	Aug. 5, 1873	W. Hurlburt	Exterior and subdivisions of townships 2 and 3 south, range 36 east; the exterior and subdivisions of township 2 south, range 37 east, and township 3 south, range 6 east; and subdivisions of township 1 south, range 5 east, and township 1 north, range 4 east.	.....	.....	65 58 06	788 70	Account approved for \$788.70; remainder of work returned but not examined.
202	Mar. 12, 1874	W. H. Byars	Exterior and subdivisonal lines of fractional township 22 south, ranges 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 west—so much thereof as may be found fit for settlement, and the subdivisions of townships 25 and 26 south, range 7 west.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Limit of contract \$2,000. Deputy in the field.
203	Mar. 14, 1874	H. C. and J. Perkins.	Exterior and subdivisonal lines of townships 17 and 18 south, range 8 west, and fractional township 16 south, ranges 6 and 7 west.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Limit of contract \$1,500. Deputy in the field.

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General for Oregon.

[illegible]

B.—Statement of original plats of public surveys, and copies transmitted since June 30, 1873—Continued.

Contract.		Contractor.	Lines.	Townships.	Ranges.	Plats made.			
No.	Date.					Original.	Sent to Commissioner.	Sent to register.	Total.
198	July 15, 1873	Barin and Walden	1st standard parallel	Between 5 and 6 south	40, 41, and 42 east	1	1	...	2
			2d standard parallel	Between 10 and 11 south	41, 42, 43, and 44 east .....			...
			Exteriors	8, 9, and 10 south	44 east	1	1	...	2
			do	8 and 9 south	45 east .....			...
			do	8 south	46 east .....			...
			Subdivisions	8 south	46 east	1	1	1	3
			Donation-claims	21 south	6 west	1	1	1	3
		J. C. Tolman	do	41 south	13 west	1	1	1	3
		H. J. Stevenson	do	7 north	8 and 9 west	2	2	2	6
Total number of plats made									346

* Transcript of field-notes transmitted with Commissioner's copy.

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General of Oregon.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oreg., August 1, 1874.

C.—Townships surveyed since June 30, 1873, with area of public lands.

Number.	Description.		Area.	By whom surveyed.
	Township.	Range.		
1	4 south	25 east	23,055.14	Zenas F. Moody.
2	4 south	24 east	23,046.45	Do.
3	5 south	24 east	23,165.60	Do.
4	4 south	26 east	23,144.10	Do.
5	4 south	28 east	11,576.49	Do.
6	4 south	27 east	23,139.12	Do.
7	5 north	37 east	23,069.08	George Williams.
8	5 north	38 east	2,886.23	Do.
9	6 north	38 east	14,095.96	Do.
10	6 north	37 east	14,017.33	Do.
11	6 north	5 west	18,774.24	T. B. Handley.
12	5 north	6 west	22,969.14	Do.
13	5 north	5 west	12,770.47	Do.
14	31 south	45 east	23,055.93	J. H. Evans.
15	30 south	47 east	903.33	Do.
16	31 south	47 east	910.24	Do.
17	30 south	46 east	23,053.50	Do.
18	31 south	46 east	23,082.45	Do.
19	37 south	36 east	23,050.55	Do.
20	16 south	25 east	22,537.10	Jasper W. Wilkins.
21	17 south	25 east	23,056.88	Do.
22	16 south	1 east	23,016.77	Do.
23	16 south	1 west	18,057.27	Do.
24	17 south	1 west	8,081.95	Do.
25	18 south	1 west	11,789.64	Do.
26	7 north	9 west	10,000.64	H. J. Stevenson.
27	8 north	7 west	3,148.90	Do.
28	7 north	8 west	18,318.72	Do.
29	39 south	4 west	4,791.52	Jason Owen.
30	38 south	4 west	3,213.02	Do.
31	13 south	23 east	9,080.00	Do.
32	12 south	24 east	23,062.45	Do.
33	13 south	24 east	15,259.42	Do.
34	13 south	25 east	15,339.76	Do.
35	12 south	25 east	23,068.21	Do.
36	13 south	26 east	18,712.82	Do.
37	12 south	26 east	20,253.50	Do.
38	8 south	6 east	23,039.38	Henry Meldrum.
39	1 south	6 east	9,467.52	Do.
40	4 south	7 west	23,059.85	Do.
41	3 south	6 west	23,213.99	Do.
42	4 south	6 west	16,145.45	Do.
43	3 south	7 west	8,800.00	Do.
44	26 south	28 east	21,754.19	George S. Thurston.
45	23 south	31 east	8,374.49	Do.
46	23 south	26 east	23,070.36	Zenas F. Moody.
47	24 south	27 east	23,033.02	Do.
48	23 south	27 east	23,024.67	Do.
49	25 south	28 east	20,898.83	Do.
50	24 south	30 east	23,087.52	Do.
51	24 south	29 east	22,995.12	Do.
52	23 south	30 east	23,051.82	Do.
53	17 south	24 east	23,082.61	Alonzo Gesner.
54	16 south	24 east	22,545.70	Do.
55	11 south	21 east	23,480.49	John S. Kincaid.
56	12 south	21 east	23,061.84	Do.
57	12 south	22 east	23,001.45	Do.
58	10 south	22 east	11,201.60	Do.
59	11 south	22 east	23,041.82	Do.
60	12 south	20 east	23,630.04	Do.
61	11 south	20 east	17,453.43	Do.
62	10 south	29 east	8,327.80	William H. Byars.
63	11 south	29 east	23,119.98	Do.
64	12 south	27 east	6,894.00	Do.
65	13 south	27 east	13,596.82	Do.
66	12 south	28 east	7,460.04	Do.
67	11 south	30 east	8,127.99	Do.
68	13 south	28 east	23,387.57	Do.
69	10 south	30 east	12,684.50	Do.
70	9 south	30 east	22,874.63	Do.
71	31 south	16 east	11,168.06	Nathaniel Martin.
72	32 south	16 east	11,310.11	Do.
73	30 south	16 east	17,289.16	Do.
74	30 south	15 east	22,860.83	Do.
75	30 south	13 east	12,629.92	Do.
76	21 south	2 west	2,080.58	Do.
77	21 south	1 west	3,841.34	Do.
78	22 south	1 west	3,040.00	Do.

C.—Townships surveyed since June 30, 1873, with area of public lands—Continued.

Number.	Description.		Area.	By whom surveyed.
	Township.	Range.		
79	12 south	23 east	23, 094. 15	H. C. Perkins.
80	10 south	23 east	23, 063. 57	Do.
81	11 south	23 east	23, 085. 09	Do.
82	7 south	19 east	23, 113. 07	Do.
83	14 south	21 east	22, 974. 34	Jeremiah M. Dick.
84	14 south	22 east	14, 714. 80	Do.
85	17 south	44 east	23, 405. 84	J. D. Crawford.
86	18 south	44 east	23, 358. 97	Do.
87	18 south	45 east	21, 320. 61	Do.
88	9 south	2 east	16, 798. 16	George S. Pershin.
89	9 south	1 east	20, 544. 89	Do.
90	10 south	2 east	2, 910. 87	Do.
91	8 south	46 east	22, 983. 94	Barin and Walden.
Total acres			1, 556, 130. 74	

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oreg, August 1, 1874.

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General of Oregon.

D.—Statement of salaries paid the surveyor-general of Oregon and the clerks in his office during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No.	Names.	How employed.	Term of service.	Amount paid.
1	W. H. Odell.....	Surveyor-general	From July 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874....	\$1, 875 00
2	Benjamin Simpson.....	do	From April 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874....	625 00
3	A. W. Stowell	Chief clerk	From July 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874....	1, 200 00
4	R. P. Earhart	do	From April 1, 1874, to June 30, 1874....	450 00
5	George Stowell.....	Draughtsman	From July 1, 1873, to June 30, 1874....	1, 400 00
6	William J. Shipley....	Transcribing clerk.....	do	1, 200 00
7	William R. Walker....	do	From July 1, 1873, to March 31, 1874 ..	900 00
8	Samuel L. Simpson ...	do	From April 15, 1874, to June 30, 1874..	250 00
Total amount				7, 900 00

MEMORANDUM.—Amount appropriated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, \$7,900.

OFFICE SURVEYOR-GENERAL,
Eugene City, Oreg., August 1, 1874.

BEN. SIMPSON
Surveyor-General, Oregon.

E.—Statement showing amount of special deposits made for survey of public lands in Oregon for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Date.	Name of depositor.	For field-work.	For office-work.	Date.	Amounts drawn.	For field-work.	For office-work.
1873.				1874.			
Dec. 9	John Dame		\$12 00	Apr. 15	Amount drawn by mining clerks and draughtsman.		\$50 00
Dec. 9	E. W. Sprague		12 00				
Dec. 12	Patrick McHugh		12 00				
Dec. 12	James Lynn and Thos. Clovnan.		12 00	June 30	Balance.....	\$230 00	114 00
1874.							
Feb. 16	Chas. Dewey	\$40 00	10 00				
Feb. 24	F. G. Lockhart		12 00				
Mar. 18	Lot Livermore	190 00	10 00				
Feb. 4	J. Copeland & Co		12 00				
Feb. 4	Shumway & Colt		12 00				
Mar. 27	Messrs. Lane Bros. & Co.		12 00				
June 23	A. H. Brown		12 00				
June 23	James Lynn & Co		12 00				
June 23	P. L. Shumway		12 00				
June 23	J. Copeland & Co		12 00				
	Total	230 00	164 00		Total	230 00	164 00

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General, Oregon.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oreg., August 1, 1874.

F.—Estimate of amount required for the surveying service in the district of Oregon for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

FOR FIELD-WORK.	
Surveying 72 miles standard lines, at \$15 per mile.....	\$1, 080
Surveying 1,000 miles exterior township lines, at \$14 per mile	14, 000
Surveying 4,500 miles subdivisional lines, at \$12 per mile.....	54, 000
Surveying 24 miles standard lines, at \$18 per mile.....	432
Surveying 150 miles exterior township lines, at \$16 per mile	2, 400
Surveying 1,440 miles subdivisional lines, at \$14 per mile	20, 160
	<u>\$92, 072</u>
FOR OFFICE-WORK.	
For salary of surveyor-general	2, 500
For salary of chief clerk	1, 800
For salary of draughtsman.....	1, 600
For salary of assistant draughtsman.....	1, 400
For salaries of four office clerks.....	4, 800
For office-rent, stationery, fuel, messenger, &c	3, 000
	<u>15, 100</u>
Total amount	107, 172

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General, Oregon.

H.—Statement of amounts paid for office-rent, fuel, stationery, pay of messenger, and other incidental expenses of the surveyor-general's office in Oregon for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Date.		Amount.	Date.		Amount.
1873-'74. Sept. 30	To amount paid during third quarter, 1873, as per vouchers and account rendered.	\$521 87	1873-'74. July 1 1873	By amount of appropriation, by act of Congress, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	\$2,000 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid during fourth quarter, 1873, as per vouchers and account rendered.	454 87			
Mar. 31	To amount paid during first quarter, 1874, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	481 97			
June 30	To amount paid during second quarter, 1874, as per vouchers and accounts rendered.	536 26			
	Balance	5 03			
		2,000 00			2,000 00

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Eugene City, Oreg., August 1, 1874.

BEN. SIMPSON,
Surveyor-General, Oregon.

P.—Report of surveyor-general of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Olympia, August 22, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, a report of the surveying operations in this district for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. Accompanying and forming a part of this report are the following tabular statements, viz:

- A.—Showing the condition of contracts not closed at the date of last annual report.
- B.—Showing the character and condition of public surveys in Washington Territory contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- C.—Showing the number of plats made and the number of miles and acres in each township surveyed in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- D.—Showing the amount and condition of appropriation and the amount paid on contracts for surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- E.—Showing the amount and condition of appropriation for salary of surveyor-general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- F.—Showing amount and condition of the appropriation for compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- G.—Showing the amount and condition of appropriation for the incidental expenses of the office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- H.—Showing estimated amount required for the surveying service in the district of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.
- I.—Showing amount and condition of special deposits made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
- K.—Showing amount, character, and condition of the surveys of Indian reservations in Washington Territory contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Of the public lands in this district there have been surveyed during the period embraced in this report 1,489,004.29 acres, making an aggregate distance of 4,799 miles 21 chains and 94 links, as shown more particularly in Statement C, with the exhibits thereto; and of Indian reservations, 44,982.61 acres, a distance of 478 miles 48 chains and 48 links, as shown by Statement K, with the exhibits thereto. To copy the field-notes and prepare the plats for this extensive survey with my present limited office-force has created the absolute necessity of overworking all my assistants during the winter-months so that deputy surveyors might not suffer seriously from almost unavoidable delays caused thereby in receiving pay for their work.

The office-work on the Indian-reservation surveys is fully double that of the public

surveys for the same amount of appropriation. While but one copy of the field-notes and three copies of the plats have been required for the latter, I have been obliged to make three copies of the field-notes and four of the plats of the former, one of each for the superintendent of Indian affairs, in addition to the two copies sent to Washington. Heretofore this office has had only one chief draughtsman and one assistant draughtsman; the service of the latter I have been compelled to dispense with entirely on account of the reduction of the appropriation for that purpose, which was entirely inadequate before to meet the demands of the deputies.

In awarding the several surveying contracts for 1874, I have endeavored to so distribute them as to cover the oldest settled portions of the Territory, and for the purpose of ascertaining these facts, in some cases I have even reserved the right of designating the subdivision of some particular township, the exterior lines of which were mentioned in the contract, but of which I was not sure of sufficient settlement to warrant a survey at the time of letting the contract. The limited appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1875, will be entirely inadequate to fulfill the requirements of the settlers in this Territory, and I am compelled to abandon the extension of any of the meridians mentioned in my last report; therefore cannot now prosecute further some surveys which should be made this year. As the recently acquired islands must be surveyed out of this appropriation, I shall retain a sufficient amount to cover any excess over the estimated amount which may arise from the extensive meanders, along their irregular shore-lines, although I deem my estimates in these contracts ample for all such contingencies.

SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The following small reservations in the Puget Sound country have been surveyed and subdivided into forty-acre tracts during the year, according to instructions received from the General Land-Office, and in compliance with the directions of the superintendent of Indian affairs for this Territory, viz: Tulalip, Puyallup, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, Chehalis, Skokomish, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Muckleshoot. The survey of the Neah Bay and Quinault reservations was not deemed necessary by the superintendent of Indian affairs, but in lieu thereof he requested that the balance of the appropriation should be expended on the Simcoe or Yakama reservation, in subdividing such portions of such reservation as the local agent should direct and which were not included in contract No. 157, dated April 17, 1873, which contract did not include even that portion of the reservation on which the agency buildings were located. For this purpose I directed a party of deputy surveyors to proceed to that reservation and subdivide such portions as the agent thereon might designate, not to exceed the balance of the appropriation for such purposes, which is now being done.

DONATION CLAIMS.

I beg leave respectfully to call your attention to the difficulties and embarrassments constantly occurring to others from a delay on the part of donation claimants, under the act of September 27, 1850, and the subsequent amendments thereto, in not being required to have their claims surveyed and segregated from other lands, so that other claimants or settlers taking lands under the laws of Congress, may not have their titles or improvements jeopardized by any change of the boundaries of a donation claimant which he may decide to make prior to the survey and platting of his claim.

Under existing laws this character of claimants, where their claim was made prior to the public surveys, may defer indefinitely their application for survey by failing to come forward and pay for the same. If section 6, act of September 27, 1850, is construed as inoperative in this respect, as I believe has been decided by your predecessors, then there should be some act of limitation passed requiring the survey of all donation-claims, within some reasonable time, at the expense of the claimant, and any failure on their part to comply with the law should require them to take claims by legal subdivisions.

TIMBERED LANDS.

The attention of many has been attracted within the last few years to the unparalleled growth and utility of the yellow and red fir and cedar of Western Washington; which, to the casual observer, would promise a supply equal to the demand of the United States for at least a century to come; but upon a more careful examination of the real condition of this timber, the practical lumberman will arrive at a very different conclusion in regard to the quantity which would prove available at anything like the present market value. Extensive areas are annually destroyed by fire, other tracts of apparently thrifty growth are found to be unsound and defective for lumbering-purposes, while a very large proportion of the whole area is at present inaccessible, and will remain so until an increased demand will warrant the expense of constructing roads or other means of transportation to salt water.

That portion of the timber which is at present accessible, being located contiguous to streams flowing into the Sound, should bear no relation whatever in value to other tracts more remotely situated; and should the Government decide to sell this timber in tracts of 160 acres, (or any other quantity,) at a fixed price per acre, without regard to location, I can conceive of no advantage that will accrue to the Government; but, on the other hand, should the Government decide to sell these timbered lands at a graduated scale of prices, fixed by some competent Government officer in accordance with their location and true value, I should deem it the most certain and practical method of realizing something like a just compensation for these valuable lands; and in my opinion this will be the only plan which the Government can adopt to dispose of the densely timbered lands of the Territory. The greatest proportion of all the lands sought for in Western Washington is for the value of the timber, more than for what the land will produce after it is cleared, and any act of Congress passed for the disposal of timbered lands in this Territory should not so closely discriminate as to whether the land is agricultural land or not, but whether the land is actually more valuable for its timber than for agricultural purposes. Much of the best timbered land is good agricultural land when cleared, but as a general rule will not be cleared unless the timber can be sold to defray the expenses of clearing.

AGRICULTURAL LAND.

Much has been already truthfully written in praise of the agricultural lands of Eastern Washington, which are as yet but inadequately developed as a grain-growing country, owing to the great distance from any available market and the necessarily high rates of transportation charged for such productions, the result of which has turned the attention of the farmer to stock-raising or wool-growing, both of which pursuits the country and climate are peculiarly adapted to, the whole country being covered with the well-known nutritious "bunch-grass," which affords excellent pasture for stock the whole year.

To illustrate the fertility of the soil in this portion of the Territory, and its adaptability as a grain-growing country, I give herewith a few examples derived from an unquestionable source.

Mr. William Masterson of Walla-Walla, on section 8, township 6 north, range 36 east, raised in 1872, from ten acres of land on which corn had been cultivated the year previous, 850 measured bushels of wheat, which weighed 62 pounds per bushel, or an average of 85 bushels per acre. Mr. C. Maier, on section 5, township 6 north, range 37 east, last year from a field of 60 acres of fall wheat harvested 4,020 measured bushels, which weighed 61 pounds per bushel, or an average of 67 bushels per acre.

Mr. Robert Kennedy, of Walla-Walla, on section 5, township 7 north, range 37 east, from 150 acres of volunteer wheat (seed sown while harvesting the previous crop) harvested in 1873 5,250 bushels, or an average of 35 bushels per acre, which weighed 62 pounds per bushel. Whitman and Stevens Counties are generally conceded to be equally well adapted to grain-growing; and should there ever be an outlet to the waters of Puget Sound the wheat of Washington Territory would soon rank among the first in the markets of the world.

Flax is now being cultivated quite extensively for the seed in Whitman County, and the sugar-beet is successfully raised throughout Eastern Washington. On the west side of the Cascade Mountains, in the valleys of the Chehalis, Skagit, White, and Puyallup Rivers, the same successful results have been arrived at in raising grain as in the eastern portion of the Territory.

Hops are also raised in great abundance in all the valleys, and fruit attains the greatest perfection throughout the whole Territory.

COAL.

It is now a well-established fact that an extensive coal-basin exists throughout that portion of the Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, from the Columbia River to the British line. Outcroppings of coal-seams cut by the various water-courses are found in many townships already surveyed, and known to exist quite extensively outside of the limits of the present surveys. Seams are often found from 6 to 15 feet in thickness, and generally embedded in sandstone casings.

The returns of the deputy surveyor are entirely inadequate to determine the location of coal deposits or even numerous outcroppings, for the reason that unless the seam happens to be exposed where the section-lines cross it the deputy has but a limited opportunity of knowing that coal exists at all in the township, as he is not obliged under his contract to deviate from the section-lines over which himself and party pass while executing his work; the consequence is that nearly all the valuable coal-discoveries made in the Territory are by subsequent explorations, and often by parties who obtain, or attempt to obtain, titles to the land under either the homestead or pre-emption laws.

In this connection I beg leave to suggest that the interests of the Government would be greatly promoted by the appointment of an efficient agent for this Territory, whose business it should be to make an examination of all lands of this character prior to the acceptance of final proof by the local land-officers, and who could at other times look after the protection of Government timber.

Extensive preparations for coal-mining are now being made along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad south of this place, and also at and near Seattle, where capitalists are already directing their attention toward the development of these mines. The quality of all the coal found in this Territory proves eminently satisfactory for all domestic purposes, and although evidently of a later formation than some of the Pennsylvania coal-fields, yet every analysis gives from 40 to 46 per cent. of fixed carbon and about the same percentage of volatile hydrocarbon, with but little residue or ash, and scarcely any traces of sulphur or other objectionable matter.

I also transmit by express the usual annual map, showing the extent of surveys in this Territory since my last annual report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. McMICKEN,

Surveyor-General, Washington Territory.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner of the General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement showing the condition of contracts not closed at date of last annual report.

Contract No.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Description of work mentioned in contract.	Description of work actually performed.	Area.	Distance.	Rate.	Amount paid on contracts.	Remarks.
136	1872. July 13	Edwin Richardson	Exterior lines of township 26 north, ranges 34, 35, 36, and 37 east.	Subdivisional lines of township 26 north, ranges 31, 32, and 33 east.	Acres. 68,492.84	Miles like 179 01 23	Per mile. \$12 00	\$2,148 27	Deputy released from survey of township 26 north, ranges 34, 35, 36, and 37 east and applied to subdivisional township 26 north, ranges 31, 32, and 33 east as per letter from General Land-Office, August 22, 1873. Completed, and account forwarded.
140	July 17	Edgar M. Morgan	Subdivisions of township 24 north, range 1 west.	Subdivisions of township 24 north, range 1 west.	53,030.80	68 02 70	14 00	840 48	
141	July 30	Smith & Reeves.	Exterior lines of township 20 north, ranges 17 and 18 east, and subdivisional lines of township 20 north, range 17 east, exterior lines of townships 18 and 19 north, range 17 east, and the subdivisional lines of township 19 north, range 17 east, and township 19 north, range 5 east.	Exterior and subdivisional lines of townships 18 and 19 north, range 17 east, and subdivisional lines and meanders of township 19 north, range 5 east.	60,134.93	207 46 00	{ 12 00 14 00	{ 2,603 51	Deputies released from survey of township 20 north, ranges 17 and 18 east and allowed to survey township 18 north, range 17 east, in place thereof as per letter from General Land-Office, dated July 1, 1873. Balance of the contract completed.
149	Aug. 17	Francis F. Lochr.	Subdivisional lines of township 19 north, range 5 east.	South boundary and subdivisional lines of township 7 north, range 38 east.	9,640.00	28 05 72	{ 12 00 14 00	{ 348 91	South boundary re surveyed as per letter of instructions from General Land-Office, dated July 5, 1873.
158	1873. April 22	Abbott & Jamieson.	Sixth standard parallel through range 40 east, exterior and subdivisional lines of township 25 north, range 40 east, exterior and subdivisional lines of township 36 north, range 38 east, and subdivisional lines of townships 15 and 16 north, range 31 east.	Sixth standard parallel through range 14 east, and the exterior and subdivisional lines of township 25 north, range 40 east.	23,041.06	78 01 31	{ 12 00 14 00 15 00	{ 978 26	Remainder of contract annulled. (See letter from this office under date of November 22, 1873, and reply thereto under date of December 18, 1873.)
160	July 11	Edwin Richardson.	Subdivisional lines of township 26 north, ranges 31, 32, and 33 east.						Disapproved; but the work executed under special instructions under contract No. 136.
Total					103,308.72	358 57 64		8,161 43	

EXHIBIT No. 1.		EXHIBIT No. 2.	
Description of work.			
	Distance.	Rate.	Cont.
	<i>Me. chs. lks.</i>	<i>Per mto.</i>	
Standard-lines.....	6 00 00	\$15 00	\$90 00
Township-lines.....	42 08 49	14 00	589 48
Subdivision-lines.....	501 32 22	{ 12 00 }	6,256 99
Meander-lines.....	3 16 93	{ 14 00 }	44 96
Total.....	552 57 64	.....	6,981 43
		Balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30. 1873.....	\$7,065 01
		Amount disallowed on contracts 1872-'73.....	398 43
		Amount paid on contracts as above.....	\$7,463 44
		Balance reverting to United States Treasury.....	6,981 43
			482 01

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, W. T., August 22, 1874.

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington Territory.

B.—Statement showing the character and condition of the public surveys in Washington Territory contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Condition of work.
No.	Date.			
161	1873. July 11	Stearns & Berry	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 13 north, ranges 1 and 2 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of township 12 north, ranges 3 and 4 west. Subdivision lines of township 12 north, range 1 east. Subdivision lines and meanders of township 10 north, range 2 west.	Complete. *Township 12 north range 3 west, incomplete. Complete. Do.
162	July 18	Spray & Brown	First standard parallel of township 5 north, ranges 11 and 12 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of township 5 north, ranges 11 and 12 east.	Do. Do.
163	July 23	Edgar M. Morgan	Exterior lines of townships 25 and 26 north, range 7 east. Subdivision lines of townships 24, 25, and 26 north, range 7 east. Meander lines of townships 24, 25, and 26 north, range 7 east.	Do. *Township 26 north range 7 east, incomplete. *Do.
164	July 19	David D. Clark	Exterior lines of townships 21 and 22 north, ranges 42 and 44 east. Exterior lines of township 21 north, range 45 east. Exterior lines of township 23 north, range 43 east. Subdivisions of all of above	Complete. Relinquished. Do. Complete, except township 21 north, range 45 east, and township 23 north, range 43 east.
165	July 23	William Jameson	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 14 north, range 1 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of township 15 north, ranges 1 and 2 east.	Complete. *Township 15 north range 2 east, incomplete.
166	July 31	Dudley S. B. Henry...	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 16 north, ranges 2 and 3 east. Subdivision lines of township 17 north, range 3 east.	Complete. Do.
167	July 31	Walter B. Hall	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 19 north, range 6 east. Exterior and subdivision lines and meanders of townships 27 and 28 north, range 7 east.	Do. Do.
168	Aug. 5	Thomas M. Reed, G. F. Whitworth, and J. M. Whitworth.	Survey of San Juan, Lopez, Blakely, Decatur, Cypress, and Shaw Islands, townships 34, 35, and 36 north, ranges 1, 2, 3, and 4 west.	Disapproved.
169	July 21	Truax & Briggs	Exterior lines of townships 17 and 18 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, and 42 east. Exterior lines of townships 19 and 20 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, and 45 east. Subdivision lines of townships 17, 18, and 19 north, range 42 east. Subdivision lines of townships 19 and 20 north, ranges 43, 44, and 45 east.	Complete. Do. Do. Do.
170	Aug. 2	Lœhr & Knowlton....	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 10 north, ranges 42 and 43 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of township 11 north, range 36 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 11 and 12 north, range 37 east. Subdivision lines of township 11 north, range 38 east.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
171	July 18	James T. Sheets	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 21 north, range 40 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 21 and 22 north, range 43 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of township 18 north, range 5 east. Subdivision lines of townships 17 and 18 north, range 4 east.	*Exteriors completed Complete. Do. Do.

B.—Statement showing the character and condition of the public surveys in Washington Territory, &c.—Continued.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Character and location of work.	Condition of work.
No.	Date.			
172	1873. July 12	Lewis Van Vleet	Exterior lines of townships 21 and 22 north, ranges 31, 38, and 39 east. Subdivision lines of townships 21 and 22 north, ranges 31 and 38 east. Subdivision lines of township 21 north, range 39 east. Meander lines of township 21 north, range 38 east.	*Townships 21 and 22 north, range 31 east, completed. *Do. *Incomplete. *Do.
173	July 18	Charles A. White	*Sixth standard parallel of township 24 north, range 41 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of townships 23, 24, and 25 north, range 41 east.	Complete. *Exteriors of townships 23, 24, and 25 north, range 41 east, completed, and subdivisions of townships 23 and 24 north, range 41 east.
175	Aug. 20	Henry S. Gile.....	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 24 north, ranges 39 and 40 east. Exterior lines of township 11 north, range 9 west. Subdivision lines and meanders of township 11 north, ranges 9 and 10 west.	*Exteriors complete. Incomplete. Do.
177	Sept. 3	James T. Berry.....	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 11 north, range 3 west.	Complete.
178	Aug. 8	Levinus M. Swift.....	Exterior lines of township 15 north, ranges 42 and 43 east. Subdivision lines of township 15 north, ranges 39, 40, 41, 42, and 43 east.	Do. Do.
179	Sept. 17	John A. Tennant	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 40 north, range 4 east. Subdivision lines of township 39 north, range 3 east. Subdivision lines of sections 25, 26, 35, and 36, of township 39 north, range 1 east. Subdivisions and meanders of east half of township 38 north, range 3 east.	Do. Do. Do. Do.
181	Nov. 10	John V. Meeker.....	Subdivision lines (fractional) of township 20 north, range 4 east.	Do.
182	Nov. 20	Samuel J. Spray	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 3 north, ranges 10 and 11 east.	Incomplete.
183	Nov. 20	Edgar M. Morgan.....	Subdivision lines and meanders of township 20 north, range 3 east.	Special deposit.
185	Dec. 19	Joseph M. Snow	Ninth standard parallel of township 36 north, range 4 east. Exterior and subdivision lines of township 36 north, range 4 east.	Complete. Do.
186	1874. Jan. 14	Edgar M. Morgan.....	Subdivision lines and meanders of township 25 north, range 6 east. Subdivision lines of township 27 north, range 5 east.	*Incomplete. *Do.
189	Mar. 9	Ross P. Shoecraft.....	Exterior lines of township 23 north, ranges 2 and 3 west. Subdivision lines and meanders of township 23 north, ranges 2 and 3 west.	Complete. Do.
190	Mar. 10	Edwin Richardson	Exterior and subdivision lines of township 21 north, ranges 35 and 36 east.	*Incomplete.

* Completed since June 30, 1874.

† The survey of the exteriors of townships 17 and 18 north, ranges 39 and 40 east, and townships 19 and 20 north, ranges 39, 40, and 41 east, relinquished, and townships 17 and 18 north, range 41 east, subdivided in place thereof.

‡ In addition to work executed under this contract the deputy was obliged to run the range line between ranges 39 and 40 through townships 21, 22, and 23 north to get a starting-point.

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

C.—Statement showing the number of plats made, and the number of miles and acres in each township surveyed, in Washington Territory during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Exterior bound- aries.	Townships.	Ranges.	Original	General Land- Office.	District land- office.	Total.	When trans- mitted.	Distance.	Acres.	Remarks.
1	12 north.....	1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 7, 1874	M. c. l. 19 39 67	4, 223 74	Fractional.
1	13 north.....	1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Sept. 5, 1873	71 74 94	23, 045 75	Complete.
1	14 north.....	1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 9, 1874	65 74 63	23, 013 47	Do.
1	15 north.....	1 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 5, 1873	71 55 10	22, 849 90	Do.
1	39 north.....	1 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 5, 1874	4 00 10	2, 560 00	Fractional.
1	13 north.....	2 east.....	1	1	1	3	Oct. 6, 1873	71 74 17	23, 040 53	Complete.
1	15 north.....	2 east.....	1	1	1	2	Jan. 9, 1874	17 77 70	.....	Exteriors.
1	16 north.....	2 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 9, 1874	69 35 99	22, 502 77	Complete.
1	16 north.....	3 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 7, 1874	75 44 42	22, 691 53	Do.
1	17 north.....	3 east.....	1	1	1	3	Oct. 6, 1873	59 62 51	22, 696 26	Do.
1	20 north.....	3 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 15, 1873	2 76 46	39 53	Islands.
1	38 north.....	3 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 5, 1874	35 39 77	9, 872 95	Fractional.
1	39 north.....	3 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 5, 1874	59 65 24	22, 896 28	Complete.
1	17 north.....	4 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 7, 1874	77 55 98	22, 145 27	Do.
1	18 north.....	4 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 9, 1874	59 45 33	22, 742 98	Do.
1	20 north.....	4 east.....	1	1	1	3	Mar. 5, 1874	2 02 23	1, 288 00	Fractional.
1	36 north.....	4 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1874	71 74 55	22, 935 96	Complete.
1	40 north.....	4 east.....	1	1	1	3	June 5, 1874	74 50 27	22, 846 98	Do.
1	18 north.....	5 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 5, 1874	71 69 32	22, 999 82	Do.
1	19 north.....	5 east.....	1	1	1	3	Aug. 27, 1873	63 21 10	22, 930 93	Do.
1	19 north.....	6 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 7, 1874	71 74 46	22, 995 73	Do.
1	24 north.....	7 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 5, 1873	78 29 65	22, 550 39	Do.
1	25 north.....	7 east.....	1	1	1	3	Dec. 5, 1873	112 57 06	22, 432 42	Do.
1	26 north.....	7 east.....	1	1	1	2	Mar. 5, 1874	11 76 35	.....	Exteriors.
2	27 and 28 north.....	7 east.....	1	1	1	2	Jan. 9, 1874	17 77 47	.....	Do.
1	27 north.....	7 east.....	1	1	1	3	Mar. 5, 1874	77 68 52	22, 989 89	Complete.
1	28 north.....	7 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 9, 1874	60 20 82	22, 780 44	Do.
1	5 north.....	11 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 9, 1874	77 60 82	23, 023 44	Do.
1	5 north.....	12 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 9, 1874	72 03 05	23, 060 90	Do.
1	18 north.....	17 east.....	1	1	1	3	Feb. 7, 1874	66 37 79	23, 247 09	Do.
1	19 north.....	17 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 10, 1874	77 67 11	22, 916 91	Do.
1	21 north.....	31 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 10, 1874	71 73 52	23, 018 76	Do.
1	22 north.....	31 east.....	1	1	1	3	Jan. 10, 1874	71 78 96	23, 067 80	Do.
1	24 north.....	31 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 27, 1874	59 28 04	22, 575 75	Do.
1	26 north.....	32 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 27, 1874	59 60 23	22, 694 96	Do.
1	26 north.....	33 east.....	1	1	1	3	May 27, 1874	59 72 06	23, 022 13	Do.
1	11 north.....	35 east.....	1	1	1	3	Mar. 6, 1874	71 60 72	22, 910 60	Do.

1	1	11 north	17 east	1	1	3	Mar.	6, 1874	65 70 43	23, 027 53	Do.
1	1	12 north	37 east	1	1	3	Mar.	6, 1874	73 61 43	22, 053 05	Do.
1	1	7 north	34 east	1	1	3	Sept.	15, 1873	24 05 72	9, 600 00	Fractional.
1	1	11 north	34 east	1	1	3	Mar.	6, 1874	59 07 32	22, 931 79	Complete.
1	1	15 north	39 east	1	1	3	Dec.	9, 1873	60 09 24	23, 116 17	Do.
1	1	15 north	40 east	1	1	3	Dec.	9, 1873	60 14 44	23, 147 93	Exteriors.
1	1	21 north	40 east	1	1	2	Oct.	16, 1873	12 08 13	.....	Do.
6	6	21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 north	41 east	1	1	2	Nov.	3, 1873	73 34 62	.....	Complete.
1	1	24 north	40 east	1	1	3	Oct.	6, 1873	78 01 33	23, 041 06	Exteriors.
12	12	25 north	40 east	1	1	2	Jan.	15, 1874	129 21 37	.....	Complete.
1	1	17 and 18 north	41 and 42 east	1	1	3	Dec.	9, 1873	60 06 60	23, 105 53	Do.
1	1	19 and 20 north	42, 43, 44, and 45 east	1	1	3	Feb.	9, 1874	59 76 49	22, 999 90	Do.
1	1	15 north	41 east	1	1	3	Feb.	9, 1874	59 74 26	23, 003 99	Do.
1	1	17 north	41 east	1	1	3	Nov.	4, 1873	60 21 61	23, 006 70	Do.
1	1	18 north	41 east	1	1	3	Nov.	4, 1873	76 07 92	23, 207 98	Do.
1	1	23 north	41 east	1	1	3	Mar.	6, 1874	72 10 38	23, 105 49	Do.
1	1	24 north	41 east	1	1	3	Dec.	9, 1873	72 04 70	23, 065 61	Do.
1	1	10 north	42 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	59 76 93	22, 958 19	Do.
1	1	15 north	42 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	60 04 05	23, 037 04	Do.
1	1	17 north	42 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	59 75 05	22, 979 53	Do.
1	1	18 north	42 east	1	1	3	Feb.	9, 1874	72 05 25	23, 018 17	Do.
1	1	19 north	42 east	1	1	3	Feb.	9, 1874	72 23 54	23, 165 16	Do.
1	1	21 north	42 east	1	1	3	Mar.	6, 1874	71 77 92	23, 036 96	Do.
1	1	22 north	43 east	1	1	3	Dec.	9, 1873	72 13 52	23, 153 09	Do.
1	1	10 north	43 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	60 07 96	23, 092 22	Do.
1	1	15 north	43 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	57 51 34	20, 462 15	Do.
1	1	19 north	43 east	1	1	3	Oct.	16, 1873	78 26 63	23, 195 49	Do.
1	1	20 north	43 east	1	1	3	Oct.	16, 1873	78 28 82	23, 185 24	Do.
1	1	21 north	44 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	60 10 69	23, 057 51	Do.
1	1	22 north	44 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	57 38 19	20, 511 60	Do.
1	1	19 north	44 east	1	1	3	Feb.	9, 1874	72 49 08	23, 335 66	Do.
1	1	20 north	44 east	1	1	3	Feb.	9, 1874	72 33 98	23, 330 78	Do.
1	1	21 north	45 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	60 06 46	23, 048 91	Do.
1	1	22 north	45 east	1	1	3	Jan.	15, 1874	57 03 87	20, 396 88	Do.
1	1	19 north	1 west	1	1	3	Jan.	9, 1874	60 02 76	23, 039 89	Do.
1	1	20 north	2 west	1	1	3	June	10, 1874	15 70 11	4, 411 21	Fractional.
1	1	21 north	2 west	1	1	3	June	9, 1874	77 20 94	22, 711 04	Complete.
1	1	22 north	3 west	1	1	3	Jan.	9, 1874	71 73 09	23, 011 13	Do.
1	1	11 north	3 west	1	1	3	Jan.	12, 1874	12 07 58	.....	Exteriors.
1	1	12 north	3 west	1	1	3	May	8, 1874	79 41 58	17, 153 73	Complete.
1	1	23 north	4 west	1	1	3	Feb.	7, 1874	73 67 60	23, 360 50	Do.
14	14	{ 20 north	3 east	14	14	14					
1	1	{ 16, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24 north	1 east	1	1	2	Jan.	1, 1874	7 00 00		
1	1	{ 25, 29, 30, 31, 32, and 39 north	1 east	1	1	2	Nov.	3, 1873	6 00 00		
1	1	STANDARD PARALLELS.	7 east	1	1	2	Aug.	27, 1873	6 00 00		
1	1	First, through	11; and section 31, range 12	1	1	2	Jan.	1, 1874			
1	1	Sixth, through	41 east	1	1	2	Nov.	3, 1873			
1	1	Seventh, through	7 east	1	1	2	Aug.	27, 1873			

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Description of work.	Distance.	Rate.	Cost.
	<i>M. c. l.</i>		
Standard lines	13 00 00	\$18 00	\$234 00
Standard lines	11 76 68	16 00	191 33
Standard lines	12 00 00	15 00	180 00
Township lines.....	228 07 77	16 00	3,649 55
Township lines.....	461 33 26	14 00	6,459 81
Section lines.....	1,477 13 36	14 00	20,680 32
Section lines.....	2,417 75 54	12 00	29,015 33
Meander lines.....	153 27 96	14 00	2,146 88
Meander lines.....	24 26 37	12 00	291 95
Total number of miles	4,799 20 94	.....	.....
Total cost of surveys.....	.....	.....	62,849 17

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Sources from whence payable.	Distance.	Cost.
	<i>M. c. l.</i>	
Amount of field-work under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873	552 57 64	\$6,981 43
Amount of field-work under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.....	4,243 46 84	55,832 27
Amount of field-work payable from special deposits	2 76 46	35 47
Total number of miles	4,799 20 94	.....
Total amount paid on general appropriation account.....	.....	62,849 17

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

D.—Statement showing amount and condition of appropriation and amount paid on contracts for surveys executed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. of contract.	Name of deputy.	Estimated amount of contract.	Amount paid on contracts.	Remarks.
161	Stearns and Berry	\$4,316 00	\$3,507 32	Incomplete.
162	Spray and Brown	2,286 00	2,283 13	Complete.
163	Edgar M. Morgan	3,184 00	2,890 44	Incomplete.
164	David D. Clarke.....	5,412 00	3,569 33	Complete; two townships relinquished.
165	William Jameson.....	3,096 00	2,250 09	Incomplete.
166	Dudley S. B. Henry.....	2,808 00	2,903 31	Complete.
167	Walter B. Hall.....	3,376 00	3,348 10	Do.
168	Reed, Whitworth, and Whitworth	7,500 00	.....	Disapproved.
169	Truax and Briggs.....	9,756 00	9,637 53	Complete.
170	Loehr and Knowlton.....	5,076 00	5,080 46	Do.
171	James Tilton Sheets	5,460 00	5,097 57	Incomplete.
172	Lewis Van Vleet.....	4,812 00	1,774 86	Do.
173	Charles A. White.....	4,698 00	2,754 48	Do.
175	Henry S. Gile.....	1,828 00	.....	Deputy in field.
177	James T. Berry.....	1,032 00	1,030 76	Complete.
178	Levinus M. Swift.....	3,936 00	3,943 40	Do.
179	John A. Tennant.....	2,348 00	2,459 26	Do.
181	John V. Meeker	28 00	28 39	Do.
182	Samuel J. Spray	1,032 00	.....	Deputy in field.
185	Joseph M. Snow	1,044 00	1,043 00	Complete.
186	Edgar M. Morgan	1,680 00	.....	Deputy in field.
189	Ross P. Shoecraft.....	1,968 00	2,230 82	Complete.
190	Edwin Richardson.....	1,860 00	.....	Deputy in field.
Total amount paid on contracts .....		.....	55,832 27	

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Amount of appropriation for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874	\$70,000 00
Amount paid on contracts, as above	55,832 27
Balance applicable to surveys under incomplete contracts	14,167 73

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington.

E.—Statement showing amount and condition of the appropriation for salary of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873. Sept. 30	To account of W. McMicken, for salary from July 8, 1873, to September 30, 1873, inclusive.	\$577 45	1873. July 1	By amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	\$2,500 00
Dec. 31	To account of W. McMicken, for salary, second quarter.	625 00			
1874. Mar. 31	To account of W. McMicken, for salary, third quarter.	625 00	.		
June 30	To account of W. McMicken, for salary, fourth quarter.	625 00			
	To balance	47 55			
		2,500 00			2,500 00

F.—Statement showing amount and condition of appropriation for the compensation of clerks and draughtsmen in the office of the surveyor-general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873. Sept. 30	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, first quar- ter, as per accounts ren- dered.	\$1,775 00	1873. July 1	By amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	\$7,000 00
Dec. 31	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, second quar- ter, as per accounts ren- dered.	1,775 00		By balance of account of sur- veyor-general applicable to clerical service.	47 55
1874. Mar. 31	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, third quar- ter, as per accounts ren- dered.	1,775 00		By amount of special deposit applicable to clerical serv- ice.	30 00
June 30	To amount paid clerks and draughtsmen, fourth quar- ter, as per accounts ren- dered.	1,752 55			
		7,077 55			7,077

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington.

G.—Statement showing amount and condition of appropriation for the incidental expenses of the office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

1873. Sept. 30	To amount paid during first quarter, as per accounts rendered.	\$270 00	1873. July 1	By amount of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	\$2, 000
Dec. 31	To amount paid during second quarter, as per accounts rendered.	882 13			
1874. Mar. 31	To amount paid during third quarter, as per accounts rendered.	477 38			
June 30	To amount paid during fourth quarter, as per accounts rendered.	369 83			
	To balance	66			
		2, 000 00			2, 000 00

H.—Statement showing estimated amount required for the surveying service in the district of Washington Territory for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

	Amount.	Total.
FOR FIELD-WORK.		
For the extension of standard-lines, 348 miles	\$6, 264 00	
For the extension of meridian-lines, 168 miles	3, 024 00	
For the survey of township-lines, 1,020 miles	15, 300 00	
For the survey of section and meander lines, 4,500 miles	58, 500 00	\$83, 088 00
FOR OFFICE-WORK.		
Salary of surveyor-general	3, 000 00	
Salary of chief clerk	2, 000 00	
Salary of chief draughtsman	1, 600 00	
Salary of two assistant draughtsmen	2, 800 00	
Salary of three copying clerks	3, 600 00	
Rent of office, pay of messenger, and the incidental expenses of the office	2, 000 00	15, 000 00
Total estimate		98, 088 00

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

I.—Statement showing amount and condition of special deposits made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Date of deposit.	Name of depositor.	Amount deposited.		
		For field-work.	For office-work.	Total.
Nov. 18, 1873	H. I. Chapman	\$30 00	\$30 00	\$60 00

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Contract.		Name of deputy.	Cost of office-work.	Cost of field-work as returned by deputy.	Excess of field-work over deposit.	Total amount deposited.
No.	Date.					
1-3	Nov. 20, 1873	Edgar M. Morgan	\$30 00	+ \$35 47	— \$5 47	= \$60 00

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

K.—Statement showing the amount, character, and condition of the surveys of Indian reservations in Washington Territory, contracted for under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Contract.	Name of deputy		Name of reservation, townships, and ranges	Estimated amt. of work.	Original.	General Land Office.	Commissioner of Indian Affairs.	Superintendent of Indian Affairs.	Total.	When transmitted to General Land Office.	When transmitted to Com. of Indian Affairs.	Acres.	Distance.	Amount paid on contracts.	Condition.
	No.	Date.													
174	Aug 16	1873.	Thomas M. Reed, H. M. McCartney, A. A. Lindsey, and Joseph M. Snow.	\$9,300	1	1	1	1	4	1873. Dec. 2	1873. Dec. 15	4,173.31	Ma. cha. Ma. 29 54 91	\$410 51	Complete.
176	Sept. 5		David F. Byles.....		1	1	1	1	4	1874. Jan. 31	1874. Feb. 4	18,061.53	179 38 65	2,550 15	Do.
180	Oct. 27		Thomas M. Reed.....		1	1	1	1	4	1874. Feb. 23	1874. Mar. 26	12,311.51	147 01 72	2,071 97	Do.
184	Dec. 16		Lewis Van Fleet.....	530	1	1	1	1	4	1874. Apr. 6	1874. Apr. 23	4,224.83	37 77 55	545 40	Incomplete.
187	Feb. 4	1874.	Rosa P. Shoecraft.....	900	1	1	1	1	4	1874. Jan. 15	1874. Jan. 16	4,717.28	61 19 42	880 21	Complete.
188	Feb. 27		Lewis Van Fleet.....	1,102	1	1	1	1	4	1874. Mar. 26	1874. Mar. 27	1,494.15	23 23 23	325 89	Do.
191	June 6		Rosa P. Shoecraft.....	620	1	1	1	1	4	1874. Mar. 26	1874. Mar. 27	1,494.15	23 23 23	325 89	Incomplete.
192	June 27		Thomas M. Reed, Jos. M. Snow, and Ignatius A. Navarre.	4,634	1	1	1	1	4	1874. Mar. 26	1874. Mar. 27	1,494.15	23 23 23	325 89	Do.
Total estimated cost of work				18,850	6	6	6	6	24						
Total plats made					6	6	6	6	24						
Total number of acres												44,962.61			
Total number of miles run												478 48 48			
Total amount paid on contracts														6,792 13	

* Plats completed.

EXHIBIT No. 1.

Description of work.	Distance.	Rate.	Cost.
	<i>Ms. chs. lks.</i>		
Exterior-boundary lines	45 65 63	\$16 00	\$733 13
Subdivision-lines, (into forty-acre tracts)	332 64 89	14 00	4, 659 36
Meander-lines	99 77 96	14 00	1, 399 64
Total number of miles	478 48 48		
Total cost of surveys			6, 792 13

EXHIBIT No. 2.

Appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, chargeable against the appropriation of \$200,000 " for the survey of the exterior boundaries of Indian reservations, and subdividing portions of the same," approved March 3, 1873	\$20, 450 00
Amount paid on contracts, as above	\$6, 792 13
Amount paid temporary clerks, as per letter from General Land-Office, November 14, 1873	870 00
	<u>7, 662 13</u>
Balance applicable to surveys under incomplete contracts	12, 787 87

W. McMICKEN,
Surveyor-General of Washington Territory.

SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Olympia, Wash., August 22, 1874.

Q.—*Report of the surveyor-general of Wyoming Territory.*

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874,

SIR: In obedience to the instructions contained in General Land-Office circular of March 31, 1874, I have prepared the annual report of surveying operations in this district, covering the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and have the honor to forward the same to you herewith in duplicate.

PROGRESS OF THE PUBLIC SURVEYS.

The surveys of 1872-'73 consist in the extension of the fifth standard parallel from the tenth guide at Elk Mountain to the fifteenth guide at Bear River on our west boundary; also, the running of the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth guide-meridians, between the fourth and fifth standard parallels, and the running of most of the township-exterior, between the tenth and eleventh guides, south of Fort Steele, and of seven townships between the fourteenth and fifteenth guides, in the vicinity of Carter and Church Butte Stations; also, of exterior and subdivisional work north of the fifth standard, and between the tenth and eleventh guides, in the vicinity of Percy and Rawlins stations, with a view to reach valuable iron and coal deposits; also, the subdivision of five townships along the railroad near Sherman, and the running of exteriors and subdividing numerous townships in the valleys of Horse Creek, and of the Laramie River, south and west of Fort Laramie; also, two tiers of townships north of the sixth standard and west of the eighth guide, commencing at the west boundary-line of the Fort Laramie reservation, and running westward twenty-four miles up the Laramie River, to the mouth of the Sibylle Creek.

Last May I contracted for the survey of the boundary and subdivision of the old Fort Bridger military reservation, twenty by twenty-four miles, under a special appropriation, and also made arrangements to survey the lands along the Union Pacific Railroad, from the vicinity of Evanston eastward to Green River; also, to close the surveys upon the Colorado boundary, from Nebraska west to the Laramie River, and from Fort Bridger reservation westward to the west boundary of Wyoming, including considerable timber-land adjoining the Utah boundary; also, to survey three coal-land townships near Percy and Saint Mary's stations, and the sectionizing of the balance of iron, plumbago, and timbered lands along the plateau of the Laramie Mountain east of and adjoining the ninth guide and north of Sherman.

INCREASE OF WYOMING POPULATION.

We have had a most encouraging increase of population in the Territory during the past year.

The vote for Delegate to Congress on the 1st of September, 1874, is about 5,000 aggregate, which indicates that the population now cannot be much less than 25,000.

CLIMATE AT CHEYENNE, WYO.

The following tables are the continuation of the monthly meteorological record, as given in former reports, up to and including the month of August, 1873.

The winter of 1873-'74 was unusually pleasant, and, as will be seen by the record, was very free from the disagreeable wind-storms which have heretofore prevailed.

The past summer has been hot and dry, but not to the extent of interfering with the grazing, and the cattle at this time are almost equal to stall-fed.

The healthfulness of our climate is clearly established, and the vigorous health enjoyed by most of our citizens is ample compensation to them for the social surroundings they have left to take pioneer fare in Wyoming.

I wish to express my thanks to Mr. Asa C. Dobbins, United States observer in charge at this station, for his courtesy in furnishing the data for the following tables:

The following table shows the days of extreme temperature during last winter and the summer which has just ended:

Winter.	Day of month.	Lowest tem- perature at 5.44 a. m.	Summer.	Day of month.	Highest tem- perature at 2.44 p. m.
December, 1873.....	3	* — 6	June, 1874	17	† 91
January, 1874	22	— 3		19	91
February, 1874	22	— 4		20	92
	23	— 2		21	90
	24	— 21		22	90
				23	91
				24	91
				25	92
				26	92
			July, 1874	1	92
				2	93
				3	93
				4	94
				5	94
				6	94
				7	94
				8	94
				9	94
				10	94
				11	94
				12	94
				13	94
				15	94
				16	94
				17	94
				24	94
				25	94
			August, 1874	3	94
				4	94
				8	94
				9	94
				14	94
				15	94
				16	94

* This column shows all the days on which the temperature went below zero.
† This column shows all the days on which the temperature went to 85° or upward.



Monthly meteorological record for the twelve months ending August 31, 1874, compiled from the records of the United States signal-station at Cheyenne, Wyo.

Month.	Mean barometer, (cor- rected for tempera- ture and elevation.)	Mean temperature, three daily observa- tions, 5.44 a. m., 2.44 p. m., 9.44 p. m.	Prevailing winds— from what direction.	Total number of miles traveled by wind.	Amount of rain-fall, in inches and decimals.	Number of days on which rain or snow fell.
1873.	Inches.	°				
September	30. 051	55. 9	West	5, 437	. 38	4
October	30. 03	42. 5	do	6, 390	. 70	10
November	29. 997	40. 1	do	7, 010	. 17	4
December	29. 893	27. 6	do	5, 753	. 08	5
1874.						
January	29. 843	30. 4	West	9, 239	. 11	3
February	29. 816	22. 9	do	6, 028	. 11	6
March	29. 809	28. 9	do	6, 023	. 74	10
April	29. 931	39. 0	do	6, 130	. 61	9
May	29. 944	56. 6	do	7, 588	1. 50	7
June	29. 981	65. 2	do	6, 408	1. 34	13
July	30. 098	71. 8	South	6, 521	1. 87	11
August	30. 079	68. 6	West	6, 621	. 44	8

Synopsis for twelve months.

Mean barometer, (inches).....	29. 956
Mean temperature	45° . 8
Total amount of rain-fall, inches	8. 03
Total number of miles traveled by wind.....	79. 148
Total number of days on which rain or snow fell.....	90

RAPID INCREASE OF STOCK AND SHEEP GROWING

The rapid increase in the number and size of herds of cattle, horses, and sheep accounts for the increase in population, not to mention the very considerable increase of the mining population engaged in silver, gold, and coal mines.

Good judges compute the number of cattle now in the valleys of Crow, Lodge Pole, Horse, Chugwater and Sibylle Creeks, and the valleys of the North Platte and Laramie Rivers, all north of the railroad and north of Cheyenne, and east of the Black Hills, or Laramie Mountain, to be over 40,000 head, and the herds are rapidly increasing every year in size and numbers.

The number of sheep has also about doubled the past year. Messrs. Thomas & Hay, at their ranch nine miles southwest of Cheyenne, have about 4,000 head now on hand, and another thousand soon to be received. Over 1,000 are full-blooded merinos, and one of the merino bucks of the flock sheared 28 pounds of wool this summer. They provide some hay and use sheds, and thus prevent loss by sudden snow-squalls in the winter.

More care is needed during the months of March and April than during the previous four months, as more snow generally falls then than during the winter, and the atmosphere is damper and more chilly.

Mr. M. E. Post, of this city, also has a fine flock at his ranch on Lodge Pole Creek; also the Messrs. Durbin Brothers. Mr. A. R. Converse is importing another thousand to add to his flock. Mr. Athrop keeps 1,000 on Crow Creek west of Cheyenne. Mr. Seagriff is establishing a flock of 2,000 on Horse Creek, and Mr. Whitcomb, on Crow Creek, owns a fine flock.

General King and Colonel Lane have a fine ranch stocked with Cotswold sheep near Fort Sanders. The railroad-hands at Buford, on top of the mountain, near Sherman, have quite a large flock there; also, Messrs. Homer & Sargent, on the Laramie Plains, have a well-stocked sheep-ranch.

There are numerous other smaller flocks on both sides of the Laramie Mountain growing rapidly into profitable notice.

To give a better idea of the growth and profit of cattle-herds in this vicinity I hereto append the list of late shipments from this point, in an extract from the Cheyenne Daily Leader:

"Since the 1st instant there have been shipped to Chicago, from Cheyenne, about two hundred and thirty car-loads of beef-cattle. Each car will average nineteen head, so that the actual number shipped from here to date is about forty-four hundred. These cattle command a ready sale in Chicago at five cents per pound. Quite a number of small

shippers sent off stock early in the month, so that by the 15th about one hundred and thirty car-loads were sent.

"On the 19th, M. V. Boughton shipped sixteen car-loads, averaging nineteen head to the car.

"On the 20th, J. W. Iliff shipped sixteen car-loads and Mr. McKey eighteen car-loads.

"On the 22d, Iliff sixteen car-loads and Mr. Dowling shipped sixteen car-loads.

"On the 24th, Carey Bros. shipped eighteen car-loads.

"To-morrow Iliff will ship fourteen car-loads and McKey seven; Mr. Kent will also ship two car-loads of horses.

"On the 27th, Mr. Shirley will ship seven car-loads of horses.

"On the 30th, Mr. Carpenter will ship eighteen car-loads of cattle.

"J. W. Iliff expects to ship, during the next thirty days, about one hundred and twenty-five car-loads of cattle from Julesburgh, in addition to what he may ship from Cheyenne. His shipment, this season, will amount to about forty-five hundred head. Next season he expects to ship about nine thousand head from this place. He is the most extensive stock-grower in this section of the country.

"Some days ago, about thirty car-loads of cattle, from Green River, passed through Cheyenne to Chicago.

"The cattle-trade of Wyoming is growing to be an important and profitable business. It may be said to be in its infancy yet, but each year growing more and more important. The raising of horses for the eastern market will also prove remunerative to those engaged in it.

"At a rough estimate, each car-load of cattle will average, in the Chicago market, \$1,000. On this basis, it may be seen that, if we can ship five hundred car-loads of stock from Eastern Wyoming yearly, we will receive about half a million dollars in return."

MINES AND MINING.

The coal-mines near Evanston and at Rock Springs and Carbon stations are worked with far more vigor and produce a much larger yield this year than at any previous period. All these mines are worked with machinery by the Wyoming Coal Company in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad and by the Rocky Mountain Coal Company of the Central Pacific Railroad. The coal mined supplies about 400 locomotives on these roads, besides most of the cities and villages along the 1,900 miles of railroad between Omaha and San Francisco.

The gold-mines of Sweetwater and the placer-mines of Medicine Bow Mountain are worked with more energy and profit than last year; and when the Black Hills, and especially the Big Horn mountains, are freed from Indians, and miners are permitted to prospect and mine there, I feel safe in predicting most satisfactory results to the mining world and to the growth and prosperity of Wyoming.

The silver-mines of the Seminoe Mountains were worked with zeal and considerable promise this season, until the fatal Indian raid destroyed several of the miners and drove the remainder from the mines.

There are a number of silver-lodes discovered and considerably opened in the Ferris mineral district that are, without a doubt, valuable, and will prove remunerative when they can be worked without molestation from hostile bands of Indians. It is hardly possible that Indian raids will be permitted to occur there another year, since the mines are only thirty to forty miles north of the railroad, and both the Government and the miners will be more closely on the lookout for Indians hereafter.

The expedition of Captain Mills, this summer, against these Indian raiders, will teach them that the military are on the watch for them. He left Fort Steele in August, in search of them, and passed through the Seminoe mines soon after their depredations there, and followed them down the North Platte to the Red Buttes, and thence across the country to the headwaters of Powder River, without overtaking them before they reached the Red Cloud agency.

CROW CREEK MINES.

These mines were discovered last winter by Captain Metcalf and his associates. They are only twenty miles west of Cheyenne, on the branches of Crow Creek, where they flow out of the eastern base of the Laramie Mountain. They are found in a belt of mineral rock, some miles in width, along the eastern base of this mountain, which presents a formation similar to that found in the vicinity of Central City, Colo.

This formation crosses the railroad between Granite Cañon and Buford, presenting belts of fine-grained red granite, near Granite Cañon, alternating with reddish and gray gneiss. This is evidently a belt of mineral-bearing rock, and, but for the flattened surface of the mountain and a deep covering of drift that prevents the exposure of the rock-formations except in isolated places, mines would be discovered without expensive prospecting.

These Crow Creek mines are in the red and gray granitoid rocks, and appear to be true fissure-veins. Some bear gold only, those in the fine-grained red granite; others, in the gray granite, are proved by assay to contain silver. While those which have

been mined upon the most this summer are chiefly copper at the surface, they ought, from appearances, to contain gold at a moderate depth, as experience has shown them to do at Central City. An assay of the copper-pyrites from a vein not yet mined ten feet deep was lately made at Denver, and found to contain an ounce of gold to the ton of ore, in addition to the copper. These may prove to be valuable veins when proved to the depth of one or two hundred feet; and their close proximity to Cheyenne and the railroad would enable them to be worked to great advantage.

Farther north, along Sibylle Creek, and within a circumference of fifteen miles around Laramie Peak, silver and gold formations present themselves over large surfaces within that area.

Reed's Peak, near the Laramie River Cañon, and Laramie Peak consist chiefly of gray gneissoid rock, like that which furnishes the silver-mines around Georgetown, Colo.

The constant raids of small parties of Indians to those localities, situated forty to fifty miles west of Fort Laramie, and about the same distance south of Fort Fetterman, where no Indians have a right to go, have prevented our citizens, up to this date, from prospecting for the precious minerals in a region so near to the settlements and so promising in rich results in the near future. The locality above referred to is only about ninety miles northwesterly from Cheyenne; and if the formations existing there, and which are so similar in their geology to those in the Colorado near Georgetown and Central City, are *mineral-bearing*, as I cannot doubt, the future opening of the mines there will give an immense impetus to the prosperity and wealth of the city of Cheyenne and to the stock and sheep growers, who, even now, occupy most of the fine grazing country between these two points.

THE BLACK HILLS GOLD-MINES.

The old Black Hills, first brought to notice by Frémont's expedition, are isolated upon the great plains, and situated about one hundred miles east of north from Fort Laramie. They acquired their name from their densely-timbered sides, which presented a black appearance to the beholder as he traveled up the valley of the North Platte, a hundred miles distant.

I have never visited them; but from those who have, I learned years ago that they presented a similar geological formation to that around Laramie Peak and Big Horn Mountains, north of Fort Fetterman and nearly one hundred and fifty miles west of these Black Hills.

This isolated mountain, known as the Black Hills, is about seventy miles long, and probably does not average over twenty miles in width, and has been upheaved by igneous forces, chiefly since the close of the Tertiary period of geology. The thickness of the stratified rocks in that locality is probably greater than at the base of the main ranges of the Rocky Mountains, and therefore the igneous rocks that elevated this thick stratification, and burst through them only along the crest, must necessarily present a small exposure for the eroding influences which bring the gold product down the gorges and cañons to the valleys of the streamlets at the base of the mountains.

I do not, therefore, anticipate the existence of a gold-field in the Black Hills of sufficient extent or productiveness to warrant any considerable rush of miners to that locality, even if the country were free of Indian claimants and open to settlement.

The Big Horn Mountains, one hundred and fifty miles or more west of the Black Hills, present ten-fold more inducement to the gold-miner, the farmer, and stock-raiser than the Black Hills, because on a ten-fold grander scale of development in all that pertains to these resources.

GOLD-PLACER MINES.

Those of the Sweetwater district continue to yield a liberal return to the gulch-miners. Those at the head of Douglass Creek, known as the Last Chance mines, and those newly discovered on Brush Creek, in the Medicine Bow Mountains, have paid well this summer.

ROLLING-MILLS.

Rolling-mills are now in process of erection at Laramie City, being put up by the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the purpose of rerolling all too-much worn or defective rails along their one thousand miles of road. These mills are to be on an extensive scale, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the Territory at large as well as to the town of Laramie. The rolling-mill proper will be 239 feet in length, by 120 feet in width, and will be operated by seven steam-engines, the largest to be of 600 horse-power. There will be nine furnaces and four sets of rolls, with a capacity of 150 tons of railroad-iron per day. The mill is to be ready for operation January 1, 1875.

Thus is a new industry created in our midst to give constant employment to hundreds of persons, and serving to inaugurate the erection of iron-furnaces and the manufacture of pig-iron, and which will result in the building up of iron-manufactories of all kinds within the Territory.

WAGON-ROAD TO MONTANA.

The scheme of a wagon-road from Cheyenne, on the Union Pacific Railroad, to Boze-

man, Mont., is being much agitated, and will be strongly urged upon Congress during the coming winter. If some satisfactory arrangement with the Indians can be made to induce them to relinquish their claim to Northeastern Wyoming, and a wagon-road established which can be protected, it is believed that no enterprise can be inaugurated with so little outlay which will be productive of so much benefit to the eastern portion of our Territory and to Montana. The road would pass through hundreds of miles of country that is inviting to settlement, but as yet almost unknown; and, aside from its great advantages for through freight and travel, it would be of almost incalculable local benefit. It is to be hoped that Congress will see fit to permit this enterprise to be carried out, and to remove the obstacles presented by Indian claims to a tract of country of which they make but little use.

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS.

A.—Statement of surveys contracted for under the appropriation of \$50,000 made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, for surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, showing the condition of said surveys at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

B.—Statement of surveys contracted for under the appropriation of \$20,000 made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, "for expenses of survey, appraisement, and other contingent expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of February 24, 1871, providing for the sale of useless military reservations;" showing the condition of said surveys at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

C.—Statement of surveys contracted for, payable out of the fund created by the deposit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for "cost of survey" of certain of their granted lands entered by them, and which fund is directed by act of Congress to be applied to the continuation of the public surveys within the limits of their land-grant; showing the condition of said surveys at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

D.—Statement of surveys of mining-claims in Wyoming Territory, made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

E.—Statement of townships surveyed in Wyoming Territory, of which the field-notes have been returned, examined, and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

F.—Statement of coal-lands surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874, as shown by the official plats.

G.—Statement of lands containing valuable mineral deposits surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874, as shown by the official plats.

H.—Statement of amount paid surveyor-general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and incidental expenses for the same period.

I.—Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying service in the Territory of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

Hon. S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner General Land-Office, Washington, D. C.

A.—Statement of surveys contracted for under the appropriation of \$50,000 made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, for surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, showing the condition of said surveys at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Number of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
46	1873. June 12	Jasper W. Corey and James D. Corey.	The exterior lines of townships 13 and 14 north, of range 115 west, and of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of ranges 116, 117, and 118 west; the subdivisional lines of townships 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of range 119 west.	This contract was disapproved by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office, by letter dated July 17, 1873.
47	June 12	J. Wesley Hammond..	The exterior lines of townships 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 north, of ranges 60, 61, 62, 63, and 64 west, and of township 22 north, of ranges 63 and 64 west; the subdivisional lines of township 22 north, of ranges 68 and 69 west.	The surveys under this contract have been completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,272.55.

A.—Statement of surveys contracted for under the appropriation of \$50,000, &c.—Continued.

Number of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
48	1873. June 12	Luther Poland and Charles A. Caton.	The subdivisional lines of township 17 north, of ranges 61, 62, 63, and 64 west, and township 18 north, of ranges 62, 63, and 64 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,199.35.
49	June 17	Stephen W. Downey and Thos. B. Medary.	Twelve miles of the eleventh guide meridian, north from the fifth standard parallel; the exterior lines of townships 21 and 22 north, of ranges 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, and 88 west; the subdivisional lines of townships 17 and 18 north, of range 84 west, and of townships 19 and 20 north, of range 83 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,309.61.
50	June 18	Mortimer N. Grant ..	The subdivisional lines of township 21 north, of ranges 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, and 88 west, and of township 22 north, of ranges 87 and 88 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,787.34.
51	June 21	William O. Downey...	The fifth standard parallel from the twelfth guide meridian to the fifteenth guide meridian; the twelfth and fourteenth guide meridians, and the completion of the thirteenth guide meridian between the fourth and fifth standard parallels; the exterior lines of township 17 north, of ranges 113, 114, 115, and 116 west, and of township 18 north, of ranges 113, 114, and 115 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$3,972.37.
52	Aug. 11	Alfred M. Rogers	The subdivisional lines of townships 18 and 19 north, of range 61 west, and of townships 19 and 20 north, of ranges 62, 63, and 64 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,832.25.
53	Aug. 11	Henry G. Hay	Twelve miles of eighth guide meridian north of the sixth standard parallel; the exterior lines of townships 25 and 26 north, of ranges 65, 66, 67, and 68 west; the subdivisional lines of fractional townships 17, 18, 19, 20, and 21 north, of range 60 west and of townships 20 and 21 north, of range 61 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,574.18.
54	Aug. 21	Thomas B. Medary ...	The subdivisional lines of townships 17 and 18 north, of ranges 85, 86, 87, and 88 west.	Four townships completed and paid for, amounting to \$2,394.88. Remainder in progress.
55	Aug. 30	J. Wesley Hammond..	The subdivisional lines of township 21 north, of range 63 west, of township 22 north, of range 64 west, of townships 23 and 24 north, of range 65 west, and of township 23 north, of range 68 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$2,985.28.
56	Sept. 1	John B. Thomas	The subdivisional lines of township 21 north, of range 62 west, of township 26 north, of range 65 west, and of townships 25 and 26 north, of ranges 66, 67, and 68 west.	Completed and paid for, amounting to \$4,710.97.
57	1874. April 23	Thomas B. Medary and Mortimer N. Grant.	The subdivisional lines of township 16 north, of range 119 west, of township 17 north, of ranges 113, 114, 115, and 116 west, and of township 18 north, of ranges 113, 114, and 115 west.	Surveys in progress.
58	May 12	Charles J. Reed.....	The subdivisional lines of township 22 north, of ranges 81, 82, and 83 west.	Surveys in progress.

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

B.—Statement of surveys contracted for under the appropriation of \$20,000 made by act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, "for expenses of survey, appraisement, and other contingent expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of February 24, 1871, providing for the sale of useless military reservations," showing the condition of said surveys at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Number of contract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
58	1874. May 2	Henry G. Hay and George R. Thomas.	The retracing and re-establishment of the out-boundaries of the original and reduced Fort Bridger military reservations; the exterior lines of fractional townships 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of range 113 west; of fractional township 12 north, of range 114 west, and of townships 13 and 14 north, of range 114 west; the subdivisional lines of fractional townships 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of range 113 west; of fractional township 12 north, of range 114 west, and of township 13 north, of range 114 west.	Surveys in progress.
60	May 18	Alfred M. Rogers and Lewis M. Lampton.	The exterior lines of township 15 north, of range 114 west; of townships 13 and 14 north, of range 115 west; of fractional township 16 north, of range 114 west; of fractional townships 12, 15, and 16 north, of range 115 west, and of fractional townships 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of range 116 west; the subdivisional lines of fractional townships 12, 15, and 16 north, of range 115 west, and of fractional townships 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16 north, of range 116 west.	Surveys in progress.
62	May 20	J. Wesley Hammond..	The subdivisional lines of townships 13 and 14 north, of range 115 west; of townships 14 and 15 north, of range 114 west, and of fractional township 16 north, of range 114 west.	Surveys in progress.

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Cheyenne, Wyo., September, 1, 1874.

C.—Statement of surveys contracted for payable out of the fund created by the deposit of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for “cost of survey” of certain of their granted lands entered by them, and which fund is directed by act of Congress to be applied to the continuation of the public surveys within the limits of their land-grant; showing the condition of said surveys at the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

No. of con- tract.	Date.	Name of deputy.	Work embraced in contract.	Remarks.
61	1874. May 19	J. Wesley Hammond..	The exterior lines of townships 13 and 14 north, of ranges 117 and 118 west, and of fractional townships 13 and 14 north, of range 116 west, (without the boundaries of the original Fort Bridger military reservation;) the subdivisional lines of township 15 north, of range 119 west.	Surveys in progress.

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874.



D.—Statement of surveys of mining-claims in Wyoming Territory made during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Name of claim.	For whom surveyed.	Approval of survey.	Amount de- posited for office-work.
Rawlins, (vein and mill-site).....	Thomas Ogg Shaw...	December 17, 1873.....	\$30 00

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874.

E.—Statement of townships surveyed in Wyoming Territory, of which the field-notes have been returned, examined and approved during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.

Township.	Range.	Area, (acres.)	Remarks.
13 north.....	71 west	22,969.28	
13 north.....	72 west	22,959.73	
14 north.....	72 west	22,935.54	
15 north.....	70 west	23,460.44	
16 north.....	70 west	23,905.86	
17 north.....	60 west	15,690.27	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
17 north.....	61 west	23,100.00	
17 north.....	62 west	23,080.34	
17 north.....	63 west	22,902.82	
17 north.....	64 west	23,018.27	
17 north.....	84 west	23,074.71	
17 north.....	85 west	22,939.32	
17 north.....	86 west	22,841.25	
17 north.....	87 west	23,019.65	
17 north.....	88 west	22,920.37	
18 north.....	60 west	15,790.45	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
18 north.....	61 west	23,320.40	
18 north.....	62 west	23,187.05	
18 north.....	63 west	22,922.42	
18 north.....	64 west	23,085.73	
18 north.....	84 west	22,987.94	
19 north.....	60 west	15,508.64	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
19 north.....	61 west	23,033.39	
19 north.....	62 west	23,010.58	
19 north.....	63 west	22,948.04	
19 north.....	64 west	23,340.96	
19 north.....	83 west	23,055.15	
20 north.....	60 west	15,390.85	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
20 north.....	61 west	23,250.91	
20 north.....	62 west	23,385.32	
20 north.....	63 west	23,347.44	
20 north.....	64 west	23,349.04	
20 north.....	83 west	22,421.65	
21 north.....	60 west	15,421.00	Fractional by Nebraska boundary.
21 north.....	61 west	23,094.68	
21 north.....	62 west	23,033.92	
21 north.....	63 west	22,972.47	
21 north.....	81 west	22,965.30	
21 north.....	82 west	22,965.24	
21 north.....	83 west	22,991.18	
21 north.....	86 west	22,991.39	
21 north.....	87 west	22,956.16	
21 north.....	88 west	22,932.48	
22 north.....	64 west	22,894.01	
22 north.....	68 west	23,019.65	
22 north.....	69 west	23,027.03	
22 north.....	87 west	22,939.97	
22 north.....	88 west	22,932.09	
23 north.....	65 west	22,861.18	
23 north.....	68 west	22,969.98	
24 north.....	65 west	22,775.76	
25 north.....	66 west	23,050.25	
25 north.....	67 west	23,040.20	
25 north.....	68 west	23,106.04	
26 north.....	65 west	15,293.48	Fractional by Fort Laramie and Sioux reservations.
26 north.....	66 west	22,938.51	Fractional by Sioux reservation.
26 north.....	67 west	23,092.50	
26 north.....	68 west	23,026.24	

RECAPITULATION.

		Area in acres.
Number of townships surveyed.....	58	1,290,816.52
Number surveyed per previous reports	141	3,179,888.82
Total surveyed to June 30, 1874	199	4,470,705.34

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874.

F.—Statement of coal-lands surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874, as shown by the official plats.

Township in which contained.	No. of acres.
Township 21 north, range 81 west.....	80.00
Township 20 north, range 83 west.....	2,240.00
Township 21 north, range 88 west.....	1,280.00
Total.....	3,600.00
Amount in previous reports.....	74,001.32
Aggregate of coal-lands surveyed to date.....	77,601.32

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874.

G.—Statement of lands containing valuable mineral deposits surveyed in Wyoming Territory from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874, as shown by the official plats.

Township in which contained.	Character of deposit.	No. of acres.
Township 21 north, range 87 west.....	Valuable iron deposit.....	640

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874.

H.—Statement of amount paid surveyor-general and clerks in his office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, and incidental expenses for the same period.

Date.	To whom paid.	Amount.	Appropriation—	Amount.
1873. Aug. 1 Sept. 30	H. Latham, surveyor-general.... Silas Reed, surveyor-general.... Leverett C. Stevens, chief clerk. Walter R. Havenner, clerk..... Richard Blackstone, draughtsman	\$260 87 489 13 450 00 375 00 375 00	Of March 3, 1873, for compensa- tion of surveyor-general	\$3,000
Dec. 31	Adrian J. Parshall, assistant draughtsman	300 00	Of March 3, 1873, for compensa- tion of clerks	6,700 00
	Silas Reed, surveyor-general.... Leverett C. Stevens, chief clerk. Walter R. Havenner, clerk	750 00 450 00 350 00		
	Richard Blackstone, draughtsman	375 00		
	Adrian J. Parshall, assistant draughtsman	300 00		
	George R. Thomas, copyist	254 35		
	John J. Babson, copyist	225 00		
1874. March 31	Silas Reed, surveyor-general... Leverett C. Stevens, chief clerk. Walter R. Havenner, clerk	750 00 450 00 229 44 120 56		
	Richard Blackstone, draughtsman	375 00		
	Adrian J. Parshall, assistant draughtsman	300 00		
	George R. Thomas, copyist	300 00		
June 30	Silas Reed, surveyor-general.... Leverett C. Stevens, chief clerk. Walter R. Havenner, clerk	750 00 450 00 375 00		
	Richard Blackstone, draughtsman	255 50		
	Adrian J. Parshall, assistant draughtsman	300 00		
	George R. Thomas, copyist	49 45		
	Charles J. Reed, copyist	19 23		
	Balance reverting.....	21 47		
		9,700 00		9,700 00
	INCIDENTAL EXPENSES.			
1873. Sept. 30 Dec. 31	For first fiscal quarter	421 21	Of March 3, 1873, for incidental expenses.....	2,500 00
	For second fiscal quarter	315 40		
1874. March 31 June 30	For third fiscal quarter	310 16		
	For fourth fiscal quarter	290 00		
	Balance reverting.....	1,163 23		
		2,500 00		2,500 00

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Cheyenne, Wyo., September 1, 1874.

I.— Estimate of appropriations required for the surveying service in the Territory of Wyoming for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876 :

For extending the standard and meridian lines to cover the limits of the land-grant of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and for surveying township and subdivisional lines of agricultural, grazing, coal, iron, and timber lands within and adjoining the same.....	\$60,000 00
For salary of surveyor-general.....	3,000 00
For salaries of clerks.....	6,700 00
For rent, fuel, stationery, messenger, and incidental expenses.....	2,500 00
Total.....	72,200 00

SILAS REED,
Surveyor-General of Wyoming.

UNITED STATES SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Cheyenne, Wyo., July 13, 1874.

No 1.—*Tabular statement showing the number of acres of public lands surveyed in the following land States and Territories up to June 30, 1873, during the fiscal year, and the total of the public land surveyed up to June 30, 1874; also, the total area of the public domain remaining unsurveyed within the same.*

Land States and Territories.	Area of public land in States and Territories.		Number of acres of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1873.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed prior to June 30, 1873, but heretofore reported.	Number of acres of public lands surveyed within the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	Total of public lands surveyed up to June 30, 1874.	Total area of public lands remaining unsurveyed, and, of course, unoffered and undisposed of, inclusive of the area of private land claims surveyed up to June 30, 1874.
	In acres.	In square miles.					
Wisconsin	34,511,300	53,924	34,511,300	.....	.....	34,511,300	.....
Iowa	25,937,800	55,045	25,937,800	.....	.....	25,937,800	.....
Minnesota	53,459,840	83,511	34,832,634	22,621.94	41,942,454.52	35,807,912	17,561,926
Kansas	52,043,500	81,318	43,433,507	.....	52,327,176.38	45,770,685	6,272,815
Nebraska	48,636,800	75,905	29,651,240	.....	42,521,190.30	32,372,410	16,264,390
California	120,947,840	188,921	37,633,106	217,132.51	955,537.00	32,805,776	82,142,064
Nevada	71,737,741	112,090	7,480,412	.....	1,477,781.83	8,958,194	64,759,547
Oregon	60,975,300	95,274	13,746,044	223,442.44	1,226,127.80	15,255,617	45,719,743
Washington Ter	44,796,160	69,994	6,414,301	23,479.80	41,752,064.77	10,180,046	34,606,114
Colorado Ter	66,880,000	104,500	13,277,309	.....	2,403,783.66	15,683,096	51,196,914
Utah Ter	54,065,075	84,476	5,127,097	6,906.84	630,097.44	5,824,792	48,240,283
Arizona Ter	72,906,304	113,916	2,794,579	.....	341,173.61	3,135,753	69,770,551
New Mexico Ter	77,568,840	121,901	4,860,410	.....	823,775.42	5,468,165	72,099,455
Dakota Ter	96,595,840	150,832	9,817,250	273,079.80	3,773,573.62	13,663,913	82,931,927
Idaho Ter	52,224,160	96,294	3,047,917	222,000.83	669,675.36	4,014,953	51,213,207
Montana Ter	92,016,840	143,776	5,097,313	.....	1,757,168.02	6,784,481	85,232,159
Wyoming Ter	62,645,120	97,803	3,297,671	.....	1,451,168.00	4,748,841	57,896,279
Missouri	41,224,000	65,350	41,224,000	.....	.....	41,224,000	.....
Alabama	28,442,080	50,792	22,462,080	.....	.....	22,462,080	.....
Mississippi	30,179,840	47,156	30,179,840	.....	.....	30,179,840	.....
Louisiana	26,461,440	41,746	23,668,118	23,135.40	.....	23,903,253	2,558,187
Arkansas	33,406,720	52,192	33,406,720	.....	.....	33,406,720	.....
Florida	37,831,520	58,969	22,873,252	472,617.80	.....	22,745,870	15,085,650
Ohio	27,576,960	39,964	25,576,960	.....	.....	25,576,960	.....
Indiana	21,637,760	33,809	21,637,760	.....	.....	21,637,760	.....
Michigan	26,122,640	36,451	26,122,640	.....	.....	26,122,640	.....
Illinois	35,462,400	55,410	35,462,400	.....	.....	35,462,400	.....
Indian Ter	44,154,960	66,991	13,214,299	1,403,078.97	6,615,354.51	22,632,725	21,521,515
Alaska Ter	369,529,600	577,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	369,529,600
Total	1,634,928,400	2,657,125	616,354,825	3,346,046.50	29,492,110.43	649,293,059	1,125,005,348

(a) Of the surveys in Minnesota, 368,748 acres of the reservation for the Chippewas of the Mississippi, per treaty of March 19, 1857, (Statutes, vol. 18, page 719,) were subdivided into legal subdivisions, also 153,914 acres of the White Earth Indian reservation, per same treaty.

(b) Of the surveys in Kansas, 21,132 acres are of the reservation for the Otoe and Missouri Indians under treaty of March 13, 1854.

(c) Of the surveys in Nebraska, 56,042 acres are of the reservation for the Otoe and Missouri Indians under treaty as above.

(d) Of the surveys in Washington Territory, 4,173 acres are of the Skokomish Indian reservation under treaty of January 26, 1855; 4,717 acres of the Nisqually reservation under treaty of December 26, 1854; 1,002 acres of the Puyallup Indian reservation treaty of December 26, 1854; 12,312 acres of the Lummi Indian reservation, subdivided into 40-acre tracts, treaty of January 23, 1855; 4,225 acres of the Chollas Indian reservation; 1,494 acres of the Squaxin Indian reservation, subdivided into 40-acre tracts, under treaty of December 24, 1854, (Statutes, vol. 10, page 1139,) 3,357 acres of the Muckleshoot Indian reservation, and 24,469.91 of the Tullalip Indian reservation into 40-acre tracts, under treaty of January 21, 1855 (Statutes, vol. 12, page 987.)

(e) Of the surveys in Idaho, 12,566 acres are of the Conr d'Alene Indian reservation, subdivided into 40-acre tracts.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land Office, 1874.

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number sixth section of said act; also, of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon, in the first half of the fiscal year

States and Territories.	Land-offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip, at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe	41. 46	\$213 63	\$213 63	.....
Indiana	Indianapolis .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	Springfield	91. 57	114 47	114 47	.....
Missouri	Booneville	3, 472. 07	7, 232 43	7, 232 43	.....
Do	Ironton	1, 507. 08	2, 283 85	2, 283 85	.....
Do	Springfield	750. 57	1, 250 13	1, 250 13	.....
Total .....	.....	5, 720. 72	10, 766 41	10, 766 41	.....
Alabama	Huntsville	54. 00	1, 874 29	1, 874 29	.....
Do	Montgomery	14. 48	254 30	254 30	.....
Do	Mobile	11. 00	15 00	15 00	.....
Total .....	.....	79. 48	2, 143 59	2, 143 59	.....
Mississippi	Jackson	29. 33	46 38	46 38	.....
Louisiana	New Orleans	233. 09	267 19	267 19	.....
Do	Natchitoches .....	. 64	1 60	1 60	.....
Do	Monroe	74. 12	92 64	92 64	.....
Total .....	.....	307. 85	361 43	361 43	.....
Michigan	Detroit	4, 200. 39	6, 626 75	6, 626 75	.....
Do	East Saginaw	2, 228. 88	3, 531 93	3, 472 18	\$59 75
Do	Ionia	1, 114. 26	5, 046 30	5, 046 30	.....
Do	Marquette	75, 923. 21	106, 874 32	106, 082 66	791 66
Do	Traverse City	20, 612. 81	39, 458 82	39, 458 82	.....
Total .....	.....	104, 079. 55	161, 538 12	160, 686 71	851 41
Arkansas	Little Rock	128. 81	909 69	909 69	.....
Do	Camden	38. 57	1, 302 71	1, 302 71	.....
Do	Harrison	40. 18	414 55	414 55	.....
Do	Dardanelle	14. 77	170 63	170 63	.....
Total .....	.....	222. 33	2, 797 58	2, 797 58	.....
Florida	Gainesville	64. 29	1, 843 04	1, 843 04	.....
Iowa	Des Moines	587. 40	1, 074 13	1, 074 13	.....
Do	Sioux City	585. 40	6, 010 29	6, 010 29	.....
Total .....	.....	1, 172. 80	7, 084 42	7, 084 42	.....
Montana	Helena	3, 973. 64	8, 126 89	8, 126 89	.....
Arizona	Prescott	339. 11	920 00	920 00	.....
Do	Florence	4, 083. 76	5, 660 00	5, 660 00	.....
Total .....	.....	4, 422. 87	6, 580 00	6, 580 00	.....

ber of acres entered under the homestead-law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the value commencing July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, fees, and commissions under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip; also, under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory thereof, and timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located with agricultural-college scrip, act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
.....	\$0. 00	\$10. 00	\$16. 44	\$26. 44	121. 46	\$240. 07	.....	\$620. 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551. 00
.....	.....	2. 00	2. 00	91. 57	116. 47	.....	.....	504. 28
12,930. 42	1,050. 00	1,010. 27	2,060. 27	16,402. 49	9,292. 70	480. 00	\$12. 00	2,412. 51
14,133. 88	1,030. 00	806. 35	1,836. 35	15,640. 96	4,120. 20	.....	.....	1,409. 53
13,691. 37	1,070. 00	1,056. 00	2,126. 00	14,443. 94	3,376. 13	.....	.....	1,720. 00
40,757. 67	3,150. 00	2,872. 62	6,022. 62	46,487. 39	16,789. 03	480. 00	12. 00	5,542. 04
31,632. 80	2,740. 00	1,142. 00	3,882. 00	31,693. 80	5,756. 29	.....	.....	2,311. 87
28,897. 85	2,505. 00	952. 00	3,457. 00	28,912. 33	3,711. 30	.....	.....	1,576. 07
28,341. 72	2,200. 00	871. 00	3,071. 00	28,352. 72	3,086. 00	.....	.....	1,434. 29
88,879. 37	7,445. 00	2,965. 00	10,410. 00	88,958. 85	12,553. 59	.....	.....	5,322. 23
34,579. 02	2,805. 00	1,123. 00	3,928. 00	34,608. 35	3,974. 38	.....	.....	2,725. 00
16,200. 09	1,050. 00	417. 91	1,467. 91	16,433. 18	1,735. 10	.....	.....	1,795. 82
992. 37	115. 00	44. 65	159. 65	993. 01	161. 25	.....	.....	430. 71
6,905. 39	505. 00	184. 31	689. 31	6,979. 51	781. 95	.....	.....	681. 15
24,097. 85	1,670. 00	646. 87	2,316. 87	24,405. 70	2,678. 30	.....	.....	2,907. 68
9,506. 47	785. 00	372. 04	1,157. 04	13,706. 86	7,783. 79	.....	.....	1,559. 21
4,554. 09	345. 00	397. 46	742. 46	6,782. 97	4,324. 39	.....	.....	1,167. 54
12,735. 59	1,030. 00	1,212. 22	2,242. 22	13,849. 25	7,288. 52	.....	.....	1,889. 22
12,610. 29	1,125. 00	567. 24	1,752. 24	88,533. 50	108,626. 56	.....	.....	3,008. 38
25,374. 82	2,215. 00	1,993. 44	4,208. 44	45,987. 63	43,657. 26	.....	.....	3,096. 75
64,781. 28	5,610. 00	4,542. 40	10,152. 40	162,860. 81	171,690. 52	.....	.....	10,721. 10
23,448. 73	2,150. 00	882. 72	3,032. 72	23,577. 54	3,942. 41	.....	.....	1,549. 82
43,751. 53	3,575. 00	1,439. 96	5,014. 96	43,790. 10	6,317. 67	.....	.....	2,174. 53
32,499. 39	2,435. 00	932. 76	3,367. 76	32,489. 57	3,782. 31	.....	.....	1,564. 40
21,472. 34	2,800. 00	1,082. 45	3,882. 45	21,417. 11	4,053. 08	.....	.....	1,571. 28
121,051. 99	10,960. 00	4,337. 89	15,297. 89	121,274. 32	18,095. 47	.....	.....	6,860. 03
34,189. 49	2,575. 00	1,397. 06	3,972. 06	34,253. 78	5,815. 10	.....	.....	2,371. 12
3,791. 47	420. 00	519. 59	939. 59	4,378. 87	2,013. 72	.....	.....	1,565. 34
21,235. 75	2,005. 00	2,296. 83	4,301. 83	21,821. 15	10,312. 12	160. 00	4. 00	3,100. 00
25,027. 22	2,425. 00	2,816. 43	5,241. 42	26,200. 02	12,325. 84	160. 00	4. 00	4,665. 34
960. 00	90. 00	60. 00	150. 00	4,933. 64	8,276. 69	6,228. 85	176. 00	2,032. 27
420. 00	30. 00	18. 00	48. 00	819. 11	968. 00	.....	.....	687. 40
120. 00	10. 00	4. 50	14. 50	4,203. 76	5,674. 50	.....	.....	921. 62
600. 00	40. 00	22. 50	62. 50	5,022. 87	6,642. 50	.....	.....	1,609. 02

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received there

States and Territories.	Land offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip, at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Utah.....	Salt Lake City.....	6,611.60	\$11,707 85	\$11,707 85	.....
Wisconsin.....	Wausan.....	38,258.03	50,874 50	50,874 50	.....
Do.....	Menasha.....	23,534.93	29,910 18	29,910 18	.....
Do.....	Falls Saint Croix.....	5,379.06	12,308 59	12,308 59	.....
Do.....	La Crosse.....	6,755.51	9,549 31	9,549 31	.....
Do.....	Bayfield.....	10,891.97	29,520 22	29,522 22	\$58 00
Do.....	Eau Claire.....	23,335.42	50,911 67	50,911 67	.....
Total.....	.....	108,156.92	183,134 47	183,076 47	58 00
California.....	San Francisco.....	23,563.93	41,030 82	41,030 82	.....
Do.....	Sacramento.....	6,062.31	22,342 38	22,342 38	.....
Do.....	Marysville.....	6,004.35	31,902 55	31,902 55	.....
Do.....	Humboldt.....	9,981.19	13,231 28	13,231 28	.....
Do.....	Susanville.....	11,549.27	16,434 10	16,434 10	.....
Do.....	Stockton.....	23,590.41	42,915 81	42,915 81	.....
Do.....	Los Angeles.....	6,305.94	7,928 30	7,928 30	.....
Do.....	Visalia.....	9,566.02	22,167 25	22,167 25	.....
Do.....	Shasta.....	4,183.74	8,085 93	8,085 93	.....
Do.....	Independence.....	1,321.01	2,051 26	2,051 26	.....
Total.....	.....	102,128.17	208,089 68	208,089 68	.....
Nevada.....	Carson City.....	1,203.34	4,010 51	4,010 51	.....
Do.....	Eureka.....	90.82	485 00	485 00	.....
Do.....	Belmont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Elko.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	1,294.16	4,495 51	4,495 51	.....
Minnesota.....	Taylor's Falls.....	2,137.00	3,254 12	3,254 12	.....
Do.....	Saint Cloud.....	29,365.27	39,460 23	39,460 23	.....
Do.....	Alexandria.....	2,948.71	6,550 73	6,550 73	.....
Do.....	Jackson.....	7,505.31	17,442 93	17,442 93	.....
Do.....	Red Wood Falls.....	5,556.88	10,150 20	10,150 20	.....
Do.....	New Ulm.....	3,151.07	10,364 52	10,364 52	.....
Do.....	Litchfield.....	2,578.15	7,759 05	7,759 05	.....
Do.....	Oak Lake.....	2,766.00	7,545 31	7,545 31	.....
Do.....	Du Luth.....	21,614.46	29,416 82	29,416 82	.....
Total.....	.....	77,622.85	131,943 91	131,943 91	.....
Oregon.....	Oregon City.....	620.96	1,982 34	1,982 34	.....
Do.....	Roseburgh.....	5,292.93	9,016 20	9,016 20	.....
Do.....	Le Grand.....	2,331.49	4,704 91	4,704 91	.....
Do.....	Linkville.....	688.80	861 00	861 00	.....
Total.....	.....	8,934.18	16,564 45	16,564 45	.....
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	30,422.58	45,940 07	45,940 07	.....
Do.....	Independence.....	292.30	1,165 38	1,165 38	.....
Do.....	Concordia.....	5,185.50	14,922 39	14,922 39	.....
Do.....	Wichita.....	4,116.33	11,294 83	11,294 83	.....
Do.....	Salina.....	3,326.42	12,341 62	12,341 62	.....
Do.....	Cawker City.....	5,765.60	11,554 87	11,554 87	.....
Total.....	.....	49,108.73	97,219 16	97,219 16	.....
Washington.....	Olympia.....	16,469.02	29,917 57	29,917 57	.....
Do.....	Vancouver.....	695.24	2,017 32	2,017 32	.....
Do.....	Walla Walla.....	3,558.45	5,689 68	5,689 68	.....
Total.....	.....	20,722.71	37,624 57	37,624 57	.....

for, number of acres entered under the homestead-law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, fees, and commissions under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip; also, under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory thereof, and timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located with agricultural-college scrip, act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
6,742.81	\$490 00	\$280 11	\$770 11	13,361.41	\$12,477 96	959.46	\$28 00	\$2,075 47
16,124.56	1,440 00	980 49	2,420 49	54,382.59	53,294 99	.....	.....	3,798 10
4,524.25	325 00	165 58	490 58	28,061.18	30,400 76	.....	.....	1,319 97
17,552.68	1,525 00	1,210 56	2,735 56	22,937.74	15,044 15	.....	.....	2,227 40
20,070.83	1,520 00	1,299 30	2,819 30	26,826.34	12,368 61	.....	.....	2,426 60
800.00	70 00	48 00	118 00	11,691.97	29,698 22	.....	.....	1,721 28
35,902.63	2,910 00	1,958 99	4,868 99	59,244.05	55,720 66	.....	.....	3,416 34
94,986.95	7,790 00	5,662 92	13,452 92	203,143.87	196,587 39	.....	.....	14,909 69
12,817.76	1,275 00	1,030 50	2,305 50	42,381.69	43,336 32	12,700.71	352 00	3,020 00
6,217.34	625 00	439 69	1,064 69	12,279.65	23,407 07	10,683.12	272 00	2,990 00
2,614.84	700 00	598 96	1,298 96	14,609.19	33,201 51	18,073.91	504 00	3,753 89
2,916.31	565 00	381 18	946 18	18,897.50	14,177 46	640.00	20 00	2,744 53
9,592.53	615 00	365 73	980 73	21,141.80	17,414 83	.....	.....	1,892 39
19,011.01	1,335 00	941 06	2,276 06	42,601.42	45,191 87	2,560.00	92 00	3,091 98
1,295.15	110 00	90 00	200 00	7,601.09	8,128 30	320 00	8 00	1,050 81
11,279.44	965 00	837 00	1,802 00	20,845.46	23,969 25	320.00	8 00	3,190 50
1,640.00	120 00	78 00	198 00	5,863.74	2,283 93	.....	.....	1,215 21
2,003.40	140 00	82 50	228 50	3,324.41	2,279 76	.....	.....	984 40
27,417.78	6,450 00	4,850 62	11,300 62	169,545.95	219,390 30	45,387.76	1,256 00	23,933 71
1,730.00	120 00	78 00	198 00	2,923.34	4,208 51	.....	.....	1,323 48
320.00	20 00	12 00	32 00	410.82	517 00	.....	.....	910 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609 49
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00
2,040.00	140 00	90 00	230 00	3,334.16	4,725 51	.....	.....	3,253 67
5,424.43	500 00	601 63	1,101 63	7,561.43	4,355 75	.....	.....	2,038 39
15,774.72	1,370 00	1,763 98	3,133 98	45,139.99	42,594 21	.....	.....	3,000 00
16,042.85	1,420 00	1,378 49	2,798 49	18,997.56	9,349 22	2,837.84	72 00	3,168 44
5,183.81	4,740 00	4,000 79	8,740 79	65,689.12	26,183 72	2,233.58	72 00	3,112 10
27,740.30	2,520 00	2,146 21	4,666 21	33,297.18	14,816 41	.....	.....	3,135 00
24,535.31	2,555 00	2,526 97	5,081 97	31,626.38	15,446 49	1,600.00	40 00	3,041 64
23,544.11	2,375 00	2,483 47	4,858 47	26,122.26	12,617 52	160.00	4 00	3,355 72
7,191.48	950 00	677 63	1,627 63	9,959.43	9,172 94	.....	.....	2,058 75
10,221.01	1,140 00	717 48	1,857 48	32,437.47	31,274 30	473.85	12 00	2,230 93
193,268.02	17,570 00	16,296 65	33,866 65	270,890.87	165,810 56	7,305.27	200 00	25,140 97
10,883.81	1,010 00	934 22	1,944 22	11,504.77	3,926 56	.....	.....	3,109 60
9,077.30	670 00	805 86	1,475 86	14,370.23	10,492 06	1,113.10	24 00	2,330 84
1,839.60	140 00	174 00	314 00	4,171.09	5,018 91	960 00	28 00	1,009 58
2,096.20	135 00	78 60	213 60	2,785.00	1,074 60	.....	.....	816 96
23,896.91	1,955 00	1,992 68	3,947 68	32,831.09	20,512 13	2,073.10	52 00	7,266 98
7,704.70	845 00	938 93	1,783 93	38,131.28	47,724 00	.....	.....	2,936 31
2,353.73	210 00	505 92	715 92	2,646.03	1,881 30	.....	.....	3,319 56
117,547.65	7,940 00	4,733 59	12,673 59	122,733.15	27,595 98	2,560.00	120 00	3,152 48
109,454.60	7,460 00	5,498 37	12,958 37	113,575.13	24,253 20	160.00	4 00	3,229 04
122,811.83	8,745 00	6,803 02	15,548 02	126,138.25	27,889 64	2,720.00	104 00	3,124 85
133,646.27	8,375 00	3,570 22	11,945 22	139,411.87	23,500 09	3,997.32	144 00	3,274 25
493,526.98	33,575 00	22,050 05	55,625 05	542,635.71	152,814 21	9,437.32	372 00	19,036 49
12,397.75	1,235 00	900 00	2,135 00	28,866.77	32,052 57	.....	.....	3,324 84
2,647.25	525 00	383 30	908 30	3,344.49	2,925 62	.....	.....	1,034 02
4,319.81	320 00	270 00	590 00	7,878.26	6,279 68	.....	.....	1,329 28
19,311.81	2,020 00	1,553 30	3,573 30	40,069.52	41,257 87	.....	.....	5,628 14

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor.

States and Territories.	Land-offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip, at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Nebraska	North Platte	3,264.01	\$5,119 80	\$5,119 80	.....
	Lowell	4,923.70	8,864 10	8,864 10	.....
	Norfolk	1,906.00	5,276 12	5,276 12	.....
	Beatrice	980.62	4,301 35	4,301 35	.....
	Lincoln	560.83	6,639 88	6,639 88	.....
	Dakota City	6,261.71	8,218 36	8,218 36	.....
	Grand Island	2,404.82	10,893 36	10,893 36	.....
Total .....	.....	20,301.69	49,312 97	49,312 97	.....
New Mexico.....	Santa Fé.....	1,445.72	1,807 15	1,807 15	.....
Dakota	Springfield.....	2,308.21	3,285 29	3,285 29	.....
	Sioux Falls	18,261.71	30,615 96	30,615 96	.....
	Pembina	2,331.73	2,934 48	2,934 48	.....
	Yankton.....	5,439.84	9,093 40	9,093 40	.....
Total .....	.....	28,343.49	45,929 13	45,929 13	.....
Colorado	Pueblo	21,300.73	29,694 33	29,694 33	.....
	Central City	5,304.88	8,648 69	8,648 69	.....
	Denver City	9,148.71	18,784 84	18,784 84	.....
	Fair Play	6,988.85	8,933 57	8,933 57	.....
Total .....	.....	42,741.17	66,061 43	66,061 43	.....
Idaho.....	Boise City	1,672.62	2,330 80	2,330 80	.....
	Lewiston	659.50	824 36	824 36	.....
Total .....	.....	2,332.12	3,155 18	3,155 18	.....
Wyoming.....	Cheyenne.....	480.20	800 50	800 50	.....

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1872.

number of acres entered under the homestead-law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments, required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof; and number of acres, fees, and commissions under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip; also, under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory thereof, and timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located with agricultural-college scrip, act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries in acres.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
24,392.49	\$1,605 00	\$1,042 96	\$2,647 96	27,556.50	\$7,767 76	.....	.....	\$2,186 26
94,004.12	6,275 00	3,792 73	10,067 73	98,927.82	18,931 83	2,879.07	\$120 00	3,127 72
29,037.32	1,945 00	2,048 08	3,993 08	30,943.32	9,269 20	1,759.63	44 00	2,596 99
36,959.70	2,390 00	2,560 02	4,950 02	27,970.32	9,251 37	639.52	20 00	3,146 39
77,759.49	8,050 00	7,237 70	15,287 70	78,320.32	21,927 58	160.00	4 00	2,314 54
12,200.01	1,175 00	618 00	1,793 00	24,461.72	10,011 36	.....	.....	2,073 60
85,377.43	6,755 00	5,749 27	12,504 27	87,782.25	23,397 63	1,920.00	56 00	3,231 20
355,660.56	28,195 00	23,048 76	51,243 76	375,962.25	100,556 73	7,358.22	244 00	18,676 70
1,677.84	130 00	77 84	207 84	3,123.56	2,014 99	.....	.....	959 38
30,265.33	1,275 00	600 68	1,875 68	22,573.54	5,160 97	1,747.97	44 00	2,029 94
86,423.42	5,485 00	2,700 85	8,185 85	105,085.13	38,801 81	2,079.00	48 00	3,303 69
9,821.43	700 00	403 38	1,103 38	12,155.16	4,037 86	.....	.....	1,450 79
38,354.13	2,410 00	1,090 38	3,500 38	43,793.97	12,593 78	3,840.00	112 00	2,545 94
155,364.31	9,870 00	4,795 29	14,665 29	183,607.80	60,594 42	7,666.97	204 00	9,330 36
15,067.52	960 00	615 50	1,575 50	36,368.25	31,269 83	11,657.47	292 00	3,033 75
2,070.43	150 00	120 00	270 00	7,375.31	8,918 69	317.06	8 00	2,470 30
21,475.08	1,585 00	1,564 50	3,149 50	30,623.79	21,934 34	1,919.20	64 00	3,122 00
1,261.90	80 00	48 00	128 00	8,248.75	9,061 57	160.00	4 00	916 32
39,574.93	2,775 00	2,348 00	5,123 00	82,616 10	71,184 43	14,053.73	368 00	9,542 37
9,259.97	580 00	372 00	952 00	10,932.59	3,282 80	.....	.....	916 59
479.88	30 00	18 00	48 00	1,139.38	872 38	.....	.....	609 24
9,739.85	610 00	390 00	1,000 00	12,071.97	4,155 18	.....	.....	1,525 83
1,440.00	110 00	90 00	200 00	1,920.20	1,000 50	.....	.....	752 00

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

No. 2.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor.

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the first half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874 mentioned in the first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip
Ohio	41. 46	\$213 63	\$213 63	.....
Indiana .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illinois	91. 57	44 47	114 47	.....
Missouri	5, 729. 72	10, 766 41	10, 766 41	.....
Alabama	79. 48	2, 143 59	2, 143 59	.....
Mississippi	29. 33	46 38	46 38	.....
Louisiana	307. 85	361 43	361 43	.....
Michigan	104, 079. 55	161, 538 12	160, 686 71	\$51 41
Arkansas	222. 33	2, 797 58	2, 797 58	.....
Florida	64. 29	1, 843 04	1, 843 04	.....
Iowa	1, 172. 80	7, 084 42	7, 084 42	.....
Montana	3, 973. 64	8, 126 89	8, 126 89	.....
Arizona	4, 422. 87	6, 580 00	6, 580 00	.....
Utah	6, 611. 60	11, 707 85	11, 707 85	.....
Wisconsin	108, 156. 92	183, 134 47	183, 076 47	5c (1)
California	102, 128. 17	202, 089 68	202, 069 68	.....
Nevada	1, 294. 16	4, 495 51	4, 495 51	.....
Minnesota	77, 622. 85	131, 943 91	131, 943 91	.....
Oregon	8, 334. 18	16, 564 45	16, 564 45	.....
Kansas	49, 108. 73	97, 219 16	97, 219 16	.....
Washington	20, 722. 71	37, 624 57	37, 624 57	.....
Nebraska	20, 301. 69	49, 312 97	49, 312 97	.....
New Mexico	1, 445. 72	1, 807 15	1, 807 15	.....
Dakota	28, 343. 49	45, 929 13	45, 929 13	.....
Colorado	42, 741. 17	66, 061 43	66, 061 43	.....
Idaho	2, 332. 12	3, 155 18	3, 155 18	.....
Wyoming	480. 20	800 50	800 50	.....
Totals	590, 438. 60	1, 059, 461 92	1, 052, 552 51	909 41
To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions thereon...				

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

ULATION.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts, and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, fees, and commissions under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip, homestead act of 1862, and timber-culture act of March 3, 1873, and of March 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located with agricultural-college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees, and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
80.00	\$10 00	\$16 44	\$26 44	121.46	\$240 07	.....	.....	\$620 70
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	551 00
.....	.....	2 00	2 00	91.57	116 47	.....	.....	504 28
40,757.67	3,150 00	2,872 62	6,022 62	46,487.39	16,789 03	480 00	\$12 00	5,542 04
88,879.37	7,445 00	2,965 00	10,410 00	88,958.85	12,553 59	.....	.....	5,322 23
34,579.02	2,805 00	1,123 00	3,928 00	34,608.35	3,974 38	.....	.....	2,725 00
24,097.85	1,670 00	646 87	2,316 87	24,405.70	2,678 30	.....	.....	2,907 68
64,781.26	5,610 00	4,542 40	10,152 40	168,860.81	171,690 52	.....	.....	10,721 10
121,051.99	10,960 00	4,337 89	15,297 89	121,274.32	18,095 47	.....	.....	6,860 03
34,189.49	2,575 00	1,397 06	3,972 06	34,253.78	5,815 10	.....	.....	2,371 12
25,027.22	2,425 00	2,816 42	5,241 42	26,200.02	12,325 84	160 00	4 00	4,665 34
960.00	90 00	60 00	150 00	4,933.64	8,276 89	6,228 85	176 00	2,032 27
600.00	40 00	22 50	62 50	5,022 87	6,642 50	.....	.....	1,609 02
6,749.81	490 00	280 11	770 11	13,361.41	12,477 96	959.46	28 00	2,075 47
94,986.95	7,790 00	5,662 92	13,452 92	203,143.87	196,587 39	.....	.....	14,909 69
87,417.78	6,450 00	4,850 62	11,300 62	189,545.95	219,390 30	45,387.76	1,256 00	23,933 71
2,040.00	140 00	90 00	230 00	3,334.16	4,725 51	.....	.....	3,253 67
193,268.02	17,570 00	16,296 65	33,866 65	270,890.87	165,810 56	7,305.27	200 00	25,140 97
21,896.91	1,955 00	1,992 68	3,947 68	32,831.09	20,512 13	2,073.10	52 00	7,266 98
493,526.98	33,575 00	22,050 05	55,625 05	542,635.71	152,844 21	9,437.32	372 00	19,036 49
19,366.81	2,080 00	1,553 30	3,633 30	40,089.52	41,257 87	.....	.....	5,688 14
355,660.56	28,195 00	23,048 76	51,243 76	375,962.25	100,556 73	7,358.22	244 00	18,676 70
1,677.84	130 00	77 84	207 84	3,123.56	2,014 99	.....	.....	959 38
155,264.31	9,870 00	4,795 29	14,665 29	183,607.80	60,594 42	7,666.97	204 00	9,330 36
39,874.93	2,775 00	2,348 00	5,123 00	82,616.10	71,184 43	14,053.73	368 00	9,542 37
9,739.85	610 00	390 00	1,000 00	12,071.97	4,155 18	.....	.....	1,525 83
1,440.00	110 00	90 00	200 00	1,920.20	1,000 50	.....	.....	752 00
1,919,914.62	148,520 00	104,328 42	252,848 42	2,510,353 22	1,312,310 34	101,110 68	2,916 00	188,523 57
.....	.....	.....	.....	101,110 68	2,916 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,611,463 90	1,315,226 34	.....	.....	.....

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor, number section of said act; also of land located with scrip under the agricultural college and value thereof, and statement of incidental expenses thereon in the second half of the fiscal

States and Territories.	Land-offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Ohio	Chillicothe	129. 65	\$162 06	\$162 06	.....
Indiana	Indianapolis	332. 85	416 07	416 07	.....
Illinois	Springfield	235. 42	279 99	279 99	.....
Missouri	Booneville	1, 871. 07	3, 884 59	3, 784 59	\$100 00
	Ironton	613. 98	1, 087 09	1, 087 09	.....
	Springfield	678. 35	1, 269 91	1, 269 91	.....
Total .....	.....	3, 163. 40	6, 241 59	6, 141 59	100 00
Alabama	Huntsville	75. 35	449 29	449 29	.....
	Montgomery	28. 25	236 48	236 48	.....
	Mobile	4. 00	5 00	5 00	.....
Total .....	.....	107. 60	690 77	690 77	.....
Mississippi	Jackson	43. 15	82 64	82 64	.....
Louisiana	New Orleans	87. 25	276 31	276 31	.....
	Natchitoches	2. 10	123 60	123 60	.....
	Monroe	6. 45	8 06	8 06	.....
Total .....	.....	95. 80	407 97	407 97	.....
Michigan	Detroit	1, 309. 61	1, 778 70	1, 778 70	.....
	East Saginaw	1, 549. 02	1, 960 43	1, 960 43	.....
	Ionia	1, 062. 15	3, 818 54	3, 818 54	.....
	Marquette	22, 247. 35	30, 795 92	30, 495 92	300 00
	Traverse City	1, 869. 24	5, 133 75	5, 133 75	.....
Total .....	.....	28, 037. 37	43, 487 34	43, 187 34	300 00
Arkansas	Little Rock	38. 89	995 13	995 13	.....
	Camden	28. 07	751 91	751 91	.....
	Harrison	43. 22	1, 060 00	1, 060 00	.....
	Dardanelle	11. 68	696 43	696 43	.....
Total .....	.....	121. 86	3, 503 47	3, 503 47	.....
Florida	Gainesville	81. 26	1, 754 51	1, 754 51	.....
Iowa	Des Moines	573. 69	1, 335 61	1, 335 61	.....
	Sioux City	140. 20	1, 300 51	1, 300 51	.....
Total .....	.....	713. 89	2, 636 12	2, 636 12	.....

of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, of commissions received under sixth mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and commissions received by registers and receivers on the year commencing July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, and fees, and commissions, under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip; also under the homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory, timber-culture acts of Mar. 3, 1873, and Mar. 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located in second half of said fiscal year with agricultural-college scrip, act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
118.73	\$10 00	\$14 84	\$24 84	248.38	\$186 90	.....	.....	\$651 38
.....	.....	.....	.....	332.85	416 07	.....	.....	639 16
160.00	10 00	8 00	18 00	395.42	297 99	.....	.....	563 60
9,584.11	860 00	821 12	1,681 12	11,435.18	5,565 71	.....	.....	2,090 08
6,042.62	465 00	368 30	833 30	6,662.60	1,920 39	.....	.....	804 25
11,524.38	955 00	955 00	1,910 00	12,262.73	3,179 91	.....	.....	1,593 88
27,197.11	2,230 00	2,144 42	4,424 42	30,360.51	10,666 01	.....	.....	4,488 19
40,290.13	3,460 00	1,472 00	4,932 00	40,365.47	5,381 29	.....	.....	2,242 33
32,003.95	2,750 00	1,095 00	3,845 00	32,032.20	4,081 48	.....	.....	2,027 70
20,557.22	1,540 00	620 00	2,160 00	20,561.22	2,165 00	.....	.....	1,123 07
92,851.29	7,750 00	3,187 00	10,937 00	92,958.89	11,627 77	.....	.....	5,393 10
17,572.62	1,660 00	692 00	2,352 00	17,615.77	2,434 64	.....	.....	1,657 92
11,485.60	795 00	465 31	1,260 31	11,572.85	1,536 62	.....	.....	1,017 88
3,052.64	300 00	113 99	413 99	3,060.74	537 59	.....	.....	470 84
6,155.34	465 00	173 72	638 72	6,161.79	646 78	.....	.....	724 68
20,689.58	1,560 00	753 02	2,313 02	20,795.38	2,720 99	.....	.....	2,213 40
10,227.56	720 00	375 64	1,155 64	11,597.17	2,934 34	.....	.....	1,206 85
6,352.14	480 00	472 41	952 41	7,901.16	2,912 84	160.00	\$4 00	1,218 22
15,380.45	1,320 00	1,194 34	2,514 34	16,362.60	6,332 68	.....	.....	1,842 69
10,846.34	940 00	473 01	1,413 01	33,093.69	32,208 93	.....	.....	2,498 05
30,232.51	2,595 00	2,160 43	4,775 43	32,101.75	9,909 18	.....	.....	2,795 35
73,019.00	6,115 00	4,695 83	10,810 83	101,056.37	54,298 17	160.00	4 00	9,561 16
20,511.50	1,950 00	885 60	2,835 60	20,550.39	3,830 73	.....	.....	1,653 55
41,670.47	3,241 00	1,383 45	4,624 45	41,698.54	5,376 36	.....	.....	2,202 98
44,390.52	3,335 00	1,574 69	4,929 69	44,433.74	5,929 69	.....	.....	2,203 92
11,602.31	1,290 00	583 99	1,873 99	11,613.99	2,570 42	.....	.....	1,173 93
112,174.80	9,836 00	4,427 73	14,263 73	118,296.66	17,767 20	.....	.....	7,234 38
46,332.23	4,035 00	1,640 83	5,675 83	46,413.49	7,430 34	.....	.....	2,245 94
2,732.01	340 00	461 12	801 12	3,305.70	2,136 73	.....	.....	2,079 71
22,522.12	2,630 00	2,956 00	5,586 00	22,722.32	6,886 51	.....	.....	3,000 00
21,314.13	2,970 00	3,417 12	6,387 12	26,028.02	9,023 24	.....	.....	5,079 71

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor,

States and Territories.	Land-offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Montana.....	Helena	8, 406. 41	\$13, 830 46	\$13, 830 46	.....
Arizona.....	Prescott	999. 25	1, 249 07	1, 249 07	.....
	Florence	666. 50	936 28	936 28	.....
Total .....	.....	1, 665. 75	2, 185 35	2, 185 35	.....
Utah.....	Salt Lake City	7, 059. 52	11, 904 17	11, 904 17	.....
Wisconsin	Warsaw	13, 379. 87	17, 897 75	17, 897 75	.....
	Menasha	7, 032. 43	9, 149 98	9, 149 98	.....
	Falls Saint Croix	2, 754. 95	5, 685 41	5, 685 41	.....
	La Crosse	8, 505. 49	12, 165 60	12, 165 60	.....
	Bayfield	4, 174. 13	11, 732 90	10, 482 50	\$1, 250 00
	Eau Claire	4, 071. 70	6, 925 02	6, 925 02	.....
Total .....	.....	39, 918. 57	63, 556 66	62, 306 66	1, 250 00
California.....	San Francisco	47, 261. 41	76, 565 11	76, 565 11	.....
	Sacramento	6, 015. 70	25, 164 89	25, 164 89	.....
	Marysville	14, 266. 19	33, 059 38	33, 059 38	.....
	Humboldt	29, 710. 85	39, 500 44	39, 500 44	.....
	Susanville	6, 139. 47	9, 575 92	9, 475 92	100 00
	Stockton	24, 186. 79	40, 315 38	40, 315 38	.....
	Los Angeles	8, 265. 77	11, 279 27	11, 279 27	.....
	Visalia	24, 787. 90	57, 284 46	57, 284 46	.....
	Shasta	2, 030. 66	3, 979 52	3, 979 52	.....
	Independence	1, 334. 64	2, 339 50	2, 339 50	.....
Total .....	.....	163, 999. 38	299, 063 87	298, 963 87	100 00
Nevada	Carson City	800. 81	2, 028 11	2, 028 11	.....
	Eureka	123. 41	645 00	645 00	.....
	Pioche .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Elko	400. 00	600 00	600 00	.....
Total .....	.....	1, 324. 22	3, 273 11	3, 273 11	.....
Minnesota	Red-Wood Falls	6, 242. 88	10, 352 11	10, 352 11	.....
	Taylor's Falls	1, 362. 62	1, 756 66	1, 756 66	.....
	Saint Cloud	12, 348. 70	16, 848 54	16, 848 54	.....
	Alexandria	1, 174. 11	2, 345 03	2, 345 03	.....
	Jackson	563. 50	2, 494 65	2, 494 65	.....
	Worthington	945. 53	3, 203 65	3, 203 65	.....
	New Ulm	1, 368. 58	3, 197 39	3, 197 39	.....
	Litchfield	928. 69	1, 815 06	1, 815 06	.....
	Detroit	2, 903. 47	6, 457 89	6, 457 89	.....
	Oak Lake .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Du Luth	6, 369. 83	10, 571 29	10, 571 29	.....
Total .....	.....	34, 207. 91	59, 042 27	59, 042 27	.....
Oregon	Oregon City	1, 549. 70	3, 793 17	3, 793 17	.....
	Roseburg	6, 672. 00	8, 674 98	8, 674 99	.....
	Le Grand	1, 491. 37	3, 762 21	3, 762 21	.....
	Linkville	507. 42	834 27	834 27	.....
Total .....	.....	10, 220. 49	17, 064 63	17, 064 63	.....

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, and fees, and commissions, under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip; also under the homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory, timber-culture acts of Mar. 3, 1873, and Mar. 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located in second half of said fiscal year with agricultural-college scrip, act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
1,500.00	\$130 00	\$105 00	\$235 00	10,206.41	\$14,065 46	.....	.....	\$2,361 60
472.63	40 00	20 00	60 00	1,471.82	1,309 07	.....	.....	575 58
160.00	10 00	6 00	16 00	226.50	952 28	.....	.....	894 33
632.63	50 00	26 00	76 00	2,298.38	2,261 35	.....	.....	1,469 91
10,990.24	845 00	1,631 58	2,476 58	18,049.76	14,380 75	1,278.00	[\$32 00	2,817 89
15,777.16	1,355 00	959 12	2,314 12	29,157.03	20,211 87	.....	.....	3,025 82
6,959.80	510 00	303 19	813 19	13,992.23	9,963 17	.....	.....	1,424 44
20,470.81	1,850 00	1,171 08	3,021 08	23,225.76	8,706 49	.....	.....	2,084 74
27,729.10	2,080 00	1,432 22	3,512 22	36,234.59	15,677 82	.....	.....	2,387 54
930.80	100 00	46 54	146 54	5,104.93	11,879 44	.....	.....	1,118 92
26,750.13	2,240 00	1,520 77	3,760 77	30,821.83	10,685 79	.....	.....	3,994 60
98,617.80	8,135 00	5,432 92	13,567 92	138,536.37	77,124 58	.....	.....	14,036 06
14,790.89	1,045 00	750 00	1,795 00	62,052.30	78,360 11	.....	.....	3,127 00
16,310.15	1,240 00	849 98	2,089 98	22,325.85	27,254 87	2,548.60	60 00	2,947 48
4,081.79	720 00	629 90	1,349 90	22,347.98	34,400 28	3,359.37	84 00	3,058 08
14,645.17	1,170 00	748 06	1,918 06	48,356.02	41,418 50	.....	.....	3,188 78
3,585.39	230 00	149 82	379 82	9,734.86	9,955 74	.....	.....	1,168 32
14,567.85	1,010 00	714 20	1,724 20	38,754.64	42,039 58	.....	.....	3,231 00
560.00	40 00	54 00	94 00	8,825.77	11,373 27	.....	.....	1,042 81
14,584.05	1,350 00	1,063 00	2,413 00	39,371.95	59,697 46	.....	.....	2,995 56
1,194.37	110 00	78 00	188 00	3,225.03	4,167 52	.....	.....	898 56
1,200.00	75 00	45 00	120 00	2,534.64	2,459 50	.....	.....	985 92
93,529.66	6,990 00	5,081 96	12,071 96	257,529.04	311,135 83	5,907.97	144 00	22,643 51
2,561.29	160 00	102 00	262 00	3,362.10	2,290 11	.....	.....	1,294 56
480.00	30 00	18 00	48 00	603.41	693 00	.....	.....	860 21
960.00	60 00	72 00	132 00	960.00	132 00	.....	.....	901 57
1,551.87	100 00	90 00	190 00	1,951.87	790 00	.....	.....	556 00
5,553.16	350 00	282 00	632 00	6,877.38	3,905 11	.....	.....	3,612 34
25,098.61	1,990 00	1,529 70	3,519 70	31,341.49	13,871 81	.....	.....	3,158 62
5,539.73	535 00	469 03	1,004 03	6,902.35	2,760 69	.....	.....	1,153 51
14,943.01	1,480 00	1,385 62	2,865 62	27,291.71	19,714 16	.....	.....	2,508 41
15,682.91	1,265 00	1,158 55	2,423 55	16,857.02	4,768 58	160.00	4 00	2,106 76
24,913.35	1,845 00	1,497 75	3,342 75	25,476.85	5,837 40	.....	.....	1,521 00
49,622.90	3,345 00	2,620 03	6,025 03	50,628.43	9,228 68	160.00	4 00	1,549 25
27,329.15	2,300 00	1,803 00	4,103 00	28,697.73	7,300 39	.....	.....	3,079 89
32,227.05	2,870 00	1,861 18	4,731 18	33,215.74	6,546 24	.....	.....	2,893 58
12,580.22	1,050 00	604 54	1,654 54	15,493.69	8,112 43	160.00	4 00	3,252 80
7,192.41	765 00	538 78	1,303 78	13,562.24	11,875 07	.....	.....	2,453 15
215,250.34	17,445 00	13,528 18	30,973 18	249,467.25	90,015 45	480.00	12 00	23,676 97
8,322.16	735 00	843 64	1,578 64	9,931.86	5,371 81	.....	.....	3,173 15
8,477.96	610 00	559 23	1,169 23	15,149.96	9,844 21	160.00	4 00	2,080 47
3,193.88	235 00	358 42	593 42	4,685.25	4,355 63	320.00	8 00	1,536 06
1,715.55	110 00	64 33	174 33	2,222.97	1,006 60	.....	.....	746 98
21,709.55	1,690 00	1,825 62	3,515 62	31,990.04	20,580 25	480.00	12 00	7,536 66

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor,

States and Territories.	Land-offices.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
		Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Kansas	Topeka	3,973.78	\$6,620 01	\$6,620 01	.....
	Independence	327.34	784 18	784 18	.....
	Concordia	2,910.08	8,727 47	8,727 47	.....
	Wichita	3,243.13	8,187 25	8,187 25	.....
	Salina	4,150.65	11,870 53	11,870 53	.....
	Cawker City	3,609.60	7,352 90	7,352 90	.....
	Total	18,274.58	43,542 34	43,542 34	.....
Washington	Olympia	12,274.75	23,266 47	23,266 47	.....
	Vancouver	609.38	1,527 25	1,527 25	.....
	Walla-Walla	5,514.14	10,010 23	10,010 23	.....
Total .....	.....	18,398.27	34,803 95	34,803 95	.....
Nebraska	North Platte	2,738.83	5,736 87	5,736 87	.....
	Lowell	3,399.48	9,629 09	9,629 09	.....
	Norfolk	303.21	1,601 78	1,601 78	.....
	Beatrice	653.45	4,474 31	4,474 31	.....
	Lincoln	516.13	5,175 09	5,175 09	.....
	Dakota City	3,206.37	4,558 75	4,558 75	.....
	Grand Island	1,815.95	8,259 65	8,259 65	.....
Total .....	.....	12,633.42	39,435 54	39,435 54	.....
New Mexico	Santa Fé	202.17	304 21	304 21	.....
Dakota	Springfield	4,566.30	7,213 75	7,213 75	.....
	Sioux Falls	15,387.99	28,805 11	28,805 11	.....
	Pembina	2,093.41	3,110 76	3,110 76	.....
	Yankton	5,087.72	9,457 31	9,457 31	.....
Total .....	.....	27,135.42	48,586 93	48,586 93	.....
Colorado	Pueblo	34,835.02	46,143 87	46,143 87	.....
	Central City	3,167.34	5,718 83	5,718 83	.....
	Denver City	22,582.36	38,780 09	38,780 09	.....
	Fair Play	9,200.63	11,658 69	11,658 69	.....
Total .....	.....	69,785.35	102,301 46	102,301 48	.....
Idaho	Boise City	1,571.22	2,409 84	2,409 84	.....
	Lewiston	2,117.80	2,647 25	2,647 25	.....
Total .....	.....	3,689.02	5,057 09	5,057 09	.....
Wyoming	Cheyenne	924.13	2,102 82	2,102 82	.....

number of acres entered under the homestead law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

Quantity entered under homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, and fees, and commissions, under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip; also under the homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory, timber-culture acts of Mar. 3, 1873, and Mar. 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located in second half of said fiscal year with agricultural-college scrip, act of July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
6,390.70	\$785 00	\$718 37	\$1,503 37	10,364.48	\$8,123 38	.....	.....	\$1,632 74
1,681.80	175 00	355 41	530 41	2,069.14	1,314 59	.....	.....	2,410 51
140,372.60	10,060 00	5,386 93	15,446 93	143,282.68	24,174 40	640.00	\$32 00	3,189 20
138,336.36	9,425 00	5,504 06	14,929 06	141,579.49	23,116 31	160.00	4 00	3,254 39
169,336.10	12,650 00	7,118 93	19,768 93	173,486.75	31,639 46	160.00	4 00	3,173 25
171,348.02	9,165 00	4,671 82	13,836 82	174,957.62	21,189 72	639.76	40 00	3,329 90
627,465.58	42,260 00	23,755 52	66,015 52	645,740.16	109,557 86	1,599.76	80 00	16,989 99
13,412.01	1,185 00	1,009 50	2,194 50	25,686.76	25,460 97	.....	.....	2,787 88
3,657.37	350 00	345 08	695 08	4,266.75	2,222 33	160.00	4 00	954 20
5,402.09	435 00	395 50	830 50	10,916.23	10,840 73	.....	.....	1,789 45
22,471.47	1,970 00	1,750 08	3,720 08	40,869.74	38,524 03	160.00	4 00	5,531 53
35,305.04	2,435 00	1,387 28	3,822 28	38,043.87	9,559 15	.....	.....	2,770 02
152,005.74	12,340 00	5,917 87	18,257 87	185,405.22	27,886 96	640.00	24 00	3,036 39
37,054.82	2,575 00	2,041 05	4,616 05	37,358.03	6,217 83	160.00	4 00	3,984 15
24,650.73	2,155 00	2,409 35	4,564 35	25,304.18	9,038 66	.....	.....	3,025 18
94,697.95	9,560 00	7,949 84	17,529 84	95,214.08	22,704 93	.....	.....	3,609 35
37,317.65	2,451 00	1,327 00	3,778 00	40,524.02	8,336 75	.....	.....	2,543 02
151,093.36	12,345 00	6,951 64	19,296 64	152,909.31	27,556 29	316.57	8 00	3,657 10
562,125.29	43,881 00	27,984 03	71,865 03	574,758.71	111,300 57	1,116.57	36 00	22,625 21
560.00	50 00	48 00	98 00	762.17	402 21	.....	.....	675 58
43,318.04	2,805 00	1,412 94	4,217 94	47,884.34	11,431 69	.....	.....	3,026 96
153,247.27	10,325 00	5,371 47	15,696 47	168,635.26	44,501 58	.....	.....	3,471 69
3,573.22	230 00	92 99	322 99	5,666.63	3,433 75	.....	.....	1,039 21
57,755.55	3,780 00	2,103 01	5,883 01	62,843.27	15,340 32	.....	.....	2,957 60
257,294.08	17,140 00	8,980 41	26,120 41	265,029.50	74,707 34	.....	.....	10,495 46
13,441.40	855 00	554 00	1,409 00	48,276.42	47,552 87	.....	.....	3,154 75
2,400.00	170 00	132 00	302 00	5,567.34	6,020 83	.....	.....	2,237 68
26,003.40	1,940 00	1,694 50	3,634 50	48,585.56	42,414 59	640.00	16 00	3,132 20
2,077.09	130 00	78 00	208 00	11,277.72	11,866 69	.....	.....	1,099 16
43,921.89	3,095 00	2,458 50	5,553 50	113,707.24	107,854 98	640.00	16 00	9,623 79
7,864.36	495 00	376 38	871 38	9,435.58	3,281 22	.....	.....	1,817 82
1,562.50	100 00	58 00	158 00	3,680.30	2,805 25	.....	.....	725 41
9,426.86	595 00	434 38	1,029 38	13,115.88	6,086 47	.....	.....	2,543 23
9,435.44	110 00	84 00	194 00	10,359.57	2,296 82	.....	.....	1,427 04

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

No. 3.—Statement of public lands sold, of cash and bounty-land scrip received therefor,

RECAPIT

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip respectively, for the second half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, mentioned in the first column.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Bounty-land scrip.
Ohio	129. 65	\$162 06	\$162 06	.....
Indiana	332. 85	416 07	416 07	.....
Illinois	235. 42	279 99	279 99	.....
Missouri	3, 163. 40	6, 141 59	6, 141 59	\$100 00
Alabama	107. 60	690 77	690 77	.....
Mississippi	43. 15	82 64	82 64	.....
Louisiana	95. 80	407 97	407 97	.....
Michigan	28, 037. 37	43, 487 34	43, 187 34	300 00
Arkansas	121. 86	3, 503 47	3, 503 47	.....
Florida	81. 26	1, 754 51	1, 754 51	.....
Iowa	713. 89	2, 636 12	2, 636 12	.....
Montana Territory	8, 406. 41	13, 830 46	13, 830 46	.....
Arizona Territory	1, 665. 75	2, 185 35	2, 185 35	.....
Utah Territory	7, 059. 52	11, 904 17	11, 904 17	.....
Wisconsin	39, 918. 57	63, 556 66	62, 306 66	1, 250 00
California	163, 999. 38	299, 063 87	298, 963 87	100 00
Nevada	1, 324. 22	3, 273 11	3, 273 11	.....
Minnesota	34, 207. 91	59, 042 27	59, 042 27	.....
Oregon	10, 220. 49	17, 064 63	17, 064 63	.....
Kansas	18, 274. 58	43, 542 34	43, 542 34	.....
Washington Territory	18, 398. 27	34, 803 95	34, 803 95	.....
Nebraska	12, 633. 42	39, 435 54	39, 435 54	.....
New Mexico Territory	202. 17	304 21	304 21	.....
Dakota Territory	27, 135. 42	48, 586 93	48, 586 93	.....
Colorado Territory	69, 785. 35	102, 301 48	102, 301 48	.....
Idaho Territory	3, 689. 02	5, 057 09	5, 057 09	.....
Wyoming Territory	924. 13	2, 102 82	2, 102 82	.....
Total	450, 906. 86	805, 717 41	803, 967 41	1, 750 00
To which add number of acres located with agricultural scrip and commissions				

number of acres entered under the homestead-law of May 20, 1862, &c.—Continued.

TABLE.

Quantity entered under homestead-acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the act, and also with aggregate of registers' and receivers' commissions under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, fees, and commissions under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip, homestead-act of 1862, and acts amendatory, and timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located with agricultural-college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Area of homestead entries.	Fees.	Registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
118.73	\$10 00	\$14 84	\$24 84	248.38	\$186 90			\$651 38
				332.85	416 07			639 16
160.00	10 00	8 00	18 00	395.42	297 99			563 60
27,197.11	2,280 00	2,144 42	4,424 42	30,360.51	10,666 01			4,428 19
92,851.29	7,750 00	3,187 00	10,937 00	92,958.89	11,627 77			5,393 10
17,572.62	1,660 00	692 00	2,352 00	17,615.77	2,434 64			1,657 92
20,699.58	1,560 00	753 02	2,313 02	20,795.38	2,720 99			2,213 40
73,019.00	6,115 00	4,695 83	10,810 83	101,056.37	54,298 17	160.00	\$4 00	9,561 16
118,174.80	9,836 00	4,427 73	14,263 73	118,296.66	17,767 20			7,234 38
46,332.23	4,035 00	1,640 83	5,675 83	46,413.49	7,430 34			2,245 94
25,314.13	2,970 00	3,417 12	6,387 12	26,028.02	9,023 24			5,079 71
1,800.00	130 00	105 00	235 00	10,206.41	14,065 46			2,361 60
632.63	50 00	26 00	76 00	2,298.38	2,261 35			1,469 91
10,990.24	845 00	1,631 58	2,476 58	18,049.76	14,380 75	1,278.00	32 00	2,817 89
98,617.80	8,135 00	5,432 92	13,567 92	138,536.37	77,124 58			14,036 06
93,529.66	6,990 00	5,081 96	12,071 96	257,529.04	311,135 83	5,907.97	144 00	22,643 51
5,553.16	350 00	232 00	632 00	6,877.38	3,905 11			3,612 34
215,259.34	17,445 00	13,528 18	30,973 18	249,467.25	90,015 45	480.00	12 00	23,676 97
21,769.55	1,690 00	1,825 69	3,515 62	31,990.04	20,580 25	480.00	12 00	7,536 66
627,465.58	42,260 00	23,755 52	66,015 52	645,740.16	109,557 86	1,599.76	80 00	16,989 99
22,471.47	1,970 00	1,750 08	3,720 08	40,869.74	38,524 03	160.00	4 00	5,531 53
562,125.29	43,881 00	27,984 03	71,865 03	574,758.71	111,300 57	1,116.57	36 00	22,625 21
560.00	50 90	48 00	98 00	762.17	402 21			675 58
257,894.08	17,140 00	8,980 41	26,120 41	285,029.50	74,707 34			10,495 46
43,921.89	3,095 00	2,458 50	5,553 50	113,707.24	107,854 98	640 00	16 00	9,623 79
9,426.86	595 00	434 38	1,029 38	13,115.88	6,086 47			2,543 23
9,435.44	110 00	84 00	194 00	10,359.57	2,296 82			1,427 04
2,402,892.48	180,962 00	114,388 97	295,350 97	2,853,799.34	1,101,068 38	11,822 30	340 00	187,794 71
thereon				11,822.30	340 00			
				2,865,621.64	1,101,408 38			

S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner.

No. 4.—*Summary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, showing the number of acres and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 homestead payments and homestead July 2, 1862.*

States and Territories.	Quantity sold for cash and bounty-land scrip, at and above the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, and amount received for the same, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.		Amount paid in cash and bounty-land scrip, respectively, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	
	Acres.	Amount.	Cash.	Military scrip.
Ohio.....	171. 11	\$375 69	\$375 69	.....
Indiana.....	332. 65	416 07	416 07	.....
Illinois.....	326. 99	394 46	394 46	.....
Missouri.....	8, 893. 12	17, 008 00	16, 908 00	\$100 00
Alabama.....	187. 08	2, 834 36	2, 834 36	.....
Mississippi.....	72. 48	129 02	129 02	.....
Louisiana.....	403. 65	769 40	769 40	.....
Michigan.....	132, 116. 92	205, 025 46	203, 874 05	1, 151 41
Arkansas.....	344. 19	6, 301 05	6, 301 05	.....
Florida.....	145. 55	3, 597 55	3, 597 55	.....
Iowa.....	1, 886. 69	9, 720 54	9, 720 54	.....
Montana.....	12, 380. 05	21, 957 35	21, 957 35	.....
Arizona.....	6, 088. 62	8, 765 35	8, 765 35	.....
Utah.....	13, 671. 12	23, 612 02	23, 612 02	.....
Wisconsin.....	148, 075. 49	246, 691 13	245, 383 13	1, 308 00
California.....	266, 127. 55	507, 153 55	507, 053 55	100 00
Nevada.....	2, 618. 38	7, 768 62	7, 768 62	.....
Minnesota.....	111, 830. 76	190, 986 18	190, 986 18	.....
Oregon.....	19, 154. 67	33, 629 08	33, 629 08	.....
Kansas.....	67, 383. 31	140, 761 50	140, 761 50	.....
Washington.....	39, 120. 98	72, 428 52	72, 428 52	.....
Nebraska.....	32, 935. 11	88, 748 51	88, 748 51	.....
New Mexico.....	1, 647. 89	2, 111 36	2, 111 36	.....
Dakota.....	55, 478. 91	94, 516 06	94, 516 06	.....
Colorado.....	112, 526. 52	168, 362 91	168, 362 91	.....
Idaho.....	6, 021. 14	8, 212 27	8, 212 27	.....
Wyoming.....	1, 404. 33	2, 903 32	2, 903 32	.....
Total.....	1, 041, 345. 46	1, 865, 179 33	1, 862, 519 92	2, 639 41

To which add number of acres located with agricultural-college scrip and

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

disposed of for cash and bounty-land scrip, by entry under the homestead laws of May 20, 1862, commissions; also locations with agricultural-college and mechanic scrip, under act of

Quantity entered under the homestead acts of May 20, 1862, and June 21, 1866, with aggregate of \$5 and \$10 payments required by section 2 of the acts; and also with aggregate of commissions of registers and receivers, under section 6 of said act, and of act approved March 21, 1864, amendatory thereof, and number of acres, fees, and commissions, under timber-culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874.				Aggregate disposed of for cash, bounty-land scrip, and under homestead act of 1862, and acts amendatory; also timber culture acts of March 3, 1873, and March 13, 1874, including registers' and receivers' commissions on homesteads.		Quantity located in the said fiscal year with agricultural-college scrip, act July 2, 1862, and registers' and receivers' commissions on value of land located.		Incidental expenses.
Acres.	Amount of \$5 and \$10 payments.	Amount of registers' and receivers' commissions.	Aggregate of fees and registers' and receivers' commissions.	Acres.	Amount.	Acres.	Amount.	Amount.
198.73	\$20.00	\$31.28	\$51.28	369.84	\$426.97	.....	.....	\$1,272.08
.....	.....	.....	.....	332.85	416.07	.....	.....	1,190.16
160.00	10.00	10.00	20.00	486.99	414.46	.....	.....	1,067.88
67,954.72	5,430.00	5,017.04	10,447.04	76,847.90	27,455.04	480.00	\$12.00	10,030.23
161,730.66	15,195.00	6,152.00	21,347.00	181,917.74	24,181.36	.....	.....	10,715.33
52,151.64	4,465.00	1,815.00	6,280.00	52,224.12	6,409.02	.....	.....	4,382.92
44,797.43	3,230.00	1,399.89	4,629.89	45,201.08	5,399.29	.....	.....	5,121.08
137,800.26	11,725.00	9,238.23	20,963.23	269,917.18	225,988.69	160.00	4.00	20,282.26
239,226.79	20,796.00	8,765.62	29,561.62	239,570.98	35,862.67	.....	.....	14,094.41
80,521.72	6,610.00	3,037.89	9,647.89	80,667.27	13,245.44	.....	.....	4,617.06
50,341.35	5,395.00	6,233.54	11,628.54	52,228.04	21,349.08	160.00	4.00	9,745.05
2,760.00	220.00	165.00	385.00	15,140.05	22,342.35	6,228.85	176.00	4,393.87
1,232.63	90.00	48.50	138.50	7,321.25	8,903.85	.....	.....	3,078.93
17,740.05	1,335.00	1,911.69	3,246.69	31,411.17	26,858.71	2,237.46	60.00	4,893.36
193,604.75	15,925.00	11,095.84	27,020.84	341,680.24	273,711.97	.....	.....	28,945.75
180,947.44	13,440.00	9,932.58	23,372.58	447,074.99	530,526.13	51,295.73	1,400.00	46,577.22
7,583.16	490.00	372.00	862.00	10,211.54	8,630.62	.....	.....	6,866.01
408,527.36	35,015.00	29,824.83	64,839.83	520,358.12	255,826.01	7,785.27	212.00	48,817.94
45,666.46	3,645.00	3,818.30	7,463.30	64,821.13	41,092.38	2,553.10	64.00	14,803.64
1,120,992.56	75,835.00	45,805.57	121,640.57	1,188,375.87	262,402.07	11,037.08	452.00	36,026.48
41,838.28	4,050.00	3,303.38	7,353.38	80,959.26	79,781.90	160.00	4.00	11,219.67
917,785.85	72,076.00	51,032.79	123,108.79	950,720.96	211,857.30	8,474.79	280.00	41,301.91
2,237.84	180.00	125.84	305.84	3,885.73	2,417.20	.....	.....	1,634.96
413,158.39	27,010.00	13,775.70	40,785.70	468,637.30	135,301.76	7,666.97	204.00	19,825.82
83,796.82	5,870.00	4,806.50	10,676.50	196,323.34	179,039.41	14,693.73	384.00	19,166.16
19,166.71	1,205.00	824.38	2,029.38	25,187.85	10,241.65	.....	.....	4,069.06
10,875.44	220.00	174.00	394.00	12,279.77	3,297.32	.....	.....	2,179.04
4,322,807.10	329,482.00	218,717.39	548,199.39	5,364,152.56	2,413,378.72	112,932.98	3,256.00	376,318.28
commissions thereon	.....	.....	.....	112,932.98	3,256.00	.....	.....	.....
				5,477,085.54	2,416,634.72			

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

SWAMP-LANDS.

No. 5.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of land selected for the several States under acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1874.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1873.	First quarter of 1874.	Second quarter of 1874.	Third quarter of 1874.	Year ending June 30, 1874.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio						54, 432. 14
Indiana						1, 354, 732. 50
Illinois						3, 267, 470. 65
Missouri						4, 604, 442. 75
Alabama						479, 514. 44
Mississippi						3, 070, 645. 29
Louisiana, (act of 1849)	21, 228. 88				21, 228. 88	10, 796, 207. 70
Louisiana, (act of 1850)						543, 339. 13
Michigan						7, 273, 724. 72
Arkansas						8, 652, 432. 93
Florida						11, 790, 637. 46
Wisconsin						4, 200, 669. 54
Iowa						3, 449, 720. 12
California	15, 047. 93	4, 849. 68	13, 978. 24		38, 151. 99	1, 645, 594. 46
Minnesota		275, 087. 35			275, 087. 35	1, 723, 402. 61
Total	36, 276. 81	279, 937. 03	13, 978. 24		334, 468. 22	62, 906, 924. 56

No. 6.—*Statement exhibiting the quantity of lands approved to the several States under the acts of Congress approved March 2, 1849, September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, up to and ending September 30, 1874.*

States.	Fourth quarter of 1873.	First quarter of 1874.	Second quarter of 1874.	Third quarter of 1874.	Year ending June 30, 1874.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio						25, 640. 71
Indiana						1, 263, 876. 62
Illinois			160. 00		160. 00	1, 492, 031. 76
Missouri						4, 349, 374. 22
Alabama						400, 434. 72
Mississippi						3, 068, 642. 31
Louisiana, (act of 1849)		21, 338. 84	16, 165. 63		37, 554. 47	8, 242, 621. 01
Louisiana, (act of 1850)			86. 30		86. 30	239, 066. 76
Michigan	80. 00	760. 00		19, 023. 61	840. 00	5, 713, 370. 14
Arkansas			54. 24		54. 24	7, 574, 204. 34
Florida						10, 901, 241. 22
Wisconsin						3, 114, 455. 02
Iowa	509. 90	610. 32	1, 513. 70	40. 00	4, 413. 41	912, 002. 02
California	15, 047. 93	4, 849. 68	13, 978. 24	320. 00	38, 151. 99	1, 501, 602. 72
Minnesota	34, 265. 69	86, 561. 81			120, 827. 50	1, 153, 821. 99
Total	49, 903. 52	114, 170. 65	31, 958. 11	19, 383. 61	202, 187. 91	49, 932, 994. 66

No. 7.—Statement exhibiting the quantity of land patented to the several States under the acts of Congress approved September 28, 1850, and March 12, 1860, and also the quantity certified to the State of Louisiana under act approved March 2, 1849.

States.	Fourth quarter of 1873.	First quarter of 1874.	Second quarter of 1874.	Third quarter of 1874.	Year ending June 30, 1874.	Total since date of grant.
	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>
Ohio						25, 640. 71
Indiana						*1, 256, 631. 96
Illinois			632. 93	160. 00	632. 93	†1, 453, 044. 36
Missouri	2, 520. 00				2, 520. 00	‡3, 180, 281. 20
Alabama						392, 719. 61
Mississippi						2, 681, 383. 16
Louisiana, (act of 1849)		21, 388. 84	16, 165. 63		37, 554. 47	8, 242, 623. 01
Louisiana, (act of 1850)			15. 08	71. 22	15. 08	216, 610. 02
Michigan			159. 17		159. 17	§5, 838, 775. 86
Arkansas				86, 116. 15		6, 894, 155. 83
Florida						10, 676, 919. 09
Wisconsin .....						||3, 046, 116. 05
Iowa	6, 663. 22	529. 90			14, 721. 06	¶1, 164, 123. 67
California	3, 557. 70		13, 987. 57	35, 829. 37	17, 545. 27	1, 246, 004. 26
Minnesota	55, 859. 33		18, 665. 28	120, 507. 50	92, 189. 11	1, 063, 698. 50
Total	68, 600. 25	21, 918. 74	49, 625. 66	242, 784. 24	165, 337. 09	47, 378, 727. 29

* 4,860.20 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

† 1,741.76 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

‡ 6,595.22 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

§ 18,923.93 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

|| 39,910.75 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

¶ 321,228.23 acres of this contained in indemnity patents under act of March 2, 1855.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 8.—Statement showing the condition of the State selections under the act of September 4, 1841, to June 30, 1874.

States.	Number of acres to which each State was entitled under the eighth section of the act of September 4, 1841.	Number of acres approved up to June 30, 1874.	Number of acres remaining to each State to be selected on the 1st day of July, 1874.
Illinois	209, 085. 50	*209, 060. 05	25. 45
Missouri	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	.....
Alabama	97, 469. 17	*97, 469. 17	.....
Mississippi	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	.....
Louisiana	500, 000. 00	493, 230. 74	6, 769. 26
Michigan	500, 000. 00	498, 638. 54	1, 361. 46
Arkansas	500, 000. 00	499, 880. 03	119. 97
Florida	499, 990. 00	450, 823. 82	49, 166. 18
Iowa	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	.....
Wisconsin	500, 000. 00	499, 973. 87	26. 13
California	500, 000. 00	413, 056. 61	86, 943. 39
Kansas	500, 000. 00	495, 552. 20	4, 447. 80
Minnesota	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	.....
Oregon	500, 000. 00	500, 000. 00	.....
Nevada	500, 000. 00	287, 071. 63	212, 928. 37
Nebraska	500, 000. 00	495, 445. 25	4, 554. 75
Total	7, 306, 544. 67	6, 940, 201. 91	366, 342. 76

* The States of Illinois and Alabama received grants under prior acts, which, with the quantities here given, make up the quantity of 500,000 acres.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 9.—Condition of bounty-land business under acts of 1847, 1850, 1852, and 1855, showing the issues and locations from the commencement of operations under said acts to June 30, 1874.

Grade of warrants.	Number issued.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number located.	Acres embraced thereby.	Number outstanding.	Acres embraced thereby.
Act of 1847:						
160 acres.....	80,656	12,904,960	78,821	12,611,360	1,835	293,670
40 acres.....	7,583	303,320	7,043	281,720	540	21,600
Total	88,239	13,208,280	85,864	12,893,080	2,375	315,200
Act of 1850:						
160 acres.....	27,438	4,390,080	26,703	4,272,480	735	117,600
80 acres.....	57,711	4,616,880	55,969	4,477,520	1,742	139,360
40 acres.....	103,971	4,158,840	100,150	4,006,000	3,821	152,640
Total	189,120	13,165,800	182,822	12,756,000	6,298	409,600
Act of 1852:						
160 acres:	1,223	195,680	1,191	190,560	32	5,120
80 acres.....	1,698	135,840	1,658	132,640	40	3,200
40 acres.....	9,064	362,560	8,861	354,440	203	2,120
Total	11,985	694,080	11,710	677,640	275	16,440
Act of 1855:						
160 acres.....	113,620	18,179,200	106,417	17,026,720	7,203	1,152,400
120 acres.....	96,913	11,629,560	89,402	10,728,240	7,511	901,360
100 acres.....	6	600	5	500	1	100
80 acres.....	49,396	3,951,680	47,291	3,783,280	2,105	168,400
60 acres.....	359	21,540	300	18,000	59	3,540
40 acres.....	539	21,560	456	18,240	83	3,320
10 acres.....	5	50	3	30	2	20
Total	260,838	33,804,190	243,874	31,575,010	16,964	1,229,100
SUMMARY.						
Act of 1847.....	88,239	13,208,280	85,864	12,893,080	2,375	315,200
Act of 1850.....	189,120	13,165,800	182,822	12,756,000	6,298	409,600
Act of 1852.....	11,985	694,080	11,710	677,640	275	16,440
Act of 1855.....	260,838	33,804,190	243,874	31,575,010	16,964	1,229,100
Total	550,182	60,873,350	524,270	57,901,730	25,912	1,970,620

S. S. BURDETT, Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 10.—Agricultural selections within certain States, and also scrip locations under agricultural and mechanic act of July 2, 1862, and supplements of April 14, 1864, July 23, 1866, and March 3, 1871.

Land districts.	Quantity selected in place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	Land districts.	Quantity selected in place for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.
CALIFORNIA.	Acres.	NEVADA.	Acres.
San Francisco.....	13,917.78	Carson City.....	3,329.10
Stockton.....	420.23		
Sacramento.....	336.54	OREGON.	
Shasta.....	13,309.29	Roseburgh.....	555.77
Visalia.....	1,551.35	Le Grand.....	73,674.40
Humboldt.....	3,920.00		
Los Angeles.....	1,052.16		

RECAPITULATION.

California	34, 507. 35
Nevada	3, 389. 10
Oregon.....	79, 235. 17
Total quantity of acres selected.....	117, 131. 62

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 11.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States for canal purposes from the year 1827 to June 30, 1874.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of canal.	Total number of acres granted.
Indiana.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	} Wabash and Erie Canal	1, 439, 279
Do.....	Feb. 27, 1841	5	414		
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1845	5	731		
Ohio.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	236	}do.....	266, 535
Do.....	June 30, 1834	4	716		
Do.....	May 24, 1828	4	305	Miami and Dayton Canal	333, 826
Do, (sec. 5).....	May 24, 1828	4	306	General canal purposes	500, 000
Illinois.....	Mar. 2, 1827	4	234	Canal to connect the waters of the Illinois River with those of Lake Michigan.	290, 915
Wisconsin.....	June 18, 1838	5	245	Milwaukee and Rock River Canal	125, 431
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1866	14	39	Breakwater and harbor and ship-canal ...	200, 000
Do.....	Mar. 7, 1874	(*)	.....	Time extended for completion of Green Bay and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan ship-canal.	.....
Michigan.....	Aug. 26, 1852	10	35	Saint Mary's ship-canal.....	750, 000
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1865	13	519	Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship-canal.	200, 000
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	81	.....do.....	200, 000
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	80	Ship-canal to connect the waters of Lake Superior with the lake known as Lac La Belle.	100, 000

* Public laws.

RECAPITULATION.

Indiana	1, 439, 279
Ohio	1, 100, 361
Illinois.....	290, 915
Wisconsin.....	325, 431
Michigan.....	1, 250, 000
Total quantity of acres granted.....	4, 405, 986

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations for railroad and military wagon-road purposes from the year 1850 to June 30, 1874.

States.	Date of law.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1874.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1874.
Illinois	Sept. 20, 1850	9	468	Illinois Central	6 and 15	2,595,053.00	2,595,053.00	.....	2,595,053.00
Do	Sept. 20, 1850	9	468	Mobile and Chicago	6 and 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	Sept. 20, 1850	9	468	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15	1,004,640.00	737,130.00	.....	737,130.00
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Vicksburg and Meridian	6 and 15	404,800.00	200,000.00	.....	194,027.83
Do	Aug. 11, 1856	11	30	Gulf and Ship Island	6 and 15	1652,900.00	200,000.00	.....	.....
Alabama	Sept. 20, 1850	9	468	Mobile and Ohio River	6 and 15	520,400.00	419,522.00	.....	419,522.44
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Alabama and Florida	6 and 15	1419,520.00	394,522.00	.....	394,522.99
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Salina, Rome and Dalton, formerly Alabama and Tennessee.	6 and 15	421,920.00	440,700.00	.....	440,710.16
Do	May 23, 1872	17	159	Act confirming lands heretofore certified to the State for the Alabama and Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Coosa and Tennessee	6 and 15	1132,420.00	67,784.00	.....	67,784.96
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Mobile and Girard	6 and 15	1240,880.00	504,145.00	.....	504,145.66
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly the Northeastern and Southwestern and Wills Valley.	6 and 15	897,920.00	461,436.00	.....	461,456.09
Do	Apr. 10, 1869	16	45	Act to renew certain grants of land to the State of Alabama.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do	June 3, 1856	11	17	South and North Alabama, formerly the Tennessee and Alabama Central.	6 and 15	576,000.00	490,000.00	.....	308,183.87
Florida	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Railroad	6 and 15	442,542.14	281,984.00	.....	281,984.17
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida and Alabama	6 and 15	1165,688.00	165,688.00	.....	165,688.00
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Pensacola and Georgia	6 and 15	11,568,792.87	1,275,212.00	.....	1,275,212.93
Do	May 17, 1856	11	15	Florida Atlantic and Gulf Central	6 and 15	1183,153.99	37,583.00	.....	37,583.29
Louisiana	June 3, 1856	11	18	North Louisiana and Texas, formerly the Vicksburg and Shreveport	6 and 15	610,880.00	353,211.70	.....	353,211.70
Do	June 3, 1856	11	18	New Orleans Opelousas and Great Western	6 and 15	967,840.00	307,200.00	.....	719,183.73
Do	July 14, 1870	16	277	Act declaring forfeited to the United States all the lands not lawfully disposed of by the State.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	Feb. 9, 1853	10	153	Calico and Fulton	6 and 15	1,160,667.00	1,115,408.00	.....	1,115,408.41
Do	July 28, 1866	14	339	Resolution extending time for completion of first twenty miles of road.	Additional 15	1,840,000.00	300,000.00	86,606.70	191,371.33
Do	May 6, 1870	16	376	Memphis and Little Rock	6 and 15	434,640.00	127,236.00	.....	127,236.51
Do	Feb. 9, 1853	10	153	Do	Additional 15	363,520.00	10,000.00	.....	4,709.19

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land-concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Stat. pages.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified or patented for the year ending June 30, 1874.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1874.
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	Grand Rapids and Indiana.	6 and 15	628, 182.62	628, 182.00	.....	628, 182.39
Do.	June 7, 1864	13	Grand Rapids and Indiana, from Fort Wayne, Ind., to Grand Rapids.	6 and 20	531, 200.00	513, 000.00	439.67	212, 521.40
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	Act extending time for completion of road eight years	6 and 15	532, 515.94	552, 515.00	.....	432, 707.47
Do.	June 3, 1856	21	Marquette, Houghton, and Ontonagon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	May 20, 1868	15	Resolution extending time for completion of road, with certain restrictions.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 20, 1871	17	Act authorizing the Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad Company to resurvey and locate anew a part of its road.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	Bay de Nocquet and Marquette.	200 sections.	122, 000.00	122, 000.00	.....	122, 000.00
Do.	July 5, 1862	12	Chicago and Northwestern.	6 and 15	564, 490.00	520, 000.00	404, 656.03	515, 356.75
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	May 23, 1872	17	Act authorizing change of route in Michigan.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	West Wisconsin formerly the La Crosse and Milwaukee and Lehigh and Saint Croix Railroads.	6 and 15	992, 923.38	600, 000.00	42, 548.31	796, 672.51
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	West Wisconsin	10 and 20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Mar. 3, 1873	17	Act to grant the title to the lands of the settlers on lands claimed by the West Wisconsin Railway Company.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	Saint Croix and Lake Superior, and branch to Bayfield	6 and 15	1524, 714.95	724, 718.00	.....	524, 718.15
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	do	.....	1318, 737.74	.....	.....	.....
Do.	June 3, 1856	11	Chicago and Northwestern	10 and 20	1350, 000.00	462, 740.00	.....	316, 740.80
Do.	Apr. 25, 1862	12	Resolution authorizing change of route in Wisconsin and selection of lands.	6 and 15	1215, 000.00	600, 000.00	.....	522, 144.51
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	Act extending time for completion of road five years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Mar. 3, 1868	15	Act authorizing selection of lands along the full extent of original route of road, &c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	May 5, 1864	13	Wisconsin Central formerly the Portage, Winnebago, and Superior	10 and 20	1, 400, 000.00	750, 000.00	304, 517.61	304, 985.73
Do.	June 21, 1868	14	Resolution explanatory of the act of May 5, 1864, and authorizing certain changes of width in accordance with the act of the State legislature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.	Apr. 9, 1871	(-)	Act to extend the time for completion of road to December 31, 1870

PUBLIC LANDS.

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Minnesota ..	Mar. 7, 1857	11	105	Saint Paul and Pacific	6 and 15 10 and 20	1, 944, 438.95	1, 944, 638.95	12, 544.77	1, 917, 897.31
Do ..	Mar. 4, 1869	13	646	Act extending time for completion of road nine months					
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Branch Saint Paul and Pacific	6 and 15 10 and 20	1, 475, 000.00	940, 000.00		532, 925.08
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1857	11	125	do					
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1865	13	506	Resolution authorizing the State to change the branch line under certain considerations					
Do ..	July 19, 1863	19	624	Saint Vincent extension of Saint Paul and Pacific south terminus changed from Crow Wing to Saint Cloud	10 and 20	2, 000, 000.00	2, 000, 000.00	718, 947.70	720, 807.70
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1871	16	588	Act extending time for completion of road nine months					
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1873	17	631	Act extending time for completion of road to March 3, 1878, &c.	6 and 15 10 and 20	643, 463.00	378, 000.00	1, 050.00	178, 972.66
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Minnesota Central, formerly Minneapolis and Cedar Valley					
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1865	13	528	Minnesota Valley	10 and 20				
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Winona and Saint Peter, formerly Transit Railroad	6 and 15 10 and 20	1, 410, 000.00	710, 000.00	380, 585.54	1, 164, 327.53
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1865	13	506	Winona and Saint Peter					
Do ..	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act allowing selections within twenty miles of road in lieu of lands sold after definite location, but prior to withdrawal, &c.					
Do ..	Jan. 13, 1873	17	409	Act extending the time for completion of road	6 and 15 10 and 20	1, 010, 000.00	850, 000.00	74, 380.80	910, 786.71
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1857	11	195	Saint Paul and Sioux City					
Do ..	May 12, 1864	13	74	do					
Do ..	July 13, 1866	14	97	Act extending the time for completion of road seven years					
Do ..	May 5, 1864	13	64	Lake Superior and Mississippi	10 and 20	920, 000.00	700, 000.00	68, 211.43	586, 600.04
Do ..	July 13, 1866	14	93	Act authorizing the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company to make up deficiency of land within thirty miles of west-line of road					
Do ..	July 4, 1866	14	87	Southern Minnesota	10 and 20	735, 000.00	450, 000.00	1, 700.76	949, 468.67
Do ..	July 4, 1866	14	87	Hastings and Dakota	10 and 20	550, 000.00	500, 000.00	153, 489.45	153, 489.45
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1863	13	772	Lafayette, Lawrence and Galveston					
Do ..	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act authorizing change of route of branch line	10 and 20	800, 000.00	400, 000.00	10, 786.61	255, 967.83
Do ..	Apr. 19, 1871	17	5	Act authorizing the company to relocate a portion of its road					
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1863	13	772	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	10 and 20	1, 520, 000.00	950, 000.00	243, 537.81	678, 073.64
Do ..	July 1, 1864	13	339	Act extending grant from Emporia to a point near Fort Riley					
Do ..	July 26, 1866	14	989	Act making grant from Fort Riley to the southern boundary of the State					
Do ..	Mar. 3, 1863	13	772	Atulson, Topeka and Santa Fé	10 and 20	3, 000, 000.00	3, 000, 000.00	15, 337.14	2, 471, 736.70
Do ..	July 23, 1866	14	210	Saint Joseph and Denver City	10 and 20	1, 700, 000.00	500, 000.00		172, 092.92

* Printed laws.

† No evidence of the construction of any part of the Saint Croix and Lake Superior Railroad and branch in Wisconsin, as required by the act, having been filed in the General Land-Office, the grant is presumed to have lapsed; but the lands have not, however, been restored to the mass of public lands, Congress having taken no action to that end.

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land-concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the company will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1874.	Number of acres certified or patented up to June 30, 1874.
Kansas	July 25, 1866	14	226	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf	10 and 20	2,350,000.00	17,000.00	.....	12,649.52
Corporations.....	July 1, 1862	12	469	Union Pacific from Omaha, Nebr., to a point near Ogden, in Utah Territory.	10	12,000,000.00	12,000,000.00	50,733.29	705,152.49
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	363	Union Pacific.....	20				
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing location of Union Pacific Railroad from Omaha westward.					
Do.....	July 25, 1866	14	367	Resolution granting right of way through military reserves, &c.					
Do.....	Apr. 10, 1869	16	56	Resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, and providing that the common terminus of the road shall be at or near Ogden, Utah Territory, &c.					
Do.....	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, &c.					
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	469	Central branch Union Pacific	10	245,166.00	245,166.00	2,540.03	126,453.26
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	.....do.....	20				
Do.....	July 1, 1862	12	469	Kansas Pacific, formerly Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.	10	6,000,000.00	6,000,000.00	387,001.83	413,001.71
Do.....	July 2, 1864	13	356	Kansas Pacific	20				
Do.....	July 3, 1866	14	79	Act respecting the company to designate general route before December 1, 1868.					
Do.....	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending time for completion of road.....					
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	394	Act extending the Union Pacific Railway, Eastern Division, line of road to Denver City, and authorizing a transfer of lands by said company to the Denver Pacific Railroad Company between Denver and Cheyenne.					
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	348	Resolution authorizing the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, to change its name to Kansas Pacific.					
Do.....	Mar. 3, 1869	15	394	Denver Pacific	20	1,100,000.00	1,100,000.00	.....	.....

Do.	July 1, 1862	12	499	Central Pacific	10	4,000,000 00	2,000,000 00	23,420 27	364,385 78
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	500	Central Pacific, successor by consolidation with Western Pacific.	20	1,100,000 00	1,100,000 00		367,574 78
Do.	July 1, 1865	19	400	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Western Railroad Company of that portion from San José to the city of Sacramento.					
Do.	Mar. 3, 1865	13	504	Act ratifying the assignment made by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the Western Railroad Company of that portion from San José to the city of Sacramento.					
Do.	July 13, 1866	14	79	Act authorizing location of road eastward.					
Do.	May 21, 1866	14	356	Resolution extending the time for completion of first section of twenty miles of Western Pacific Railroad upon certain conditions.					
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act fixing the point of junction of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Railroads, &c.					
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	364	Berlington and Missouri River.	20 sections per mile.	2,441,600 00	2,441,600 00		2,370,653 16
Do.	May 6, 1870	16	118	Act authorizing change of route and connection with the Union Pacific Railroad at or near Fort Kearney.					
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	363	Sioux City and Pacific.	10	60,000 00	45,000 00	10,452 26	40,136 84
Do.	July 2, 1864	13	365	Northern Pacific.	States, 20, 30, and 40; Territories, 40, 50, and 60.	47,000,000 00	47,000,000 00	255,832 09	630,717 85
Do.	May 7, 1866	14	355	Resolution extending time for commencing and completing road.					
Do.	July 1, 1866	15	255	Resolution extending time for commencing and completing road.					
Do.	Mar. 1, 1869	15	346	Resolution authorizing issue of bonds, &c.					
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	57	Resolution authorizing the company to extend its branch line from Portland to Puget Sound, &c.					
Do.	May 31, 1870	16	370	Resolution authorizing the issue of mortgage-bonds, reversing location of main and branch lines in Washington Territory extending indefinitely limits, &c.					
Do.	July 15, 1870	16	305	Act requiring the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to pay the cost of surveying, &c.					
Do.	July 13, 1866	14	94	Placerville and Sacramento Valley.	10 and 30	200,000 00	100,000 00		
Do.	Apr. 15, 1874	(*)		Act declaring the grant located to the United States.					
Do.	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific.					
Do.	June 23, 1868	15	80	Act extending time for completion of road.	20 and 30	3,000,000 00	3,000,000 00		150,936 47
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act authorizing the original act and providing for the sale of the lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and time to location.					
Do.	July 25, 1866	14	239	Oregon and California.					
Do.	June 25, 1868	15	80	Act extending time for completion of road.					
Do.	Apr. 10, 1869	16	47	Act authorizing the original act and providing for the sale of the lands to actual settlers at a fixed price and limited quantity.	20 and 30	3,500,000 00	3,500,000 00		221,886 30
Do.	July 27, 1866	14	292	Atlantic and Pacific.	States, 20 and 30; Territories, 40 and 50.	42,000,000 00	40,000,000 00	949 13	500,091 33
Do.	Apr. 20, 1871	17	19	Act authorizing the company to mortgage its road.					
Do.	July 27, 1866	14	292	Southern Pacific.	20 and 30	6,000,000 00	3,750,000 00	*5,966 33	5,966 33

*Printed laws.

No. 12.—Statement exhibiting land-concessions by acts of Congress to States and corporations, &c.—Continued.

States.	Date of laws.	Stat- utes.	Page.	Name of road.	Mile limits.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which the com- pany will receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified for the year ending June 30, 1874.	Number of acres certified or pat- ented up to June 30, 1874.
Corporations....	Mar. 3, 1871	16	579	Southern Pacific from a point at or near Tehachas Pass to the Texas Pacific Railroad at or near Colo- rado River.	20 and 30	3,520,000 00	3,000,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Mar. 2, 1867	14	548	Stockton and Copperopolis	10 and 20	300,000 00	100,000 00	.....	.....
Do	June 15, 1874	(*)	.....	Act declaring the grant forfeited to the United States	20 and 25	1,200,000 00	300,000 00	.....	.....
Do	May 4, 1870	16	94	Oregon Central	20	18,000,000 00	17,000,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	573	Texas Pacific	California, 20 and 30; Terri- tories, 40, 50.	3,500,000 00	1,600,000 00	.....	.....
Do	June 28, 1874	(*)	.....	An act supplementary to the act of March 3, 1871.	20 and 30	3,500,000 00	1,600,000 00	.....	.....
Do	Mar. 3, 1871	16	579	New Orleans, Baton Rouge, and Vicksburg	3 and 15	302,930 36	302,930 36	.....	302,930 36
Wisconsin	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.	3 and 15	221,013 27	221,013 00	57,921 11	221,013 35
Do	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending time for completion of road to March 1, 1870					
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.					
Michigan	Mar. 3, 1863	12	797	From Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., to Fort Howard, Green Bay, Wis.					
Do	June 8, 1868	15	67	Act extending time for completion of road to March 1, 1870					
Do	May 6, 1870	16	121	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1872.					
Do	Apr. 24, 1873	17	56	Act extending time for completion of road to January 1, 1874.					
Do	June 20, 1864	13	140	No map filed, limitations of grant expired June 20, 1869					
Oregon	July 2, 1864	13	355	Oregon Central Military Road	3	720,000 00	720,000 00	.....	361,337 43
Do	Dec. 26, 1873	14	374	Act making provision for indemnity limits of six miles	6	76,808 00	76,800 00	.....	57,500 89
Do	Mar. 3, 1869	15	338	Act extending time for completion of road to July 2, 1872	3	400,000 00	400,000 00	.....	107,942 28
Do	July 4, 1866	14	86	Corvallis and Astoria Bay	3 alternate sections to be selected within six miles.	538,400 00	538,400 00	.....	186,910 23
Do	July 5, 1866	14	89	Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountains	3 and 10 3 and 6	75,000 00	50,000 00	.....	29,489 94
Do	Feb. 27, 1867	14	409	Dallas Military Road					
Do	Mar. 3, 1868	15	340	Coeas Bay Military Road					

Printed in w. w.

No. 12.—*Statement exhibiting land concessions, &c.*—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

States.	Estimated quantity embraced in the limits of the grant.	Estimated quantity which company receive from the grant.	Number of acres certified or patented under the grants.
Illinois	2, 595, 053. 00	2, 595, 053. 00	2, 595, 053. 00
Mississippi	2, 062, 240. 00	1, 137, 130. 00	935, 154. 11
Alabama	3, 579, 120. 00	2, 708, 135. 00	2, 536, 332. 37
Florida	2, 360, 114. 00	1, 760, 467. 00	1, 760, 462. 39
Louisiana	1, 578, 790. 00	660, 411. 70	1, 072, 405. 45
Arkansas	4, 878, 149. 14	2, 753, 171. 00	2, 198, 804. 72
Missouri	2, 985, 160. 21	1, 949, 175. 00	1, 823, 776. 27
Iowa	6, 795, 527. 31	4, 215, 328. 65	3, 913, 561. 84
Michigan	4, 712, 480. 29	3, 343, 125. 75	3, 210, 727. 37
Wisconsin	4, 808, 436. 07	3, 343, 458. 00	2, 560, 541. 70
Minnesota	9, 992, 041. 95	7, 776, 638. 95	5, 711, 700. 45
Kansas	9, 370, 000. 00	4, 947, 000. 00	3, 791, 714. 61
Corporations: Pacific railroads	55, 717, 041. 97 159, 486, 766. 00	37, 189, 094. 05 150, 281, 766. 00	32, 164, 016. 10 5, 906, 046. 12
Wagon-roads: Wisconsin	215, 203, 807. 97	187, 470, 860. 05	38, 076, 290. 40
Michigan	302, 930. 36	302, 930. 36	302, 930. 36
Oregon	221, 013. 27 1, 888, 600. 00	221, 013. 00 1, 863, 600. 00	221, 013. 35 683, 169. 75
Deduct for lands reverted and lapsed, and for lands declared forfeited by Congress	217, 616, 351. 60 6, 859, 544. 55	189, 858, 403. 41 4, 450, 385. 75	39, 277, 175. 68 4, 007, 590. 73
Total	210, 756, 807. 05	185, 408, 017. 66	35, 269, 684. 95

S. S. BURDETT,
*Commissioner.*DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
*General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.**Rights of way granted to railroad companies in certain States and Territories.*

States and Territories.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of railroad.
Iowa	June 4, 1872	17	220	Act granting right of way to the Davenport and Saint Paul Company.
Florida .....	.....do	17	224	Act granting right of way to the Great Southern Railway Company for 100 feet in width on each side of said road and branch.
Do	June 7, 1872	17	280	Act granting right of way to the Jacksonville and Saint Augustine Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road and any of its branches.
Alabama	June 8, 1872	17	340	Act granting right of way to the Pensacola and Louisville Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
Nevada	June 10, 1872	17	393	Act granting right of way to the Eastern Nevada Railroad Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
California	June 20, 1874	Printed laws		Act granting right of way to the Nevada County Narrow-Gauge Railroad for 50 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
Arkansas	June 23, 1874	Printed laws		Act granting right of way for 100 feet in width on each side of the Arkansas Valley Railway.
Oregon, and Utah Territory. {	Apr. 12, 1872	17	52	Act granting right of way to the Portland, Dalles and Salt Lake Company for 100 feet on each side of center-line of road and branch.
Utah Territory	Supplem'l act Mar. 3, 1873	17	612	
Utah Territory	Dec. 15, 1870	16	395	Act granting right of way to the Utah Central Company for 200 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
Dakota Territory	May 27, 1872	17	162	Act declaring the Dakota Southern Company a legal corporation and granting the right of way for 100 feet on each side of road.
Do	June 1, 1872	17	202	Act granting the right of way to the Dakota Grand Trunk Company for 100 feet in width on each side of central line and branches.
Utah, Idaho, and Montana Territories.	.....do	17	212	Act granting right of way to the Utah, Idaho and Montana Company for 100 feet in width on each side of center-line of road.

Rights of way granted to railroad companies in certain States and Territories—Continued.

States and Territories.	Date of laws.	Statutes.	Page.	Name of railroad.
Colorado Territory	June 8, 1872	17	339	Act granting right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
New Mexico Territory. ....do .....	.....do	17	343	Act granting right of way to the New Mexico and Gulf Railway Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
Washington Territory .	Mar. 3, 1869	15	325	Act granting right of way to the Walla-Walla and Columbia River Railroad Company for 100 feet in width on each side of road, &c.
Do	Mar. 3, 1873	17	613	Act amendatory of the original.

No. 13.—Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, by the General Land-Office.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
SALARIES.			
Commissioner General Land-Office, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, pp. 107, 111, sec's 1 and 10.)	\$3,000 00		
Chief clerk, act of March 3, 1853, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 211, sec. 3)....	2,000 00		
Recorder, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 111, sec. 4;) act of March 3, 1837, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 164, sec. 1.)	2,000 00		
Three principal clerks, of public lands, of private land-claims, and of surveys, at \$1,800 each, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, pp. 109, 111, sec's 2 and 3.)	5,400 00		
Three clerks of class 4, act of March 3, 1853, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 211, sec. 3.)	5,400 00		
Twenty-three clerks of class 3, act of March 3, 1853, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 211, sec. 3;) act of April 22, 1854, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 276, sec. 1.)	36,800 00		
Forty clerks of class 2. (Same acts)	56,000 00		
Forty clerks of class 1. (Same acts)	48,000 00		
Draughtsman, at \$1,600, and assistant draughtsman, at \$1,400, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 112, sec. 10;) act of April 22, 1854, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 276, sec. 1.)	3,000 00		
Two messengers, at \$840 each, and three assistant messengers, at \$720 each, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 112, sec. 10;) act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1.)	3,840 00		
Two packers, at \$720 each, act of July 4, 1836, (Stat. L., vol. 5, p. 112, sec. 10;) act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1.)	1,440 00		
Seven laborers, at \$720 each, act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1;) act of March 3, 1873, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 503, sec. 1.)	5,040 00	\$171,920 00	\$171,920 00
Additional clerks on account of military bounty-lands.			
One principal clerk as director, act of March 3, 1855, (Stat. L., vol. 10, p. 664, sec. 1.)	2,000 00		
One clerk of class 3. (Same act).....	1,600 00		
Four clerks of class 2. (Same act).....	5,600 00		
Thirty-five clerks of class 1. (Same act).....	42,000 00		
Two laborers, at \$720 each, act of March 3, 1869, (Stat. L., vol. 15, p. 287, sec. 1;) act of March 3, 1873, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 503, sec. 1.)	1,440 00	52,640 00	52,640 00
Provided, That the Secretary of the Interior, at his discretion, shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to use any portion of said appropriation for piece-work, or by the day, month, or year, at such rate or rates as he may deem just and fair, not exceeding a salary of \$1,200 per annum.			

S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner

No. 14.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, by the General Land-Office.*

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
CONTINGENT EXPENSES.			
Stationery, diagrams, parchment paper for land-patents, furniture and repairs of the same, miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office, advertising and telegraphing, act of May 8, 1872, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 75, sec. 1,) March 3, 1873, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 503, sec. 1.)		\$30,000 00	\$30,000 00
FOR PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.			
Land-Office Reports, with accompanying map, circulars, patents, tract books, indices, records, field-notes, abstracts, and other miscellaneous printing and binding required for the use of the office, act of May 8, 1872, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 82, sec. 2.)		30,000 00	30,000 00
COLLECTING REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.			
Salaries and commissions of registers and receivers. (See detailed statement herewith)	\$525,700 00		
Incidental expenses of the several land-offices	57,940 00		
Expense of depositing public money. (See note.)	15,000 00	598,640 00	557,040 00
NOTE.—The estimate under this head is for a larger amount than that appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, owing to the opening of six additional land-offices.			
For the protection of timber on the public lands. (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 359, sec. 1,) (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 517, sec. 1.)		8,000 00	5,000 00
FOR OFFICIAL POSTAGE-STAMPS.			
For the purchase of official postage-stamps for use during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, act of January 31, 1873, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 421, sec. 1;) act of March 3, 1873, (Stat. L., vol. 17, p. 542, sec. 4;) act of June 20, 1874, (Stat. L., —, sec. 1.)		41,000 00	41,000 00

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 14.—*Detailed estimate of amount for salaries and commissions of registers and receivers, and incidental expenses of the several land-offices, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.*

States and Territories.	Land-offices	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Ohio	Chillicothe	\$2,000	\$550	\$2,550
Indiana	Indianapolis	1,500	300	1,800
Illinois	Springfield	1,000	800	1,800
Missouri	Boonville	8,000	750	19,950
	Ironton	8,000	600	
	Springfield	8,000	800	
Alabama	Mobile	5,000	500	19,100
	Huntsville	6,000	600	
	Montgomery	6,000	1,000	
Mississippi	Jackson	6,000	600	6,600
Louisiana	New Orleans	8,000	800	16,800
	Natchitoches	4,000	600	
	Monroe	5,000	600	

Detailed estimate of amount for salaries and commissions of registers, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Land-office.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Michigan	Detroit	\$5,000	\$800	31,200
	East Saginaw	6,000	600	
	Ionia	5,000	600	
	Marquette	6,000	600	
	Traverse City	6,000	600	
Arkansas	Dardanelle	6,000	600	26,840
	Little Rock	6,000	900	
	Camden	6,000	740	
	Harrison	6,000	600	
	Gainesville	6,000	600	
Florida	Fort Des Moines	6,000	600	13,200
Iowa	Sioux City	6,000	600	
Nebraska	Norfolk	4,000	400	41,600
	Beatrice	6,000	600	
	Lincoln	6,000	600	
	Dakota City	4,000	400	
	Grand Island	6,000	600	
Colorado Territory	Lowell	6,000	600	29,700
	North Platte	6,000	600	
	Pueblo	6,000	600	
	Denver City	6,000	600	
	Fair Play	5,000	500	
Utah Territory	Del Norte	6,000	600	6,000
	Central City	4,000	400	
Wyoming Territory	Salt Lake City	6,000	600	4,400
Wisconsin	Cheyenne	4,000	400	
	Menasha	6,000	600	39,600
	Falls Saint Croix	6,000	600	
	Wausau	6,000	600	
	La Crosse	6,000	600	
	Bayfield	6,000	600	
California	Eau Claire			62,100
	San Francisco	6,000	900	
	Marysville	6,000	900	
	Humboldt	6,000	900	
	Stockton	6,000	900	
	Visalia	6,000	600	
	Sacramento	6,000	900	
	Shasta	6,000	900	
	Los Angeles	6,000	600	
	Susanville	6,000	900	
Nevada	Independence	6,000	600	30,900
	Carson City	5,000	500	
	Eureka	5,000	500	
	Pioche	3,000	300	
Washington Territory	Elko	6,000	600	19,200
	Olympia	6,000	600	
	Vancouver	6,000	600	
Minnesota	Walla Walla	6,000	600	59,400
	Taylor's Falls	6,000	600	
	Saint Cloud	6,000	600	
	Duluth	6,000	600	
	Alexandria	6,000	600	
Oregon	Jackson	6,000	600	26,400
	New Ulm	6,000	600	
	Litchfield	6,000	600	
	Redwood Falls	6,000	600	
	Detroit	6,000	600	
	Oregon City	6,000	600	53,100
	Roseburg	6,000	600	
	Le Grande	6,000	600	
	Linkville	6,000	600	
Kansas	Topeka	6,000	900	
	Salina	6,000	600	11,000
	Independence	6,000	600	
	Wichita	6,000	600	
	Concordia	6,000	600	
	Cawker City	6,000	600	
	Larned	6,000	600	30,200
	Hays City	6,000	600	
New Mexico Territory	Santa Fé	4,000	400	
	La Mesilla	6,000	600	
Dakota Territory	Sioux Falls	6,000	600	
	Springfield	4,000	400	
	Fargo	6,000	600	
	Yankton	6,000	600	
	Bismarck	6,000	600	

Detailed estimate of amount for salaries and commissions of registers, &c.—Continued.

States and Territories.	Land-offices.	Salaries and commissions.	Incidental expenses.	Total.
Idaho Territory	Boise City	\$3,000	\$500	\$5,500
	Lewiston	2,800	200	
Montana Territory	Helena	5,000	500	12,100
	Bozeman	6,600	600	
Arizona Territory	Prescott	3,000	400	8,000
	Florence	4,000	600	
Total		525,700	57,940	583,640

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

No. 15.—Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, by the Department of the Interior.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
PUBLIC LANDS.			
Office of surveyor-general of Louisiana.*			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act March 3, 1831, (4 Stat., p. 493, sec. 5)...	\$2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1)	7,400	\$9,400	\$4,500
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 3, 1831, (4 Stat., p. 493, sec. 4.)	2,500	2,500	1,800
Office of surveyor-general of Florida.†			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act March 3, 1823, (3 Stat., p. 755, sec. 7)	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1)	4,200	6,200	4,500
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1.)	1,500	1,500	1,500
Office of surveyor-general of Minnesota.‡			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per acts May 17, 1796, (1 Stat., p. 468., sec. 10,) and March 3, 1857, (11 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, sec. 1,) and March 3, 1857, (11 Stat., p. 212, sec. 1.)	8,700	10,700	10,400
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act May 9, 1836, (5 Stat., p. 26, vol. 1.)	1,750	1,750	2,200
Office of surveyor-general of Dakota.§			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17) ..	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per act March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17)	8,600	10,600	8,300

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 2, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 244, sec. 17.)	\$2, 400	\$2, 400	\$2, 400
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Kansas. ||</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10) . . .	2, 000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10) .	6, 300	8, 300	11, 700
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 309, sec. 10.)	2, 000	2, 000	2, 000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Colorado. ¶</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office, per act February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	7, 500	10, 500	3, 900
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act February 28, 1861, (12 Stat., p. 176, sec. 17.)	3, 000	3, 000	3, 000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of New Mexico. **</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 308, sec. 1) . . .	3, 000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 308, sec. 1) . .	7, 600	10, 600	9, 300
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 22, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 308, sec. 1.)	4, 500	4, 500	2, 500
<i>Office of surveyor-general of California. ††</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9) . .	3, 000		
Clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 245, sec. 2) .	20, 000	23, 000	23, 000
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 3, 1853, (10 Stat., p. 245, sec. 2.)	7, 000	7, 000	7, 000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Idaho. ‡‡</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77, sec. 1) . . .	3, 000		
Clerks in his office, per act June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77, sec. 1) . .	4, 000	7, 000	7, 000
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act June 29, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 77, sec. 1.)	2, 500	2, 500	2, 500
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Nevada. §§</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86, sec. 4)	3, 000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86, sec. 4)	7, 800	10, 800	9, 300
Contingent expenses :			
Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 4, 1866, (14 Stat., p. 86, sec. 4.)	4, 000	4, 000	4, 000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Oregon. ||||</i>			
Salaries :			
Surveyor-general, per act May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9) . .	2, 500		
Clerks in his office, per act September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., p. 496, sec. 2.)	8, 400	10, 900	7, 900

No. 15.—*Estimates of appropriations required, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure and explanations.	Estimated amount which will be required for each detailed object of expenditure.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act September 27, 1850, (9 Stat., p. 496, sec. 2.)	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$2,000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Washington Territory. ¶¶</i>			
Salaries : Surveyor-general, per acts July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, sec. 7,) and May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	2,500		
Clerks in his office, per act March 3, 1855, (10 Stat., p. 674, sec. 26.)	8,600	11,100	7,900
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, sec. 7.)	2,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Nebraska and Iowa. ***</i>			
Salaries : Surveyor-general, per acts July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, sec. 7,) and May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	2,000		
Clerks in his office, per acts July 17, 1854, (10 Stat., p. 306, sec. 7,) and May 30, 1862, (12 Stat., p. 410, sec. 9.)	7,500	9,500	8,300
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per acts June 12, 1832, (5 Stat., p. 243,) and March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 448, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000	3,000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Montana. †††</i>			
Salaries : Surveyor-general, per act March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1) . .	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1) .	7,800	10,800	8,000
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act March 2, 1867, (14 Stat., p. 542, sec. 1.)	3,000	3,000	2,500
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Utah. ∴∴</i>			
Salaries : Surveyor-general, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1) . . .	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1) . .	4,700	7,700	7,700
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 16, 1868, (15 Stat., p. 91, sec. 1.)	2,000	2,000	2,000
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Wyoming. §§§</i>			
Salaries : Surveyor-general, per act February 5, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 65, sec. 2)	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act February 5, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 65, sec. 2)	6,700	9,700	9,700
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act February 5, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 65, sec. 2.)	2,500	2,500	2,500
<i>Office of surveyor-general of Arizona. |||||</i>			
Salaries : Surveyor-general, per act July 11, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 230, sec. 1) . . .	3,000		
Clerks in his office, per act July 11, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 230, sec. 1) . .	4,000	7,000	7,000
Contingent expenses : Rent of office for surveyor-general, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, per act July 11, 1870, (16 Stat., p. 30, sec. 1.)	2,500	2,500	2,500
<i>Office of recorder of land-titles in Missouri.</i>			
Salary : Recorder of land-titles in Missouri, per act March 2, 1805, (2 Stat., p. 326, sec. 3.)	500	500	500

NOTES TO THE FOREGOING TABLE.

* The organic act of this surveying district provides \$2,500 for clerk-hire, and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate at this time, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service, involving the preparation of separate plats for the patenting of private claims, transcription of field-notes, largely in arrears, for the General Land-Office, and the restoration of surveying archives destroyed during the late war.

† The organic act of this surveying district provides \$3,500 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

‡ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$6,300 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

§ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$6,300 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

|| The organic act of this surveying district provides \$1,000 for contingent expenses. This amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

¶ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts are inadequate, and the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

** The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service. \$2,000 of the \$4,500 is for a fire-proof safe and new furniture.

†† The organic act of this surveying district provides \$11,000 per annum for clerk-hire, and for incidental expenses not exceeding \$10,000. The intricate business under numerous laws of Congress requires a much larger appropriation for clerks in the surveyor-general's office than the maximum of \$11,000 allowed by the organic act; hence the estimate of \$20,000 is submitted as absolutely required for the transaction of the current work of the office, and the bringing up of arrears in the preparation of descriptive notes of surveys for the local land-offices.

‡‡ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$1,000 for contingent expenses. The amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

§§ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

||| The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service, there being extensive arrears in the office-work.

¶¶ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

*** The organic act of this surveying district provides \$6,300 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

††† The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for contingent expenses. These amounts having proved inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service. For binding field-notes and plats a large sum will be required of the estimate for contingent expenses.

‡‡‡ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for incidental expenses. These amounts having proved inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

§§§ The organic act of this surveying district provides \$4,000 for clerk-hire and \$1,000 for incidental expenses. These amounts being inadequate, the present estimates are submitted as absolutely required for the service.

|||| The organic act of this surveying district provides \$1,000 for contingent expenses. This amount being inadequate, the present estimate is submitted as absolutely required for the service.

S. S. BURDETT,
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 16.—Estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, by the Department of the Interior.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.—Surveying the public lands.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
In Louisiana:		
1. At rates not exceeding \$12 per linear mile for township and \$10 for section lines, including \$3,000 for the salary and expenses of a surveyor to locate private land-claims, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 515, sec. 1.)	\$19,000	\$15,000
In Florida:		
2. At rates not exceeding \$12 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 515, sec. 1.)	10,000	10,000
In Minnesota:		
3. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 515, sec. 1.)	50,000	30,000

No. 16.—*Estimates of appropriations required for the service, &c.*—Continued.

Detailed objects of expenditure, and explanations.—Surveying the public lands.	Total amount to be appropriated under each head of appropriation.	Amount appropriated for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1875.
In Dakota:		
4. At rates not exceeding \$12 per linear mile for standard, \$9 for township, and \$8 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 515, sec. 1.)	\$80, 000	\$50, 000
In Montana:		
5. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 515, sec. 1.)	60, 000	40, 000
In Nebraska:		
6. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	60, 000	60, 000
In Colorado:		
7. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	80, 000	50, 000
In Idaho:		
8. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	40, 000	30, 000
In New Mexico:		
9. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	50, 000	30, 000
In California:		
10. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$14 for township, and \$12 for section lines; and for heavily-timbered mountain-lands at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	70, 000	90, 000
In Oregon:		
11. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$14 for township, and \$12 for section lines; and for heavily-timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	70, 000	60, 000
In Washington:		
12. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$14 for township, and \$12 for section lines; and for heavily-timbered lands lying west of the Cascade Mountains at augmented rates, not exceeding \$18 per linear mile for standard, \$16 for township, and \$14 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	70, 000	40, 000
In Utah:		
13. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	30, 000	20, 000
In Nevada:		
14. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	60, 000	40, 000
In Wyoming:		
15. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	60, 000	40, 000
In Arizona:		
16. At rates not exceeding \$15 per linear mile for standard, \$12 for township, and \$10 for section lines, (appropriated, Statutes at Large, vol. 17, p. 516, sec. 1.)	30, 000	20, 000
17. For occasional examination of the public surveys in the several surveying districts in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, (act of March 3, 1853, 10 Statutes, p. 247, sec. 10; act of March 3, 1873.)	15, 000	10, 000
(a) For survey of the boundary between the Territories of Utah and Arizona, being so much of the 37th parallel of north latitude as lies between the northwest corner of the Navajoe Indian reservation, established on that parallel, and the 37th meridian of west longitude from Washington Observatory, at a rate not exceeding \$70 per linear mile, estimated distance 250 miles, (submitted.)	17, 500	.....
(b) For survey of the boundary between New Mexico and Arizona, being so much of the 32d meridian west from Washington Observatory as lies between the 31, 20 and 37th parallels of north latitude, at a rate not exceeding \$70 per linear mile, estimated distance 391 miles, (submitted.)	27, 370	.....
(c) For surveying confirmed private land-claims in California, at the rates prescribed by law, including office-expenses incident to the service, (submitted.)	40, 000	.....
(d) For surveying confirmed private land-claims in Colorado Territory, at the rate not exceeding \$15 per linear mile, (submitted.)	10, 000	.....
(e) For surveying confirmed private land-claims in New Mexico, at the rate not exceeding \$15 per linear mile, (submitted.)	10, 000	.....
Total.....	958, 870	.....

EXPLANATION OF THE FOREGOING ESTIMATES.

1. \$19,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands in the southwestern, southeastern, and northwestern districts, including compensation of \$1,800 per annum and expenses of surveyor to locate and survey confirmed private land-claims, and to examine and correct old erroneous locations, to complete detached and unfinished surveys, and to prepare the necessary office-work and search for information requisite to properly locate the claims, and to work on the exhibit of private land-claims.

2. \$10,000 is estimated for surveying township and section lines in the southern peninsula of Florida and closing the lines of survey on the Georgia and Florida boundary-line, in order to carry out the provisions of an act of Congress to settle and quiet the titles to lands along the boundary-line between the States of Georgia and Florida. (17 Stat., p. 52.)

3. \$50,000 is estimated for surveys of guide meridians, standard parallels, township and section lines required by actual settlers and miners in the northwest of Lake Superior, and also for pine lands.

4. \$80,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of survey along the Northern Pacific Railroad required by settlers along the route, and for surveys within the bounds of the late Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux Indian reservation, and in the valley of the Red River of the North and Missouri River.

5. \$60,000 is estimated for the extension of public surveys along the Northern Pacific Railroad and in mineral districts, as well as other portions of the Territory where actual settlements have been made and are awaiting subdivisional survey.

6. \$60,000 is estimated for the extension of standard, township, and section lines to meet the wants of settlers.

7. \$80,000 is estimated for surveys along the line of actual and projected railroads, along the Platte and Arkansas, in the Wet Mountain Valley, and to accommodate colonies along the Snake and Bear Rivers.

8. \$40,000 is estimated for the survey of public lands required for settlement, and for the extension of township and section lines to mineral regions, in order to enable miners to locate their claims specifically, and to accommodate settlers along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad route.

9. \$50,000 is estimated in view of the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad through the Territory, and in order to afford facilities to actual settlers along the road to select lands not inuring to the railroad; also to extend the lines of public surveys to agricultural and mineral lands.

10. \$70,000 is estimated for the extension of the lines of public survey to accommodate actual settlers and for closing the lines of survey upon the boundary-line between California and Nevada, recently surveyed.

11. \$70,000 is estimated for surveys within the limits of various rail and wagon roads, grants which have long since been made, and in localities where lands are needed for settlement.

12. \$70,000 is estimated for the survey of lands along the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad and around Puget Sound and Admiralty Inlet, and to complete the surveys east of the Cascade Mountains, along the located line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

13. \$30,000 is estimated for continuing the surveys of public lands along the route of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads; also for the extension of the lines to mineral regions of the Territory to enable miners to properly locate their claims by legal subdivision, and for the survey of valleys required for settlement.

14. \$60,000 is estimated for extending the lines of public survey in the southern and eastern portion of the district consequent upon the rapidly increasing settlements on agricultural lands and the development of new mining regions, and to close the lines of survey upon the California and Nevada boundary recently surveyed.

15. \$50,000 is estimated for extending the standard and meridian lines to cover the limits of the land-grant of the Union Pacific Railroad, and for surveying township and subdivisional lines of agricultural, grazing, coal, and timber lands within and adjoining the same.

16. \$30,000 is estimated to continue the present lines of survey consequent upon increasing settlements, and to extend standard and township lines to distant valleys where settlements exist; also for surveys along the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad route.

17. \$15,000 is estimated to cover expenses of examiners to be designated by the Commissioner of the General Land-Office or surveyors-general, to test the fidelity of the execution of the field-work; also to enable the surveyors-general to satisfy themselves of the correctness of the returns made of the field-work, where doubts exist as to the faithful execution of the work, before approval of the same.

(a, b.) These two estimates are necessary to separate several jurisdictions of Territories so that the respective inhabitants may know to which particular Territory their rights of citizenship belong; the boundaries are needed to close the lines of public surveys thereon, based on different bases and meridians; also to enable the land officers to know that public lands disposed of by them are within their respective districts, and afford facilities to settlers on surveyed and unsurveyed lands to apply to the proper land-officers to file declarations to enter lands.

(c, d, e.) These three sums are estimated for the reason that the act of Congress entitled "An act for the survey of grants or claims of land," approved June 2, 1862, (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 410, which required such surveys to be made at the cost of the claimants, was repealed February 12, 1871, (U. S. Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 416.) Under the circumstances, no contracts for the survey of private land-claims can be entered into by the respective surveyors-general, unless parties interested deposit the necessary funds for the service. This they are, in some instances, unwilling or unable to do, for the reason that it is not required of them by the existing laws upon the subject. The segregation of the private land-claims from the mass of public lands is called for to secure the best interests of the Government, as well as the welfare of settlers located often on public lands but claimed by grantees as confirmed claims.

S. S. BURDETT.
Commissioner.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
General Land-Office, November 1, 1874.

No. 17.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach to the lands granted, so far as at present determined.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
Illinois.....	Illinois Central	September 20, 1850, grant fully adjusted.
Mississippi ..	Mobile and Ohio River.....	Do.
	Vicksburgh and Meridian, formerly the Southern.	Spring of 1857, grant fully adjusted.
Alabama.....	Mobile and Ohio River.....	September 20, 1850, grant fully adjusted.
	Alabama and Florida	*August 30, 1856.
	Selma, Rome and Dalton, formerly Alabama and Tennessee.	May 20, 1857.
	Coosa and Tennessee	*December 27, 1858.
	Coosa and Chattanooga	*July 3, 1858.
	Mobile and Girard	*May 13, 1858.
	Alabama and Chattanooga, formerly the Northeastern and Southwestern, and Wills Valley.	*October 11, 1858.
	South and North Alabama, formerly the Tennessee and Alabama Central.	May 22, 1866, between Decatur and a junction with the Alabama and Tennessee Railroad, in township 22 south, range 2 west, and May 30, 1871, between that point and Montgomery.
Florida	Florida Railroad	*From survey in the field, which was between May 17, 1856, and January 10, 1857.
	Florida and Alabama	*From May 17 to 31, 1856.
	Pensacola and Georgia.....	*March 3, 1857, between Tallahassee and Alligator, in township 13 south, range 17 east, and from September 1 to October 23, 1857, between Tallahassee and Pensacola.
	Florida, Atlantic and Gulf Central...	*February 17, 1857, in the granted, and September 7, 1857, in the indemnity limits.
Louisiana.....	Vicksburgh, Shreveport and Texas ..	January 27, 1857.
	New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western.	*October 9, 1856, between New Orleans and Opelousas, and December 19, 1856, between Opelousas and the Texas boundary.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock and Fort Smith.....	August 13, 1855, and, under the reviving act, May 13, 1867.
	Cairo and Fulton	January 17, 1855, and, under the reviving act, July 28, 1866.
	Memphis and Little Rock.....	August 18, 1855, and, under the reviving act, May 13, 1867.
Missouri	Hannibal and Saint Joseph.....	March 8, 1853, in the granted, and June 16, 1853, in the indemnity limits.
	Pacific and Southwestern Branch ..	1853, grant fully adjusted.
	Saint Louis and Iron Mountain Extension.	April 7, 1870.
Iowa.....	Burlington and Missouri River	Adopted by Railroad Company, March 24, 1857. See Supreme Court Reports, 9 Wallace, p. 89, Railroad Company vs. Fremont County.
	Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	Survey in the field, which was from October 21, 1856, to March 2, 1857.
	Cedar Rapids and Missouri River	Survey in the field, which was from September 1, 1856, to July 12, 1857.
	Iowa Falls and Sioux City	Survey in the field, which was from May 30 to August 31, 1856.
	McGregor and Missouri River	*August 19, 1864, from McGregor to section 12, township 95 north, range 35 west. From that point to the southwest corner section 18, township 96 north, range 38 west, between November 30 and December 5, 1868, and from that point to a connection with the Saint Paul and Sioux City Road, between June 28 and 30, 1869, the dates of survey in the field.
	Sioux City and Saint Paul	Survey in the field, which was between September 27 and October 4, 1866.
Michigan	Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw.....	August 4, 1858.
	Flint and Pere Marquette.....	August 3, 1857.
	Grand Rapids and Indiana	November 17, 1857, between Grand Rapids and the Straits of Mackinaw.
		March 15, 1866, between Grand Rapids and Fort Wayne, Indiana.
	Bay de Noquet and Marquette.....	December 1, 1857.
	Houghton and Ontonagon, formerly Marquette and Ontonagon.	June 23, 1859.
Wisconsin	Chicago and Northwestern, formerly Chicago, Saint Paul and Fond du Lac.	From Fond du Lac to the north boundary of the State. Survey in the field, which was between May 1, 1856, and October 16, 1857.
	Wisconsin Central, formerly Portage, Winnebago and Superior.	September 7, 1869.
	West Wisconsin, formerly La Crosse and Milwaukee and Tomah and Saint Croix Roads.	June 16, 1857, from Madison to Portage.
		July 13, 1857, from Portage to Lake Saint Croix.
		March 23, 1865, to additional grant under act May 5, 1864.

No. 17.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &c.—Continued.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
Wisconsin . . .	Saint Croix and Lake Superior and branch to Bayfield.	November 2, 1857, entire main line, except between Prescott and the south line of township 34 north, which was from November 24 to December 8, 1857, survey in the field. Branch line from survey in the field, which was between May 3 and June 10, 1858. April 22, 1865, to additional grant under act of May 5, 1864.
Minnesota . . .	Saint Paul and Pacific	November 9, 1857, main line and branch to Saint Cloud.
	Saint Paul and Pacific, Saint Vincent extension.	From survey in the field, which was between May 18 and September 21, 1871.
	Winona and Saint Peter	July 17, 1857, from Winona to the west line of township 110, range 31 west. June 8, 1864, from that point to the west line of township 108, range 37 west. January 19, 1867, from that point to the Big Sioux River, in Dakota Territory.
	Minnesota Central	To original grant from survey in the field, which was between June 8 and July 25, 1857, and to additional grant, under act of March 3, 1865, date of act.
	Saint Paul and Sioux City	From Saint Paul to section 28, township 106 north, range 34 west, survey in the field, which was from June 8 to October 8, 1857. From that point to section 30, township 104 north range 39 west, from October 31 to November 2, 1858. From that point to the southern boundary of Minnesota, June 29, 1866. To the additional grant under the act of May 12, 1864, from date of act where the road was already definitely located.
	Lake Superior and Mississippi	September 25, 1866.
	Hastings and Dakota	Survey in the field, which was from August 25 to October 26, 1866.
	Southern Minnesota	From the Mississippi River to Houston, survey in the field, which was from July 21 to August 5, 1857. From Houston to section 22, township 104 north range 8 west, July 13, 1866. From that point to section 2, township 103 north range 18 west, January 1, 1867. From that point to section 21, township 104 north range 37 west, November 29, 1866. From that point to section 4, township 104 north range 39 west, October 24, 1866. From that point to the western boundary of the State, from survey in the field, which was between October 18 and 26, 1870.
Kansas	Missouri, Kansas and Texas	From Junction City to Council Grove, from survey in the field, which was between September 5 and 21, 1866. From Council Grove to Emporia, August 10, 1866. From Emporia to the Osage lands, from survey in the field, which was between September 24 and 28, 1866. From the north boundary of the Osage lands to the southern boundary of Kansas, October 15, 1867.
	Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf.. Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston.	February 11, 1868. November 15, 1866, from Lawrence to the north boundary of the Osage lands. November 26, 1867, to the southern boundary of Kansas.
	Saint Joseph and Denver City	March 21, 1870.
	Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	From Atchison to Emporia, survey in the field, which was from November 28, 1865, to January 1, 1866. From Emporia to Wichita, survey in the field, which was from May 18 to July 13, 1869. From the sixth principal meridian near Newton to section 27, township 23 south, range 5 west, September 23, 1871. From that point west to section 33, township 23 south, range 6 west, October 8, 1870. From that point west to the mouth of Pawnee Creek, in township 22 south, range 16 west, survey in the field, which was from June 21 to December 1, 1870. From that point to the west line of range 27 west, March 22, 1872. From that point to the western boundary of the State, May 30, 1872.

No. 17.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &c.—Continued.

States.	Names of roads.	Dates.
	CORPORATIONS.	
Kansas	Union Pacific	First one hundred miles west from Omaha, October 19, 1864. Second one hundred miles, June 20, 1866. From the 200th to the 380th mile-post, November 23, 1866. From the 380th mile-post to Brown's Summit, (nearly to the 700th mile-post,) survey in the field, which was from April 1 to November 15, 1867. From Brown's Summit to Ogden, survey in the field, which was from May 1 to July 30, 1868.
	Central Pacific.....	From Sacramento east to the south line of township 13 north, range 8 east, within ten miles of the road, June 1, 1863, and within twenty miles, July 2, 1864, date of act. *From that point to the east line of township 17 north, range 13 east, September 14, 1866. *From that point to the Big Bend of the Truckee River, in township 20 north, range 24 east, Nevada, October 25, 1867. From that point to Humboldt Wells, December 18, 1866. From that point to Monument Point, (head of Salt Lake,) January 16, 1867. From that point to Ogden, July 18, 1868.
California...	Western Pacific.....	First twenty miles northward from San José, October 3, 1866. From that point to Sacramento, from survey in the field, which was between January 28 and December 15, 1868.
	Kansas Pacific.....	From the boundary-line between Missouri and Kansas to section 17, township 11 south, range 18 east, Kansas, February 13, 1864. From that point to Fort Riley, from survey in the field, which was between February 13, 1864, and February 18, 1865. From Fort Riley to the 405th mile-post, (Sheridan, Kans.,) March 3, 1869, date of act. From that point to Denver City, from survey in the field, beginning June 29, 1869, and ending April 25, 1870, at the 635th mile-post.
Colorado.....	Denver Pacific.....	March 3, 1869, date of act.
Kansas	Central Branch Union Pacific....	January, 1864, within the ten-mile limits, and July 2, 1864, date of act, within the twenty-mile limits.
Nebraska....	Burlington and Missouri River, Nebraska.	June 15, 1865.
	Sioux City and Pacific	November 9, 1866, in Nebraska, and in Iowa from survey in the field, which was between November 20 and December 7, 1866.
	Northern Pacific.....	From a junction with the Lake Superior and Mississippi Road, in Minnesota, to the Red River of the North, November 21, 1871. From the Red River of the North to the Missouri River, in Dakota Territory, May 26, 1873. From Kalama, Washington Territory, north sixty-five miles, September 13, 1873. According to a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated March 22, 1873, the first withdrawal of lands takes effect from the acceptance of the map of general route by the Department, from which time settlement is excluded from the granted sections, and the alternate reserved sections are raised to \$2.50 per acre.
	Atlantic and Pacific.....	From Springfield, Mo., to the western boundary of the State, December 17, 1866. From that point to the mouth of Kingfisher Creek, in Indian Territory, December 2, 1871. From that point to the eastern boundary of New Mexico, February 7, 1872. From that point to the eastern boundary of California, March 12, 1872. From San Francisco to San Miguel, Cal., March 12, 1872. Through the county of Los Angeles and part of San Bernardino, Cal., March 12, 1872.

No. 17.—Table showing the time when the various railroad rights attach, &c.—Continued.

States.	Names of road.	Dates.
	CORPORATIONS—Continued.	
Nebraska....	Texas Pacific	Road not yet definitely located. Lands withdrawn upon a preliminary line, withdrawal taking effect from date of receipt of the order at the district land-offices, which was as follows: New Mexico Territory, December 4, 1871; Arizona Territory, December 26, 1871; California, October 15, 1871.
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	New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh.	Road not yet definitely located. Lands withdrawn upon a preliminary line, taking effect from date of receipt of the order at the district offices, which was as follows: Letter of November 29, 1871, received at New Orleans December 11, 1871; letter of November 29, 1871, received at Natchitoches December 20, 1871; letter of March 27, 1873, received at New Orleans April 3, 1873.
California....	Placerville and Sacramento Valley ..	June 26, 1867.
Do.....	Stockton and Copperopolis.....	October 18, 1867.
Do.....	Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific, formerly California and Oregon.	From receipt of letters of withdrawal at the district land-offices, which was as follows: Marysville, November 25, 1867; Sacramento, November 28, 1867; Humboldt, December 2, 1867; Shasta, September 6, 1871, (which latter date includes lands from township 32 north, to north line township 46 north.)
Do.....	Southern Pacific, of California	First withdrawal became effective from date of receipt of the letters ordering same at the district land-offices, which was as follows: San Francisco, May 8, 1867; Stockton, May 7, 1867; Visalia, May 21, 1867. Withdrawal for branch line, under act of March 3, 1871, became effective April 3, 1871. Right of road attaches from the dates of filing the maps of definite location in the General Land-Office.
Oregon.....	Oregon and California.....	From Portland, Oreg., south to township 10 south range 2 west, February 16, 1870. From that point to the south line of township 13 south, April 28, 1870. From that point to the south line of township 27 south, April 25, 1870. From that point to near the south line of township 30 south, April 30, 1871.
Do.....	Oregon Central	From Portland, Oreg., to the Yamhill River, near McMinnville, and from a junction near Forest Grove toward Astoria, twenty miles, May 29, 1871. From Astoria to Castor Creek, in the direction of Portland, January 31, 1873.

* Time taken as definite location from data on file in this Office, subject, however, to correction upon receipt of evidence to the contrary.
† By the act of July 14, 1870, the lands granted west of Brashear City were declared forfeited to the Government, and have since been restored to homestead entry, excepting those falling within the limits of the grant of March 3, 1871, to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburgh Railroad.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report, accompanied by the reports of the superintendents and agents of the Indian Bureau. The statistical returns are more than usually full and accurate. From them will be gathered unmistakable indications of advancing civilization among nearly all the different tribes of Indians, evinced by a gain in all material prosperity, increased interest in and facilities for education, and a growing general disposition of good will toward the Government. I believe that no year in the history of Indian relations with the Government has witnessed such a marked general movement toward the civilization of the Indian. For three years the appliances of civilization have been brought to bear with increasing force upon the red men of the country, and the results produced are gratifying and most hopeful for the future.

At twenty-one agencies, Indians who at the beginning of this period made no effort and showed no inclination toward labor or self-support, or education for their children, seem now to have settled into an earnest purpose to adopt a civilized mode of life, and to learn to provide for themselves.

For convenience of reference and remark, the Indians of the country may be classified under three heads:

First. Those that are wild and scarcely tractable to any extent beyond that of coming near enough to the Government agent to receive rations and blankets.

Second. Indians who are thoroughly convinced of the necessity of labor, and are actually undertaking it, and with more or less readiness accept the direction and assistance of Government agents to this end.

Third. Indians who have come into possession of allotted lands and other property in stock and implements belonging to a landed estate.

A CENSUS OF THE TRIBES BY CLASSES.

In the first class are enumerated 98,108, who may be catalogued as follows: 46,663 out of about 53,000 Sioux; 420 Mandans; 1,620 Gros Ventres; 4,200 Crows; 5,450 Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans; 6,153 Utes in Colorado and New Mexico; 9,057 Apaches in New Mexico and Arizona; 2,000 Navajoes in New Mexico; 4,975 Kiowas and Comanches in Indian Territory; 6,318 Cheyennes and Arapahoes in Indian Territory, Wyoming, and Dakota; 5,352 Chippewas in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan; 300 Nez Percés in Idaho; 1,600 Shoshones and Bannacks in Wyoming; 1,000 Shoshones and Bannacks in Oregon.

The second class, to the number of 52,113, is summed as follows: 5,769 Chippewas and Menomonees in Minnesota and Wisconsin, 338 Sac and Fox in Iowa, 4,622 Sioux, 730 Poncas, and 975 Arickarees in Dakota; 3,289 Pawnees, Omahas, Otoes, and Sac and Fox in Nebraska; 1,829 Flatheads in Montana; 2,700 mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheep-Eaters in Idaho and Wyoming; 1,200 Nez Percés in Idaho; 355 Kickapoos, 365 Kaws, 345 Comanches, and 2,372 Osages in the Indian Territory; 1,200 Pai Utes on reservations in Nevada; 575 Utes in Utah; 1,900 Mojaves, Chemehuevis, and Hualapais in Arizona; 9,068 Navajos in New Mexico, and 15,056 among the different tribes in Washington Territory, Oregon, and California.

The third class, numbering 100,085, includes 5,140 Senecas and other Indians in New York, 11,774 Chippewas and other Indians in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota; 2,780 Sioux at Sisseton, Santee, and Flandreau agencies; 226 Iowas and 1,785 Winnebagoes in Nebraska; 750 Pottawatomies and Kickapoos in Kansas; 500 Osages, 16,000 Choctaws, 13,000 Creeks, 6,000 Chickasaws, 2,438 Seminoles, 17,217 Cherokees, and 4,141 belonging to smaller bands in the Indian Territory; 1,000 Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina; 1,307 Nez Percés in Idaho; 5,122 Yumas and others in Washington Territory, and 10,905 Pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona.

Within the third class, modified somewhat, might be included 4,300 Pimas and Maricopas, and 6,000 Papagoes, in Arizona, and a majority of the 5,000 Mission Indians in California, all of whom were once citizens under the Mexican government, and all receiving no governmental aid beyond the care of an agent and a small disbursement for educational purposes; and if at any time during the last generation it had been possible for them to have received suitable lands in severalty, they would now be in as tolerable a condition of comfort as most of their white neighbors.

A fourth class of roamers and vagrants might be enumerated, consisting of 600 Winnebagoes and Pottawatomies in Wisconsin, 250 Sac and Fox in Kansas, known as Mokohoko's band, 6,000 Shoshones, and others in California, 2,500 Indians on the Columbia River; 1,945 Western Shoshones in Nevada; 3,221 Utes in Nevada, Utah, Colorado, and Arizona; 2,420 Yumas and others in Arizona, and 500 scattered Indians in North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, and Texas.

THE WILDER TRIBES.

Respecting the Indians enumerated in the first class, this general statement is true: A decided advance has been made during the year in the direction of securing control and influence over these the wildest of the tribes in the country; and the way has opened quite perceptibly for a much larger and more hopeful work among them during the coming year. They are as yet unreachd by missionary work, and are in their native paganism, whose superstition often forbids their being counted for enrollment and the attendance of their children at school. It is from Indians in this class that any such hostilities are to be apprehended as hereafter to require the presence or use of the military; and, with the exception of possibly seven thousand to ten thousand, none of these are properly designated hostile; and the hostiles themselves are so scattered and divided in cliques and bands that, except under extraordinary provocation, or in circumstances not at all to be apprehended, it is not probable that as many as 500 Indian warriors will ever again be mustered at one point for a fight; and with the conflicting interests of the different

tribes, and the occupation of the intervening country by advancing settlements, such an event as a general Indian war can never occur in the United States. This opinion finds strong confirmation in the fact that the highly disturbed feeling among the Sioux during the past summer has not led to an attempt at war, and that military posts have been successfully established at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, in face of the violent declaration of the Indians that no soldier should ever cross the North Platte. The feeding process, which has been now continued for six years with the Sioux, has so far taken the fight out of them that it was impossible for a portion of the more warlike non-treaty bands to prevail upon their brethren, who have been sitting down at the agencies along the Missouri River, to risk the loss of their coffee, sugar, and beef in exchange for the hardships and perils of a campaign against soldiers. As a result, the Custer expedition penetrated to the very heart of their wild country and returned without meeting opposition, and the military camps at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are in safety, though surrounded by a force of fighting men from ten to twenty times larger than their own number. To have tamed this great and warlike nation down to this degree of submission by the issue of rations is in itself a demonstration of what has been often urged—that it is cheaper to feed than to fight wild Indians.

The first requisite in the management of all the Indians in this class is firmness. All outrages or depredations should be followed up promptly, and punished at all hazards and at any cost. Any leniency which comes in to prevent such exercise of firmness is an expensive and mistaken kindness, which is sure to end in great suffering caused by the necessity for greater severity. The necessity for making the present war upon the Comanches and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory has resulted largely from a failure to observe this rule. The military force now stationed around and among these wild Indians is deemed sufficient for their restraint, there being no reason to expect that the same amount of military service will be needed to keep the peace during the coming year as has been required and effectively rendered during the past.

It is confidently believed that even the present appliances, if held steadily to bear upon this class of Indians, will diminish its numbers year by year, by inducing them, partly through increasing confidence and partly through stress of circumstances, to undertake some sort of civilized labor.

THE PARTIALLY CIVILIZED.

The 52,113 people embraced in class two may be properly designated as Indian novitiates in civilization. They have largely broken away from heathenish practices, are generally abandoning the medicine-dance, and have come directly under the influence of religious teaching. With scarcely an exception, their progress in civilization seems to keep pace with the breaking down of their pagan notions. They have furnished the subjects upon which the main labor of the year has been bestowed by the agents, and by this labor its ranks have been largely recruited from those hitherto wild and intractable. A glance at almost any one of the reports of the agents will show the enthusiasm and hopefulness which have been inspired by the marked improvements they have witnessed.

For this class of Indians the beginnings of civil government, a large increase of school facilities, lands in severalty, and generous assistance in furnishing teachers of trades and agriculture, together with farming

implements, seeds, and stock, are needed; and wherever any tribe in this class is receiving cash annuity by treaty, that treaty should be so far amended or annulled as to make all bounty and aid by the Government come to the Indian ward in the form of payment for labor performed.

If, according to the testimony of faithful and trustworthy agents, who speaking from personal observation and contact with the facts know whereof they affirm, such bountiful and hopeful results have been produced among them, in spite of the present disabilities and difficulties, no candid mind can question the sure and rapid returns which will come if the reasonable requirements of their case can be met by appropriate legislation.

THE CIVILIZED.

The third class, numbering 100,085, composed of Indians who, without violence to the term, may be called civilized, is most numerous. All of these have been greatly assisted in attaining to their present condition by the direct and long-continued religious teachings and influences of missionaries. The great need of a majority of this class of Indians at the present time is a qualified citizenship, and yet most of them hesitate to take any steps which propose to lead them out of the tribal condition. Pride of nationality, dread of competition with the enterprise of white men, and fear of loss of property by taxation or suit for debt cause this hesitation among the mass of the less educated; while the more forehanded and better educated among them, being generally the government *de facto*, and thus intrusted with funds and power, are in no haste for a change. Both classes appeal most strenuously to the letter of their treaties, which requires the United States to protect them as sovereignties forever; and the question will sooner or later arrive at this point, as in the case of cash annuities, whether the Government will hold itself bound forever by the literal terms of its bargain with its wards, to the palpable damage of both contracting parties.

Of the roamers, numbering about 14,000, little can be said except that they are generally as harmless as vagrants and vagabonds can be in a civilized country. They are found in all stages of degradation produced by licentiousness, intemperance, idleness, and poverty. Without land, unwilling to leave their haunts for a homestead upon a reservation, and scarcely in any way related to or recognized by the Government, they drag out a miserable life. Themselves corrupted and the source of corruption, they seem to serve by their continued existence but a single useful purpose, that of affording a living illustration of the tendency and effect of barbarism allowed to expend itself uncured.

THE SIOUX PROBLEM.

These Indians, comprising seventeen different bands, are the most numerous tribe in the United States. Forty-six thousand seven hundred and fifty-three have received rations from the Government at eleven different agencies. The wilder portions of this tribe, who have as yet consented to visit an agency only on an occasional raid for rations, are variously estimated from five thousand to ten thousand, making the whole number of Sioux not far from 53,000. As a whole, this tribe is as yet unreached by civilization, except so far as their necessities and inclinations have led them to receive rations and annuity goods from the hands of Government agents.

The problem of the future of this tribe is a serious one; not so much on account of numbers or wildness as from the fact that the country

they inhabit is not adapted to their support in a civilized mode of life. Undoubtedly a much larger number of white people could maintain themselves by farming and herding in the vast domain assigned to the Sioux, but this is possible only to a people trained to such habits of thrift and industry as would enable them to sustain themselves for one year, or even two, in event of loss of crops by drought or grasshoppers. An Indian farmer must be far along in civilization before he will have become forehanded enough for such an emergency, and it would be scarcely possible for the Sioux to come from barbarism to this condition in a country where they are liable to such losses two years out of five. It may be said that the Government can come to their aid and carry them over these occasional years of failure; but such help, teaching the Indian to rely on other resources than his own, would be a constant lesson in improvidence, and thus tend to defeat the end in view. The larger portion of the Territory is unsuited to herding on account of the severe winters, which make it necessary to provide hay during several months of the year. Proper care of cattle in such circumstances presupposes a degree of civilization of Indians which would place them above all necessity of Government guardianship. The ponies which the Indians now raise in large numbers, being more hardy than cattle, survive the cold and hunger of a Dakota winter with such support as they get from the grass under the snow, and the bark of the cotton-wood tree. But these ponies, even if a market was found for them, could not be raised in sufficient numbers to furnish a means of support to a people in civilized life.

The Sioux now upon the Missouri River can possibly find suitable soil and wooded country sufficient for as large an experiment of civilization as they can for some years to come be induced to undertake, though not without serious disadvantages. Many of these Indians along the Missouri, as will be seen by the reports of their respective agents, are already beginning in earnest to labor for themselves. The stock cattle furnished at Cheyenne, Crow Creek, and Yankton agencies one year ago have been as well cared for by these Indians as could have been expected, and more are now called for by others at these agencies and at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. The experiment in this direction at Grand River was not so successful. This process of settling down will gradually extend until the bands along the river are brought into a degree of civilization that will render them no longer hostile or dangerous to neighboring settlers; but it is not at all likely that the country will furnish them with such farms and means of subsistence as to make it unnecessary to provide for a certain portion of their support yearly; and the furnishing of this support will, in itself, retard and in many ways damage the process of civilization.

For the main portion of the Sioux Nation living in Northern Montana, and west of the Missouri River in Dakota, there is not even this degree of hopeful prospect, on account of the barrenness of their country.

THE BLACK HILLS EXPEDITION.

A military reconnoitering expedition to the country in Southwestern Dakota, known as the Black Hills, occasioned great excitement among the whole Sioux people during the summer. They regard it as a palpable infraction of their treaty stipulations, and were filled with the apprehension that it might lead to their exclusion from a country held sacredly their own, and highly prized as their home and last refuge from the encroachment of settlements. The exaggerated accounts of rich mines

and agricultural lands given in the dispatches of the commander and explorers and correspondents of the expedition intensified the eagerness of the people all along the border to take possession of this country. Notwithstanding the subsequent correction of these exaggerations by statements on reliable information that no indications of mineral wealth were found, and that the lands were undesirable for white settlements, together with the strict prohibition by the War Department of any intrusion into the Territory, exploring and mining expeditions have been fitted out at Yankton, Bismarck, and other points, and have started to the Black Hills. Some have been driven back by the Indians with loss of life and property, and others are supposed to be on their way. It is not believed, however, that any serious complication will arise from this source. If neither the military nor Indians should be able to guard their country, the explorers themselves will probably soon become satisfied of its undesirableness to them, and will voluntarily relinquish their projects for mining or settlement. It is not improbable, however, that legislation will be sought, meanwhile, by which to procure the opening of this country to settlement. Such a course cannot be too strongly deprecated, and should be opposed in every form. Scarcely a greater evil could come to the Sioux people than the disturbance and demoralization incident to an attempt to dispossess them of their country.

A NEW AGENCY NEEDED.

The Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle bands, which have made the Black Hills country their home and special retreat, are for the most part wild and non-treaty Indians, though probably a majority of them have been accustomed for several years past to receive more or less rations during the three or four months of the winter at different agencies, but mainly at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. Their presence at these agencies causes disturbance and irregularities of many kinds, and the agent has not heretofore had for his support a sufficient force to enable him to prevent them from taking for themselves, from the Government stores purchased for other Indians, such quantities of rations as they have demanded. This has required additional supplies and necessitated annual deficiency appropriations. To remedy this evil Congress at its last session was requested by the Department to establish a new agency in the region of the Black Hills, and provide support for these Indians by themselves; but the necessary legislation was not secured, and these wild Indians are already coming from their partially successful buffalo-hunts to the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies to spend the ensuing winter. The presence of the military force now established at these points will probably prevent any serious disturbance or violent demands at these agencies for rations like those of the last winter; but it will not prevent the desperation which would come from starvation, and the consequent depredations upon settlements in Nebraska and Wyoming. For it is not to be supposed that wild Indians, numbering from seven to ten thousand, will long suffer from hunger within two days' ride of the herds and granaries of white men. There can be no question as to the expediency of supporting Indians by regular issues of rations when the alternative is their support by plunder. And as all the reasons heretofore urged for the establishment and support of an agency for these non-treaty Sioux are still pressing, and with the increased force which further observation and experience have furnished, I respectfully suggest that Congress be again requested to provide such an agency, and also to make the deficiency appropriation necessary to provide for their subsistence during the ensuing winter.

RELINQUISHMENT OF HUNTING PRIVILEGES IN NEBRASKA.

It will be seen by the report of the commissioners appointed to negotiate at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies for the relinquishment of the privilege secured to the Sioux by the treaty of 1868 to hunt in Nebraska, and to find a suitable location for the Spotted Tail agency, that the purpose of the commission was not fully accomplished; but it is expected, as the result of their conference, that the Indians, in consideration of \$25,000 offered in exchange, will yet consent to the relinquishment of the privilege of hunting south of the Niobrara, in Nebraska.

Their right to roam over Wyoming also still exists according to treaty. Probably an inquiry as to the strict observance of treaty stipulations by the Sioux would reveal the fact that, long since, by committing depredations and refusing to point out or deliver up the depredators, they have violated some of the most important provisions of their treaty, and that the Government, if so disposed, could find justification for declaring the treaty abrogated, and thus compel the Sioux to remain within their reservation. The object desired, however, can, in my judgment, be more readily and economically attained by purchasing the relinquishment of this right of roaming.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY LOCATED IN NEBRASKA.

The attempt of the commission to find a suitable location for the Spotted Tail agency confirms the opinion heretofore entertained as to the general barrenness of this reservation. The site selected—and the only one found after long and wide searching at all desirable or practicable for locating the Indians with a view to their civilization—is in the State of Nebraska, ten miles from the southern line of Dakota. Both the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies are now without the limits of the reservation, being situated on a portion of Nebraska reserved by treaty for the exclusive use of the Indians. It will be largely for the advantage both of the Government and Indians if the southern divide of the Niobrara River can be made the boundary of their permanent reservation in place of the southern line of Dakota. Besides affording a natural boundary, instead of an imaginary line not easily distinguished by Indians, this would furnish a country suited to an experiment in Indian agriculture and herding.

If this country is not retained, the alternative is the entire and perpetual support of a large number of the Sioux by the annual appropriations until under the slow but certain process of demoralization the tribe shall become extinct. This will require several generations and millions of money. For this reason I regard the retention of this portion of Nebraska for Indian purposes as absolutely essential to any humane or economical plan for the care of the Sioux.

THE WILD TRIBES IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The apprehension expressed in my last annual report, that without calling for vigorous operations by the military it would be impossible to put a stop to the constant and murderous raiding by Indians belonging in the southwestern portion of the Indian Territory, have been fully realized. For several years past the Comanches and Cheyennes have not for any length of time fully ceased their raids. The Kiowas made a covenant never again to raid in Texas, and substantially observed it so long as the question of the release of their chiefs, Satanta and Big

Tree, from the State penitentiary was pending ; but since their release there is little doubt that some of the Kiowas have joined the Comanches in expeditions for plunder and murder.

MISTAKEN LENIENCY.

There can be no question but that the necessity of fighting these Indians would have been obviated by firmness and promptness in procuring the punishment of the crimes of individual Indians and of white marauders in their territory. For a long time past it has been the practice of the Government to solemnly promise Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes that any further raiding in Texas would be promptly and severely punished by the military, but when the Cheyennes and Comanches, having continued to raid with scarcely any abatement, have been again arraigned, the promise has been redeemed by a second issue of the same tenor. Under this impunity in crime these Indians have become bold and defiant. Added to the demoralization produced by this mistaken leniency was the aggravation of frequent loss of property by white thieves from Texas and Kansas raiding upon their herds. Some of the well-disposed Indians, who had induced others of their tribe to surrender stolen stock, were the parties who suffered most from this white thieving. Taking advantage of this demoralization and exasperation, it was not difficult for some of the wilder and more unmanageable braves to inaugurate hostilities by assassinating the clerk at the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, and by the murder of teamsters and the plunder of a train freighted with Indian supplies.

PUNISHMENT OF HOSTILES BY THE MILITARY.

In July, Agents Haworth, Miles, and Richards were directed to call in and enroll at their agencies all Indians who were prepared to remain peaceful and law-abiding, and the military authorities were requested to bring to punishment all who joined themselves to the hostiles. This has resulted in a vigorous campaign against nearly all the Comanches and Cheyennes and more than one-half of the Kiowas. By the latest advices received from the agents and military commanders, it is believed that these intractables have been effectually chastised, and are prepared to submit to proper regulations and restrictions. So far as the Office is advised the campaign has been successfully conducted, without the barbarity of indiscriminate slaughter which has sometimes attended warfare upon Indians, and such methods have been adopted as have brought the punishment directly and almost exclusively upon the hostile persons.

PROPOSED RADICAL CHANGES FOR THE HOSTILES.

The question of the future of these wild Indians has been seriously considered. Their deep and avowed aversion to any settled life cannot be overcome so long as they are on the borders of the vast unoccupied plains and almost within sight of herds of buffalo. And while they continue in this unsettled life by the chase it will be well-nigh impossible to render settlers in Northern Texas and in New Mexico secure from pilfering and murderous attacks by small parties of individuals of these tribes. The interests, therefore, both of citizens and Indians require the adoption of radical measures. Their hostilities during the past summer are a practical abrogation on their part of treaty right. The Government, having subjugated them by arms, will be at liberty in deal-

ing with them to have reference hereafter only to what is right and best for them, and in my judgment the following course is practicable, expedient, and humane: Procure from the Cherokees, Choctaws, and Chickasaws a sufficient quantity of land, in four different tracts, suited to herding and agriculture, and disarm and dismount these wild Indians and remove them to these localities, furnishing them cattle in return for their ponies, and rations and clothing in return for their labor in building houses and opening farms for themselves.

The principal objection to such a course will be found in the necessarily large expense for the first two or three years, additional to the amount now required for rations and clothing. Allowing for stock and implements and house-building \$250 to a family, about \$500,000 annually for the next two or three years will be needed. But this course, pursued for three years, will practically relieve the Government from further annual expenses, except for schools and a few employés. The cost of lands required for their new location will be more than compensated by the territory relinquished in exchange; and this relinquished country may be held for occupation by other and peaceful Indians to be removed to the territory, or may be surrendered for homesteads of settlers. This course, successfully pursued, will put an end to depredations by these Indians, and thus save a large expense to the Government. During the past five years claims for depredations committed by these Indians have been allowed by the Department in the amount of nearly \$1,000,000. These claims represent actual damage sustained, and in the main will be recognized as just and be paid by the Government.

These facts establish conclusively the economy of the proposed removal. Of its humanity and kindness there can be no question; and if adopted at the present favorable time, when the consent of the Indians thereto may be required as the condition of their return to allegiance and support by the Government, it will, in my judgment, be found entirely practicable.

NORTHERN ARAPAHOS AND CHEYENNES.

A portion of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes who belong in the Indian Territory are still roaming among the Sioux in the vicinity of Red Cloud agency. In accordance with the provisions of the act appropriating \$25,000 for their support, the agent has been instructed to withhold any further rations until they remove south. Such removal, however, has not been deemed advisable, pending the settlement of hostilities in the Indian Territory.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY WITHOUT LAW.

Lawlessness and violence still continue in the Indian Territory. The two or three United States marshals sent to enforce the intercourse laws by protecting Indians from white thieves and buffalo-hunters have been entirely inadequate to cover a country of 30,000 square miles, and out of this inadequate administration of law have come the irritation and retaliation which have led to the present hostilities.

The constitution adopted by the Ocmulgee council in 1870 has not been ratified by the legislatures of the several civilized tribes of the Territory, and all efforts on the part of the Indians to establish a government have failed. Such administration of the law in this country as is possible through the United States district courts of Arkansas scarcely deserves the name. Practically, therefore, we have a country embracing

62,253 square miles, inhabited by more than 75,000 souls, including 50,000 civilized Indians, without the protection of law, and not infrequently the scene of violence and wrong.

The necessity of establishing a government in some form, or at least a United States court, for these people is manifest, and I respectfully recommend that this necessity be again clearly laid before Congress.

REMOVALS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The Indian Territory has a population at present averaging a little over one inhabitant to the square mile. The unoccupied portions of this country are sufficient in extent to furnish a homestead to every Indian family in the United States, and it has heretofore been considered feasible eventually to domicile a large majority of the Indians in this Territory. Experience, however, shows that no effort is more unsuccessful with an Indian than that which proposes to remove him from the place of his birth and the graves of his fathers. Though a barren plain without wood or water, he will not voluntarily exchange it for any prairie or woodland, however inviting.

The 5,000 Pimas and Maricopas, a peaceful and agricultural people in Arizona, who are shut in upon a narrow strip of land along the Gila, whose waters are insufficient for irrigating their lands, and who often suffer from hunger and are hardly treated by adjoining settlers, were at length prevailed upon by their agent to send a delegation to the Indian Territory, with the view to the selection of a tract of country to which the tribe should remove. The delegation reported the country fertile and in all respects as desirable as it had been represented to them; but it was not possible to gain the consent of the tribe, or any portion of it, to remove from Arizona.

The Arickarees, at Fort Berthold, in Dakota, are in a more straitened and deplorable condition than the Pimas. Their crops fail three years out of five. Their village is a long distance from wood and grass. They are obliged to live in dirt lodges, half underground, for fear of the Sioux who perpetually threaten to destroy them. These were also persuaded to send a delegation to the Indian Territory with a view to colonizing. The country was found satisfactory, and the agent was not without hope that the Arickarees would avail themselves of its fine advantages, but after a full discussion by the tribe they decided and declared in council, "We are willing to work harder and have less in Dakota, but are unwilling to run the risk of going away from a country which has been so long our home."

Removals to the Indian Territory heretofore effected have been either through compulsion, like the original removal of the Cherokees, Choctaws, and other now civilized tribes, and latterly of the Modocs, or have been on the part of those tribes living just over the border in Kansas who had attained a certain degree of civilization and were familiar with the country to which they were going. The Pawnees, who are of this class, are now in process of removing from Nebraska. From these facts it seems that the prospect of inducing any large number of Indians, and especially such tribes of Indians as would be most benefited by a removal, voluntarily to settle in the Indian Territory is not encouraging, and cannot safely be made the basis of any general plan for future relief or civilization of Indians. It is not impossible that hereafter this Territory, if kept open, may furnish homesteads for such Indians as have tried the ways of the white man's life and failed in the severe competition to which they have been subjected. But beyond such a use it

does not seem to me probable that the large, unoccupied tracts of this country will ever be required for Indian purposes. If by an arrangement with the tribes owning that country the Comanches, Cheyennes, and Kiowas can be removed, according to my recommendation, east of the ninety-sixth meridian, I see no reason why the lands now occupied by these wild Indians may not be taken in exchange and opened to settlement.

CO-OPERATION AND ASSISTANCE BY THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The necessity for seeking the assistance of soldiers in punishing and restraining lawless Indians has been almost exclusively confined to Arizona, New Mexico, Western Indian Territory, and Dakota; and the service rendered has so promptly and efficiently met the emergencies which have arisen as to make it probable that requisitions upon the military for the punishment and restraint of Indians hereafter will be less frequent, and such as will require the employment of less force.

The Sioux at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have quietly submitted to the occupation of their country by the military. The Comanches and confederated tribes in the Indian Territory have been subdued. The Apaches and Utes in New Mexico have been put under comparatively strict surveillance, and for most of the year kept upon their reservations; and the Apaches in Arizona, with the exception of the acts of a few outlaws, have been brought to keep the peace.

There can be no question but that the presence of a military camp upon a reservation of wild Indians brings evils as well as benefits, and as soon as proper discipline can be maintained by the operations of soldiers outside of a reservation, they should be removed. It is quite important that Indians throughout the country should thoroughly understand that when outside of their reservation-lines they are subject to severe treatment by the military, and to the police of the State or Territory, for depredations or mischief of any kind committed by them, either among white settlements or against other tribes which are at peace with the Government, and that agents have no responsibility or help for them except upon the reservations to which they belong.

At Hoopa Valley, in California, and at Colorado River, San Carlos, and White Mountain reservations, in Arizona, the efficiency of the service in inducing civilization would now be largely promoted by the removal of troops outside of those reservations, and at Hoopa Valley the substitution of a force of five deputy marshals would be in the direction of economy and efficiency. And, in general, this statement may be made, that a few deputies in vicinity of agencies would be able, with the assistance of employés and friendly Indians, acting as a posse, to make arrests and secure punishment of disturbing whites and lawless Indians with more efficiency and at far less expense than by the employment of the military for a service of this nature. I believe that, with the appointment of two hundred such deputies for duty at the several agencies, and with proper legislation providing tribunals for trial and punishment, the use of the military in the Indian service may be entirely dispensed with, except for the Sioux, the Apaches, and the wild tribes in the Indian Territory.

CO-OPERATION WITH RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The relations of the Bureau to the several religious societies, in accordance with whose nominations its agents have been appointed, have

been harmonious, and, it is believed, mutually helpful. There can be no question but that, as a class, the persons thus secured for the difficult and responsible position of Indian agent are conscientious and faithful men. Exceptions to this statement have been less frequent the past year than heretofore, owing to the increased care of the religious bodies in their selection of nominees, which has probably resulted from a quickened sense of the responsibility assumed by them, and their enlarged information as to the requisite qualifications of an efficient agent. Other things being equal, the character of an accurate report of an agency can be forecast by previous personal acquaintance with the agent. If he is a man of nerve and hard sense, who has gone to his agency with the ruling purpose to do good, who believes that an Indian is a fellow-man, susceptible to the same motives and influences as himself, needing to be taught industry and individuality, the reports from that agency will show a steadily improving condition from the time of the arrival of the agent; and if the ordinary means are at hand with which barbarism may reasonably be expected to be cured, the indications of such improvement shortly become marked, and the recovery of the tribe from barbarism is soon made to appear feasible and well begun. Too much emphasis cannot be laid on the necessity of securing this class of men for agents, and by no plan likely to be adopted is it probable that better men can be secured for this service than the several religious bodies offer on their nominations to the Government.

EXPENSIVE ECONOMY.

Scarcely any service in the Government is more delicate and difficult than that of an Indian agent. On no Government post of duty is an officer more liable to be approached and manipulated by designing men, and nowhere else are the apparent facilities for undetected fraud so great as in many of these distant and inaccessible fields. Surely the Government cannot afford to appoint a man to this duty who is not both able and upright, and who can be kept strong in his integrity. And yet the Government offers for such service, requiring such qualifications, the sum of \$1,500 per annum as pay of an agent and the support of his family in a country unusually expensive. Can it be that the Government intends either deliberately to maim and cripple its service, or to wrong honest and efficient officers? I respectfully repeat and urge the recommendation of last year, that the salaries of Indian agents be increased to at least \$2,000 per annum for the eastern agencies, and \$2,500 for the remote.

LEGISLATION FOR INDIANS ON A NEW BASIS.

Frequent mention has been made in this report of the necessity for additional legislation on behalf of the Indians. This necessity is apparent from the fact that the only statutes under which Indians are managed and controlled are substantially those enacted in 1834, known as the trade and intercourse laws, whose main purpose was to regulate traffic in furs, and prevent sale of ammunition and intoxicating drinks, and intrusion upon an Indian reservation. This meager legislation was in accord with the theory then prevailing, that the Indian tribes were related to the American Government only as sovereignties who naturally would provide their own laws; and that the red men, being a people essentially wild and untamable, needed only to be kept as remotely as possible from all settlements, to be assisted as hunters, to be forcibly

precluded from an undue supply of gunpowder and rum, and to be made as peaceable as possible by the presence of an agent and the distribution of a few annuities in cash and blankets.

In my judgment, whatever of failure has attended the management of Indian affairs in the past has been largely attributable to this fundamental failure to recognize and treat the Indian as a man capable of civilization, and, therefore, a proper subject of the Government and amenable to its laws. A judge in Idaho, who is also a United States commissioner, has decided that he had no jurisdiction, either as a territorial or Federal officer, in a casewhere one Indian had killed another, though the murder was committed in his own county and outside of any reserve. Thus it has come to pass that we have within our borders at the present time 75,000 wild Indians who need legislation appropriate to a people passing rapidly out from a savage tribal government into a degree of control by the United States Government; and 200,000 other Indians who might be readily brought within the protection and restraint of ordinary law, and yet are practically without the benefit of any suitable government, a majority of them being property-holders, living upon their farms, having their schools and churches, and scarcely differing in their mode of life from the pioneer settlers of the country.

The damage which is inevitable to the Indians from this anomalous state of things, will be more apparent if we keep in mind that no officer of the Government has authority by law for punishing an Indian for crime, or restraining him in any degree; that the only means of enforcing law and order among the tribes is found in the use of the bayonet by the military, or such arbitrary force as the agent may have at command. Among the Indians themselves, all tribal government has been virtually broken down by their contact with the Government. The chiefs hold a nominal headship, depending for its continuance on the consent of the most turbulent and factious portion of the tribe. If a white man commits depredations upon the Indians in their own country no penalty is provided beyond that of putting him out of the country, a penalty which he readily takes upon himself when escaping with his booty.

Neither is there any provision of law by which an Indian can begin to live for himself as an American citizen. Being by the fiction of sovereignty, which has come into our Indian relations, citizens of a "domestic dependent nation," contrary to the American doctrine upon this subject he is not allowed to change his nationality at will, but required first to obtain consent of both parties to his tribal treaty. As a result of this restriction, many Indians are kept with the mass of their tribe who otherwise would strike out for themselves. The case of the Flandreaus, a small band of Sioux in Dakota, hereafter detailed, who availed themselves of a special provision to this effect in their treaty, is interesting as illustrating the advantage of a privilege which should be provided for all Indians.

Neither is there any provision under existing law by which an Indian desiring to continue his relations with his tribe is allowed to receive an allotment of his portion of the land owned in common; thus individual enterprise and self-support are materially repressed.

Many of the appropriations, in accordance with treaty stipulations, provide that annuities should be paid cash in hand, or in goods distributed per capita, to be accounted for to the Government on the receipts of the chief. All bounty of the Government bestowed in this form is worse than wasted, tending to perpetual poverty by providing for idleness and unthrift.

QUALIFIED CITIZENSHIP.

I therefore respectfully recommend that the attention of Congress be called to this subject, and that such legislation be requested as will secure—

First. A suitable government of Indians:

(1.) By providing that the criminal laws of the United States shall be in force upon Indian reservations, and shall apply to all offenses, including offenses of Indians against Indians, and extending the jurisdiction of the United States courts to enforce the same.

(2.) By declaring Indians amenable to the police laws of the State or Territory for any act committed outside a reservation.

(3.) By conferring upon the President authority, at his discretion, to extend the jurisdiction of the State courts, or any portion of them, to any reservation, whenever, in his judgment, any tribe is prepared for such control.

(4.) By providing a sufficient force of deputy marshals to enforce law and order both among and in behalf of Indians.

(5.) By giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to prescribe for all tribes prepared, in his judgment, to adopt the same, an elective government, through which shall be administered all necessary police regulations of a reservation.

(6.) By providing a distinct territorial government, or United States court, wherever Indians are in numbers sufficient to justify it.

Second. Legislation for the encouragement of individual improvement:

(1.) By providing a way into citizenship for such as desire it.

(2.) By providing for holding lands in severalty by allotment for occupation, and for patents with an ultimate fee, but inalienable for a term of years.

(3.) By providing that wherever per capita distribution provided by treaty has proved injurious or without benefit to its recipients, a distribution of the same may, in the discretion of the President, be made only in return for labor of some sort.

In concluding these general statements respecting the Indian service, I desire to reiterate my conviction of the entire feasibility of Indian civilization, and that the difficulty of its problem is not so inherent in the race-character and disposition of the Indian—great as these obstacles are—as in his anomalous relation to the Government, and in his surroundings affected by the influence and interest of the white people. The main difficulty, so far as the Government is concerned, lies in the fact that the Indian's deepest need is that which the Government, through its political organization and operations, cannot well bestow. The first help which a man in barbarism requires is not that which can be afforded through a political party, but that which is offered by a fellow-man, wiser than himself, coming personally and extending a hand of sympathy and truth. No amount of appropriations and no governmental machinery can do much toward lifting an ignorant and degraded people, except as it works through the willing hands of men made strong and constant by their love for their fellow-men.

If, therefore, it shall be possible to continue the sympathy and aid of the religious people of the land in this work, and to rally for its prosecution the enthusiasm and zeal which belong to religion, and also if it shall be possible to procure the enactment of such laws as will recognize the essential manhood and consequent capabilities and necessities of the Indian, and to provide reasonably adequate appropriations

which shall be expended both honestly and wisely for their benefit, and to hold steadily to well-defined and carefully prepared methods of treatment, every year will witness a steady decrease of barbarism and its consequent danger and annoyance, and a constant accession to the number of peaceful and intelligent Indians who shall take their place and part as subjects of the United States. Surely this cannot be too much to ask and expect of the people of the great republic. The record of the past cannot be rewritten, and it is not pleasant to recall. Much of administrative mistake, neglect, and injustice is beyond repair. But for Indians now living much of protection and elevation and salvation is still not only possible, but feasible and highly promising; and well will it be if we are wise enough to make the most of the opportunity left to deal justly and humanely with these remnants of the first American people.

COMMISSIONS UNDER INDIAN LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

Stockbridge enrollment.—Henry R. Wells, esq., of New Jersey, was appointed on the 24th of March last a special commissioner to complete the enrollment of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in Wisconsin, as provided by the sixth section of the act of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee Indians, in the State of Wisconsin." (Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 406.) Instructions were issued from this Office on the 25th of March last as to the manner of making up said enrollment and rules that should govern his decision. Commissioner Wells has submitted his report, with enrollment of said Indians, which was approved by the honorable Secretary of the Interior in May last.

Stockbridge improvements.—On the 4th of June last Special Commissioner H. R. Wells was appointed a commission to proceed to Keshena, Wis., to investigate the question of ownership in certain improvements, whether belonging to the tribe or individual members thereof, upon lands within the reserve of two townships set apart for the Stockbridge Indians. Under instructions issued on the 5th of June last, Mr. Wells has executed his commission and submitted his report, dated June 30, 1874.

Sioux.—A commission, consisting of Right Reverend Bishop William H. Hare, chairman, Rev. S. D. Hinman, Robert B. Lines, and C. C. Cox, M. D., was appointed on the 23d of February last, and re-appointed on the 24th of April last, to visit the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies and the Sioux country, with a view to induce the roving tribes and bands of Sioux Indians to abandon their nomadic habits and accept a permanent home within the Sioux reservation or elsewhere, if such other location be desirable; to establish an agency for these nomadic tribes in the event of their consent being obtained; to secure the abrogation of the eleventh and sixteenth articles of their treaty of April 29, 1868, the one giving them the right to hunt on lands north of the North Platte River and on the Republican Fork of the Smoky Hill River so long as buffalo abound; the other declaring the country north of the North Platte River and east of the Big Horn Mountains unceded Indian country, closed to whites for either settlement or passage; and to select a suitable location for the Whetstone agency. Instructions were issued to said commission on the 4th of May last upon the above subjects, and their final report has been received, and is printed herewith.

Mission Indians in California.—Charles A. Wetmore, esq., of California, was appointed on the 11th of August last a special commissioner to proceed to Southern California and make a thorough inquiry into all the facts and circumstances affecting the Mission Indians, with instructions, issued on the 25th of September last, to devise some plan whereby favorable legislation can be had to relieve their present deplorable condition, and to select lands upon which to locate these Indians, the title to which lands should be vested in the Government; and to report as fully as possible the previous history and condition of these Indians, which may be obtained from the records of the old missions. When Commissioner Wetmore shall have submitted his report to this Office it will be duly forwarded, for such action as you may deem necessary in the premises.

Indian Territory.—A commission, consisting of Col. J. W. Smith, of Little Rock, Ark., and F. H. Smith, esq., of the Board of Indian Commissioners, was appointed on the 6th of August last, to visit fully and to obtain accurate information in regard to the situation of Indian affairs in the Indian Territory, which commission has submitted a report of their action and views.

ACTION IN REGARD TO INDIAN LANDS.

Kansas or Kaw Indian lands in Kansas.—An act of Congress approved May 8, 1872, provides for the removal of the Kansas Indians and the appraisement and disposition of their lands in Kansas. These lands, embracing 137,808.13 acres of "trust lands" and 80,409.06 acres of the "diminished reserve," were appraised in accordance with the provisions of the act, and a sale of 2,443.94 acres of the "diminished reserve" was made. New legislation being deemed desirable, the same was recommended by the Department. The act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, provides that the settlers on the "trust lands" whose claims have heretofore been approved by the Secretary of the Interior shall pay for their lands, at the appraised value, in six equal annual installments, the first payable January 1, 1875, the remaining installments bearing 6 per cent. interest. There are 235 of these settlers, who are entitled to purchase on these terms a total number of 29,190.87 acres. The remainder of the "trust lands" and the "diminished reserve" are, for a period of one year from the date of the act last referred to, namely, until June 23, 1875, subject to entry by actual settlers, at their appraised value, payment to be made, one-fourth at the time the entry is made, and the remainder in three equal annual payments, bearing 6 per cent. interest. All the lands not sold before June 23, 1875, in this manner, may be sold in amounts not to exceed 160 acres to any one person, at the appraised price, such purchaser to make payment, one-fourth at the time of the purchase and the remainder in three equal annual installments, bearing interest at 6 per cent. When there is timber on the land, a bond will be required to provide against waste. In compliance with the law, the lands are being sold by the register and receiver of the land-office at Topeka, Kans., acting under instructions from the Commissioner of the General Land-Office.

Miami Indian lands in Kansas.—An act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, entitled "An act to abolish the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes," provides for the appraisement and sale, with the consent of the Indians, of the unallotted portion (including the school section) of the lands reserved for their future homes by the first article of the treaty of June 5, 1854. All these lands not occupied by actual settlers at the date of the approval of the act, (2,493.20 acres,) including the improvements thereon, were to be sold to the highest bidder for cash, either at public sale or on sealed bids, for not less than the appraised value. In accordance with this provision of the law, the unoccupied lands were duly advertised for sale on sealed bids, the bids to be opened on the 20th day of February, 1874. At this sale awards were made of 165.28 acres for the sum of \$1,703.56 for the land and \$120 for improvements, and payment has been made for the same.

LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED.

The act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, having provided for the sale of portions of the Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe, and Missouri, and the whole of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indian reservations, on sealed bids, for cash, an appraisement was made of the Omaha and Pawnee, which received the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and the Omaha lands were offered for sale last year. The bids were very few in number and for small tracts, so that awards were only made of 300.72 acres. It was deemed inadvisable to again offer the lands upon the same terms, and therefore, on the 10th of December, 1873, the Department submitted to Congress the draught of a bill to amend the act of June 10, 1872, the object of which was to provide for the sale of any of the lands described in said act, at not less than the appraised value thereof, on the following conditions, viz, one-fourth cash in hand, the balance in three equal annual payments, drawing interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the day of sale; the purchaser to give bond with adequate security to commit no waste or damage, by the sale or destruction of timber, or otherwise, until the last payment should be made. Congress at its last session failed to enact the foregoing bill into a law, and no further steps have been taken toward carrying out the provisions of the act of June 10, 1872. The Pawnees have recently removed to the Indian Territory south of Kansas, and have expressed the desire in open council, under date of October 8, 1874, that their entire reserve in Nebraska should be sold. A bill will be prepared for submission to Congress embodying this proposed provision, and such legislation relative to the disposition of the remaining reservations named in the act of June 10, 1872, as may be deemed advisable and proper.

Modocs in the Indian Territory.—An agreement was made with the Eastern Shawnee Indians June 23, 1874, whereby they cede to the United States, for a permanent home of the Modoc Indians, a tract of land embracing 4,000 acres, situate in the northeast corner of the Shawnee reserve in the Indian Territory, and for which it was agreed that the Shawnees should receive \$6,000. There being no authority of law for such agreement, it was not approved by the Department. A lease was subsequently entered into and approved by the Department, in which the Shawnees lease to the United States for a term of five years, for the sum of \$3,000, the tract of land in question for the use of said Modoc Indians. It is provided in said lease that, in the event of a ratification by Congress of the agreement of June 23, 1874, the sum of \$3,000 paid as rent under the lease shall be regarded as part of the purchase-money under the said agreement.

This sum of \$3,000 was paid out of the appropriation, at the last session of Congress, for the settlement, &c., of the Modoc Indians in the Indian Territory. I recommend that Congress be called upon to confirm the agreement of June 23, 1874, in order that the title to said tract of land may be vested in the United States, in trust for said Modoc Indians.

Purchase of lands from Omaha Indians for use of Winnebagoes.—On the 31st day of July, 1874, the chiefs of the Omaha tribe of Indians made and executed a deed of conveyance to the United States, in trust for the Winnebago tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin. The deed embraces an area of 12,347.55 acres, taken from the north side of the Omaha reserve in the State of Nebraska, for which the sum of

\$30,868.87 was paid out of the appropriation for this purpose at the last session of Congress. The Winnebagoes consented to this purchase in accordance with the provisions of the act making the appropriation, and I recommend that Congress be asked to confirm said purchase.

Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan.—By the treaty of July 31, 1855, land embracing about twenty-four full townships, situated in the western and northern portion of the lower peninsula and southern portion of the upper peninsula of Michigan, was withdrawn from sale for the benefit of these Indians. Provision was made in said treaty for the selection of land by said Indians (40 acres to a single person over twenty-one years of age and 80 acres to the head of a family) and the issue of patents therefor. Selections were made, and 1,297 patents, under date of October 22, 1870, and November 21, 1872, were issued and delivered to the members of said tribe. By an act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, provision was made for homestead entries by said Indians who had not made selections or purchases under said treaty, or had become of age since the expiration of the ten years named in the treaty, on any of the unoccupied lands on said reserve and their restoration to market six months after the passage of said act. It having been ascertained that quite a number of said Indians had made selections of land and held certificates for the same under the treaty of 1855, and had not secured patents, an investigation was ordered by the Department, and it was found that 317 Indians were entitled to patents for land under said treaty. A bill was prepared recommending the passage of a law authorizing the issue of patents to the 317 Indians found entitled, and the restoration of the remainder of the undisposed portion of said reserve to market. This bill, with some amendments relative to restoration to market, passed the Senate, but was not reached in the House, and failed to become a law at the last session of Congress. It appears from reports on file in this Office that most of these Indians are *bona-fide* settlers, having made the selections many years ago, and improved the same, and I recommend the passage of the bill prepared by this Office and sent to the Department under date of January 15, 1874. These Indians, relying upon the promises of the Government—as evinced by their certificates for land—refused to go to the expense of availing themselves of the benefits of the act of June 10, 1872, and unless the bill referred to should become a law, or something equivalent thereto, they will not receive a title to the land to which they are entitled under treaty stipulations.

Siletz and Alsea Indian reservations in Oregon.—A treaty was made August 11, 1855, with the Indians of Oregon residing west of the Cascade Mountains, by which a tract of country along the Pacific coast was reserved to them as a permanent home. This treaty was never ratified by Congress. The President, under date of November 9, 1855, issued an order setting apart the “Coast Range Indian reservation” for the use and occupation of these Indians, which reservation was subsequently reduced by the restoration of a portion thereof to the public domain, by executive order, dated December 21, 1865, and as it now stands, is separated into two parts by an intervening strip which has been restored to the public lands. The northern portion is now known as the Siletz Indian reservation, the other as the Alsea Indian reservation. These reservations require attention by Congress to provide a permanent home for these Indians, and for making allotments of land to them. They have already evinced a desire for agricultural pursuits, but owing to the tenure of their reservations, this Office is not fully authorized to take steps for segregating the lands

beyond directing the agent to place them upon separate tracts, and to secure them possession.

Cattaraugus and Allegany Indian reserves in New York.—The right of pre-emption, commonly known as the right of the Ogden Land Company, has been a continual source of agitation in connection with these reserves, and I deem it important that some steps should be taken whereby the same can be extinguished and the Indians placed in the same relations to the United States, as regards their title, as other Indians. This could probably be done by an appropriation of, say, \$100,000, and a tender of the same to the representative of the Ogden Land Company, for a total relinquishment of their pre-emption right. I think this amount would be accepted, and by this means, in future, agitation of questions with a view to the removal of the Indians from these reserves would be avoided. It should be provided that the extinguishment of this claim of the Ogden Land Company should be in full satisfaction of all claims of these Indians to the lands west of the State of Missouri, and all right and claim to be removed thither, and for support and subsistence after such removal, and all other claims against the United States under treaty with New York Indians of January 15, 1838, and the treaty with the Senecas of May 20, 1842.

INFORMATION, WITH HISTORICAL AND STATISTICAL
STATEMENTS, RELATIVE TO THE DIFFERENT TRIBES
AND THEIR AGENCIES.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK AGENCY.—The Indians in the State of New York, formerly known as the “Six Nations,” are located on eight different reservations, mainly in the extreme southwestern part of the State. They number 5,140, 3,060 of whom are *Senecas*, and the remainder are *Saint Regis*, *Onondagas*, *Tuscaroras*, *Oneidas*, and *Cayugas*. They have 30 schools supported by the State, 12 of the teachers being Indians. Out of 1,870 children of school-age, 1,418 have been in attendance during some portion of the year, an increase of 55 per cent. since 1871. The average daily attendance is 908, an increase in three years of nearly 70 per cent. This marked improvement is largely due to the influence of the annual teachers’ institute established in 1871. An orphan asylum incorporated in 1855, supported largely by the State, has been enlarged and improved during the year, and has furnished a home for over 100 orphan and destitute Indian children. Nineteen thousand five hundred and eighty-six acres are under cultivation. Their industry and pride in farming are stimulated by an annual agricultural fair, held by an incorporated society, and officered by Indians, which is largely attended, and furnishes an annual display of grain, vegetables, and fruit which will compare favorably with that of the county fairs of their white neighbors. Their receipts this year were \$1,300, most of which was paid out in premiums.

These Indians have always been considered among the most intelligent of their race. They have completely adopted a civilized life, and except for the fact they have so long been treated as so many quasi-independent sovereignties in the heart of the State of New York, there is no reason why they should not be declared citizens. The jurisdiction of the criminal courts of New York has already been extended over them, and pending the question of their full citizenship a great benefit would be secured to the New York Indians by authorizing the State to extend over the reservations its laws relating to highways, to stock, and to collection of debts.

The Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are the largest in extent, the former lying forty miles along the Alleghany River and one mile in width. Across this reservation, along the Alleghany, the Erie, Atlantic and Great Western, and Rochester and State Line Railroads have been built, and the town of Salamanca and other small villages have grown up. These improvements were made on what were supposed to be leases legally granted by the Indians and confirmed by an act of the State legislature; but the courts have decided that neither Indians nor the State have power to make such leases. There are therefore improvements exceeding \$1,000,000 in value, and occupied by over 2,000 people, upon lands without the authority of law. Three parties are interested in the question of this settlement of lease; the Seneca Nation owning this reservation in common, individuals of the nation who claim to have been occupants of lands used for railroad purposes, and the parties who have leased the land in good faith and have made large expenditures in improvements. The interests of all parties concerned require

an early settlement of the questions involved in these leases. A satisfactory settlement can be arrived at only through a commission duly authorized, who shall make inquiries upon the spot and give full hearing to all parties.

MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN AGENCY.—The Indians in Michigan, consisting of four tribes, with a population of 8,923, are located at four points widely separated from each other, but all included under one agency.

The *Ottawas* and *Chippewas* of *Michigan*, 6,170 in number, live upon lands which have been set apart, and in most instances patented to them in fee-simple, under the provisions of the treaty of July 21, 1855. These lands are scattered along the shore of Lake Michigan in the lower peninsula, and on the shore of Lake Superior in the upper peninsula. These Indians are no longer wards of the Government, but have attained the rights of citizenship and are entirely self-supporting. They cultivate farms, which they have greatly improved during the year, stimulated thereto by the issuing to them of patents for the lands which have been allotted to them. They have cultivated 15,000 acres, and have raised 24,000 bushels wheat; 10,750 bushels corn; 6,283 bushels oats; 21,000 bushels potatoes, besides a large supply of other vegetables, and have made 32,000 rods of fence. They are, however, very destitute of educational facilities, having but one small district-school, and in this respect they have retrograded ever since the withdrawal of Government aid by the expiration of their treaty stipulations. They are not yet able to support schools themselves, and unless they speedily receive outside aid, the present generation will be far behind the previous one in general intelligence.

The *L'Ansé* band of *Chippewas* of *Lake Superior*, 1,118 in number, are on a reservation of 52,684 acres on both sides of Keewenaw Bay, in the extreme northern part of the State. They subsist largely on fish. The recent allotment of their lands in severalty will undoubtedly awaken a much greater interest in farming. They have two Government schools, with an attendance of 75 pupils; also two missions. They receive this year their last annuity payment in fulfillment of treaty obligations.

The *Chippewas* of *Saginaw*, *Swan Creek*, and *Black River*, 1,575 in number, are located on a reservation containing 138,240 acres, in Isabella County, near the center of the lower peninsula, of which there remains not patented to the Indians in severalty 11,097 acres. They are more advanced in civilization than any other tribes in the agency, are peaceable, law-abiding citizens, growing in intelligence and prosperity. About half of them live on the reservation; the other half are gathered in seven or eight different settlements, where they have purchased land. Their educational fund is ample. They have three schools supported by Government, and seven smaller ones among the different districts, attended by 283 pupils. They have raised 4,585 bushels wheat; 25,840 bushels corn; 4,657 bushels potatoes; besides a large quantity of onions, turnips, and beans.

The *Pottawatomies* of *Huron*, 60 in number, own in common 160 acres, 100 of which are fenced and cultivated. They have one school, which nearly all their children attend.

All these reservations are fertile and well wooded. The Indians have adopted the citizens' dress and live in comfortable log houses. Sixty-nine houses have been built during the year, making the total number 1,230.

WISCONSIN.

GREEN BAY AGENCY.—The Indians under this agency are divided into three tribes, the *Oneidas*, *Menomonees*, and confederated tribes of *Stockbridges* and *Munsees*, and occupy separate reservations. A few of the *Menomonees*, most of the *Oneidas*, and all of the *Stockbridges* and *Munsees* speak English, and all, except a small portion of the *Menomonees*, wear citizens' clothing and live in houses.

The *Oneidas* formerly resided at Lake Oneida, New York, and were one of the "Six Nations." Three hundred of the tribe are still in New York. The remainder, 1,279 in number, occupy a reservation of 65,400 acres near Green Bay, Wis. It has good farming lands and valuable hard-wood and pine timber, and is completely surrounded by white settlers. These Indians receive from the Government but \$800 annuity and \$1,000 for the support of schools, and make a good living by farming. The chief obstacle to their progress is their system of hereditary chieftainship. Many of the chiefs composing the present council work against the best interests of the tribe. Another difficulty is the cutting and marketing, by individuals, of timber belonging to the tribe, the proceeds of which are divided among the few who have teams and other facilities for lumbering, while the larger portion of the tribe receive no benefit therefrom, and in all such sales they are more or less defrauded by white purchasers. The allotment of lands in severalty would largely counteract both of these evils, and should be undertaken at once. The two schools and missions have been more than usually successful, with a marked increase in the attendance of the pupils and in the interest of the Indians in the subject of education. In regard to these Indians, Inspector Kemble reports as follows:

I passed Sunday at the Oneida reservation, visited and spoke in the mission chapels, morning and evening. There was a good attendance of Indians at both houses, and the efforts of the two missionaries here appear to be very well rewarded, the religious interest being quite as active as in a community of whites of the same size, even in the most enlightened districts. The law, order, and morality, under all the circumstances, is very much above that of a white community of similar intelligence. But there is still considerable drunkenness, which the agent is powerless to repress so long as there are members of the council who are themselves confirmed inebriates. The tribe should be given an opportunity of rejecting the leading men, under whose leadership they are distracted and divided in regard to the division of their lands and the enforcement of laws against liquor-selling and intemperance, and if the tribe is incapable of action, then the agent should be authorized to depose the objectionable persons from the council, for I think the interests of good government and morality would require it. There cannot be harmony and true progress among these *Oneidas* until their present council is changed. In this the missionaries and best men among the chiefs are agreed.

The *Menomonees*, 1,480 in number, have a reservation of 231,680 acres in the northern part of Shawano County. It has good farming lands, and the Wolf River furnishes a fine water-power with good facilities for bringing their timber to the market. Their hay is becoming quite a source of income, and they find a ready market for all that they do not need. They are very desirous of having their farms allotted to them in severalty, and, though much less advanced in civilization than the other tribes, are decidedly disposed to industry. The young men have generally, under the influence of the Roman Catholic mission, abandoned the use of intoxicating liquors, and are teachable and ready to commence farming in some permanent location. To this end a road has been surveyed through their best farming lands, and 40-acre lots laid off on each side for Indian farms, and if they can be protected from whisky-sellers and pine-thieves the outlook for these Indians is very hopeful.

The tribe has as yet shown little interest in education, and the attendance in the two schools is very small. These Indians have carried on quite an extensive lumbering operation during the past winter, the work being done entirely by themselves, under the direction of the agency miller. The logs, if sold at a fair price, will net over \$8 per thousand stumpage, which is fully twice its market value. The advantage of thus allowing the Indians to cut and market their own pine, whenever feasible, over any other disposition by contract or otherwise needs no further comment.

The *Stockbridges*, with the remnant of the *Munsees*, occupy a reservation of 11,520 acres joining the southwest township of the Menomonee reservation. The rest of their land, with its valuable pine, was sold by act of Congress of February 6, 1871, for about \$200,000. They number 241, of whom not over half a dozen are Munsees. They formerly lived in Massachusetts and New York, and were removed in 1857 from fertile lands, where they had good farms and were rapidly becoming worthy of citizenship, to their present reserve, on which no white man could obtain a comfortable livelihood by farming. They are now divided into two factions, known as the "citizen" and "Indian" parties. The former have lived off from the reservation for the past twelve years. They have but little communication with the other half of the tribe, but still hold their rights in the tribal property. In the enrollment of this tribe, completed during the year, in accordance with the act of Congress of February 6, 1871, 140 decided to become citizens, and 112 decided to remain Indians. The citizen class are now receiving their per capita share of the tribal property, amounting to \$672.71 each. This is subject, however, to revision, and must not be taken as final. The school has been well attended, and the scholars have made very satisfactory progress.

The sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians in this agency, especially to the Oneidas, has been materially checked. Agent Chase reports as follows:

By my own efforts, principally, eleven persons have been indicted for selling whisky to Indians. Three of them have not been arrested by the United States marshal. Most of the others pleaded guilty and were imprisoned one day, and fined \$100. The extreme penalty is two years' imprisonment and \$300 fine, and I think there should be a minimum penalty of not less than three months and \$100. Public opinion, as reflected by the grand and petit juries, would sustain it. The conduct of the district attorney has discouraged me very much. At one time he positively refused to bring two good cases before the grand jury; he has allowed prisoners to go at liberty on their own recognizance, and has been unwilling to ask for any heavier penalty than has been inflicted.

Because of the apparent determination of the district attorney not to prosecute whisky cases vigorously, I have made no effort to obtain new ones for several months. Tobias Murray, indicted in January for furnishing liquor to two Menomonees, one of whom killed the other, has not been arrested by the marshal.

LA POINTE AGENCY.—The 4,919 *Chippewas* belonging to this agency are located at seven different points in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

A band of 666 Chippewas has a reservation of 13,871 acres at *Red Cliff*, three miles north of Bayfield, Wis. They wear citizens' dress, have small, well-tended gardens, live in houses, send their children to school, and are glad to labor for fair wages. Ten have served as apprentices at the coopers' trade, and over 1,000 fish-barrels have been manufactured during the year. These find a ready market at fair rates, and the introduction of this industry promises to be an important source of revenue to these Indians. They have also gotten out 100 cords of hemlock bark for tanning purposes, and although, owing to high freights and a dull market, no profit has been realized therefrom this season, it is still hoped that a profitable trade in this article may be estab-

lished. Eight Indian houses have been built, and 500,000 feet of lumber sawed. A day-school of 65 and a night-school of 40 pupils have been unusually interesting and prosperous.

The following extracts from Agent Mahan's report show the other work accomplished at this place during the year:

The agency buildings being located on this reserve, together with the Government saw-mill, farmer's house, carpenter and cooper shops, make Red Cliff one of the points on the lake. The Indians of this reserve have adopted the white man's manner of living without a single exception. On the 1st of December last I was waited upon by the Indians of this reserve *en masse*. They informed me that their women and children were starving. Many of them had not eaten a mouthful of food in four days, and none of them had food for the next meal. I informed them that they were to go into the woods and cut logs, for which I would pay them in provisions. I laid my plan before the Department and asked the sum of \$4,000 to start this work, hoping in time to be able to refund out of the profits of their labor. This, at the end of two months, was denied me, and I found myself in debt for the supplies I had furnished, and no money. I could not stop; for the Indians would starve. I, however, made arrangements by which I was furnished the necessary supplies, for which I agreed to pay lumber on the opening of navigation at the rate of \$9 for every 1,000 feet mill run. No happier and more contented people ever lived than the Indians of this reserve since the 1st of December last. I have added 70 feet of dock, making it the most perfect harbor on the lake; have made a boom at the mill large enough to hold 50,000,000 feet logs, putting in five cribs, and filling them with stone; have built a cooper and carpenter shop, boarding-house for the men, additional wash-houses; besides furnishing all the lumber required for Bad River, Grand Portage, and Red Cliff, for building houses; and this done without handling one cent of money. The goods were furnished at fair prices, and the lumber paid the bills.

The *Bad River* reservation, covering 124,333 acres in Ashland County, is the only place in the agency where farming operations can be undertaken to any considerable extent. Most of it is heavily wooded and must be "cleared" with great labor and expense before farms can be opened. Eight hundred Chippewas have here made a fair start in civilization; 255 acres are under cultivation, and there have been raised 500 bushels corn, 600 bushels oats, and 3,000 bushels potatoes; 250 tons of hay have been cut, 30 tons of sugar and 200 gallons of maple-sugar made, and 11 houses built. These Indians have adopted citizen's dress, and most of them live in houses.

The educational work on this reservation is carried on almost entirely by benevolent contributions. In connection with the manual-labor boarding-school, in which 26 boys and girls are boarded, clothed, and taught, a day-school and night-school have been sustained, the former with 105 and the latter with 45 pupils. Concerning the prosperity of these schools, the superintendent writes as follows:

Though it is only about two and a half years since any of our children were received into this boarding-school, and when they came to us, they came, many of them, just wild from the woods, yet in this short time quite intelligent letters, written solely by themselves, have gone to various points in the United States, and have been read with deep interest and pleasure. In all household duties likewise, and work upon the farm, our girls and boys are as well versed and as apt as the majority of white children of a like age who have had perhaps better opportunity to learn. Not only has this kind of school a rapidly transforming effect upon its immediate pupils, but the outside children are stimulated by a desire to appear as well as those in the boarding-house, and their parents participating in this desire, exert themselves to accomplish this end. Next to the manual-labor boarding-school in exerting a civilizing and elevating influence, stands the day-school. This, with us, has been a more marked success than such schools on some other reserves.

Besides the day-school, we have also tried a night-school during the past winter, which met with great acceptance, particularly among those young men who are obliged to labor hard all day. From early in November, up to the time of their moving to their sugar-bushes, the night-school was their favorite place of resort; and not only young men, but even some well advanced in life, were quite regular in their attendance and assiduous in their efforts to acquire knowledge. Of the good effects of this night-school I can scarcely speak too highly.

I have held two regular services each Sabbath, through the aid of Mr. Blatchford as interpreter, conducted a school, and kept up a regular weekly prayer-meeting.

All these have not only been well but even largely attended. The quiet and orderly conduct of Indians in religious service is very commendable.

The *Lac Court d'Oreilles* band of Chippewas, numbering 1,253, have three townships in the center of Wisconsin. Nothing had been done for these Indians, by way of civilization, previous to July, 1873. Since then a teacher and a farmer have been provided; 65 acres have been cleared and 150 cultivated; a school-house, with rooms for the family of the teacher, a warehouse, a stable, and seven hewn-log houses for Indians, have been built; 8,000 feet lumber sawed; 30,000 shingles made; 3,000 rails cut; and another school-house bought and fitted up in another part of the reserve. Roads have been cut, bridges built, and everything is organized and in readiness for vigorous work next season. The school has been attended by 110 children, and the progress made will compare very favorably with that of white schools for the same time. This has been accomplished through the wise and faithful labor of a Christian family, who have been intrusted with the expenditure of a portion of the funds received for sale of pine on this reservation.

The *Fond du Lac* Indians, 399 in number, have a reservation of 100,121 acres, near Duluth, which is of little value aside from its timber. Nothing can be done for them where they now are, and their best interests require that this reservation should be sold, as provided for by act of Congress, May 29, 1872, and the proceeds applied to their removal and establishment on Bad River. A commission to appraise their lands was appointed last year, but the Indians in council denying having ever given any intelligent assent to the sale of their reserve, nothing further was done.

The *Lac de Flambeau* Chippewas, 629 in number, have three townships in Marathon County, Wisconsin. They are sixty miles from any white settlement, and no attempts at civilization have ever been made among them. If the timber on this reservation could be sold for the benefit of the Indians, a work of civilization similar to that at Lac Court d'Oreilles might at once be put in operation.

The *Grand Portage* band of Chippewas, 359 in number, has 51,840 acres of land on the north shore of Lake Superior. The severity of the climate and the sterility of the soil make farming impracticable, and they subsist almost entirely from hunting, trapping, and fishing. Most of them live in comfortable log houses. The Catholics have a mission among them, and a good day-school attended by thirty-five pupils.

The *Bois Forte* Chippewas number 896, and are located on an isolated, inaccessible reservation of 107,509 acres in Minnesota, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Duluth. Nothing but the payment of their annuities has heretofore been done for them. During the year they have been provided with a blacksmith, farmer, and teacher, a blacksmith-shop and school-house have been built, and a school opened. Seed was furnished, and quite an interest in farming existed. The report of their starving condition, which was quite extensively circulated last winter, proved to be wholly without foundation in fact. The entire inaccessibility of this reserve, except for one or two months of the severe winter when the lakes and marshes are frozen, forces all efforts in their behalf to be made at such great disadvantage that nothing worthy to be called civilization can be attempted for them.

The wandering bands of Wisconsin, *Winnebagoes*, at the earnest solicitation of the citizens of the State, have during the year been

removed to Nebraska. The results of this removal will be stated hereafter in connection with the Winnebago agency in Nebraska.

About 180 *Pottawatomies* are roaming over the State without any home. They have been visited, numbered, and invited to join their brethren in Kansas, and it is believed that, under suitable encouragement, their removal will yet be accomplished.

MINNESOTA.

WHITE EARTH AGENCY.—This includes the *Mississippi* and *Pillager Chippewas* at *White Earth*, numbering 1,353; the *Mississippi Chippewas*, at *Mille Lac*, numbering 510, and at *Snake River*, 263, and the *Pembinas*, numbering 396.

All attempts at civilization in this agency are made at *White Earth*, a reservation in Becker County, containing thirty-six townships, with valuable timber-land, abundance of water, and some of the best farming lands in Minnesota, sufficient to furnish a home upon which the Government may establish nearly all the Indians in the State. A few of the *Pembinas*, the *Otter-Tail Band* of *Pillagers*, 485 in number, and the remnant of the *Gull Lake band* which refused to remove last season, have this year been induced to remove thither for permanent settlement. Farms have been allotted, and ground broken for them. The majority of Indians on this reserve wear citizen's clothing, live in houses, cultivate farms, are good workers, and are making constant and rapid progress in civilization. Within three years 146 Indian houses have been built, around which over 700 acres have been fenced and plowed and put into gardens and farms, and a saw and grist mill, shops for blacksmith and carpenter, a large farm-barn, 4 school-buildings, and 9 residences for employes have been erected. The crops this year consist of 2,300 bushels wheat, 500 bushels corn, 4,000 bushels potatoes, 1,000 bushels turnips, besides a quantity of onions, beans, beets, and other vegetables. The Indians own individually 130 horses, 600 head cattle, and 400 hogs, and have put up nearly 1,000 tons of hay. Three years ago nearly all were wild blanket Indians, living in wigwams, and obtaining a precarious and wretched living by hunting and fishing.

The boarding and day school during the year has been much interrupted by change of teachers and the burning of the boys' dormitory. An evening-school during the winter months was well attended, and an unusual enthusiasm for learning was there shown on the part of the young men. In the industrial hall, basket-making and the weaving of matting and rag-carpet were taught the Indian women, who proved very apt scholars. Nearly 300,000 feet of logs were put in the boom at the agency saw-mill, mainly by Indian labor.

A church of 200 members has a native rector and English pastor. The regular Sabbath services and weekly prayer-meeting are largely attended by an orderly and well-dressed congregation. In connection with this church, a hospital built and furnished by benevolent contributions opened in February last. The agency physician is in attendance, and here the sick not only receive proper care, but learn how to render it to others.

The *Mille Lacs* are located around a lake of the same name, on lands which they ceded in 1863, reserving the right of occupancy during good behavior. Nothing has been done for them beyond the payment of their annuities in cash and goods, which payment is itself a source of demoralization, leading directly to indolence and intoxication. Nothing can be done for them until they are removed to *White Earth*, or until the

fee of the Mille Lacs reserve is restored to them. The lake abounds in fish and rice, and furnishes a large part of their subsistence. All efforts to induce them to remove to White Earth have as yet been of no avail. A small band of the Mille Lacs, known as the *Snake River* Indians, are located near Brunswick, Minn., on small tracts of land which a few of them have purchased at Government rates. They find work in the lumber camps, where they have the worst possible examples set before them, and are an increasing annoyance to the settlers, who earnestly petition for their removal on the score of drunkenness and vagrancy, and yet take no steps to enforce the laws against selling liquor to Indians, which are openly violated among them.

The *Pembinas* have been notified to remove to White Earth, on penalty of forfeiting their annuity. A few only have as yet complied, but these have fallen readily into line with the others in self-support by labor. The remainder are still around Fort Pembina and on Turtle Mountain, Dak., leading a wretched, vagrant life. The Turtle Mountain band of *Pembinas*, living west of the line of cession of Indian lands under the treaty with the Red Lake and Pembina Chippewas, 1864, claim that they are entitled to compensation for the country which they relinquish when they remove to White Earth.

LEECH LAKE AGENCY.—This includes the *Pillager* and *Lake Winnebagoish* Chippewas, living around Leech Lake, and the *Mississippi Chippewas* at White Oak Point.

The *Pillagers*, 1547 in number, live in wigwams, and subsist principally on fish. They have a reservation of 96,000 acres, containing a few scattered patches of arable land along the shores and inlets of the lake, reached only by steamboat or canoe. The rest is swamp and pine lands. The steamboat is worn out and unsafe. A treaty stipulation, by which they have heretofore been provided with physician, carpenter, and blacksmith, expired in July last. They are forbidden by the State to leave their reserve for hunting, and must starve if they stay. Their only hope is in the sale of their pine or in large annual appropriations. They are the most turbulent and degraded of all the Chippewas, and, led on and inflamed by the misrepresentations and bad whisky of designing white men, have been excited, disorderly, and defiant during a large part of the year, which has greatly interfered with the prosperity of the school and with all attempts at civilization.

The *Mississippis*, at White Oak Point, numbering 763, have experienced little change during the year. They were removed to their present reservation of 320,000 acres in 1867, subsisted for six months, a few log-houses were built, 40 acres plowed, (which was about half of all the farming land on the reserve,) and then left to take care of themselves. Nothing can be done for them in their present location with any reasonable hope of success. A few have lately expressed a desire to remove to White Earth.

RED LAKE AGENCY.—The *Red Lake Chippewas*, numbering 1,141, have a reservation around Red Lake of 3,200,000 acres, including the lake, of which about one-third is valuable for pine and for rich farming lands on the clearings. These Indians are each year growing in thrift and industry, and have thus far been kept unusually free from the contaminating influences of border civilization, but it is now becoming more and more difficult to keep whisky off the reserve. They have for years cultivated small patches of corn and potatoes, which, with abundance of fish and some game, have enabled them to live comfortably in a savage way. Within two years, however, a desire for houses and farms and schools has been awakened, which has been steadily increasing.

Two hundred houses are now occupied by them and 250 acres cultivated. A road is being opened this season from Red Lake to White Earth, which will bring it seventy-five miles and three days nearer the railroad, and lessen the expense of transportation at least \$30 a ton.

The following extracts from report of Agent Pratt show the work accomplished during the past year:

Arriving here so late in the season last year—13th August—cold weather came upon us before we were prepared; and it was about the 1st of January before the three dwellings and school-house were ready for occupancy.

Logs were cut, hauled, and have been sawed, turning out over 300,000 feet of very fair lumber. This spring extensive repairs were made on the mill and dam, consisting in a new flume, an addition to the mill 15 by 24 feet, a new 40-inch turbine water-wheel, a matcher, a planing-machine, a cut-off, and edging-saws, raising the dam about 2½ feet and strengthening it, with this satisfactory result: The old mill could turn out per day from two to three thousand, at a cost of \$3.25 per thousand, while the improved mill will turn out in same time from ten to twelve thousand, at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per thousand. The matcher, planer, and edger are so effective that the cost of building has been reduced nearly one-half from that of last year, and all this has been secured at an expense of about \$2,500.

Limestone scattered along the shore of the lake has been gathered and burned, yielding lime of very good quality.

In addition to the foregoing there have been erected and finished since spring an office 18 by 28, suitable for and occupied by the agent and the physician, and warehouse 24 by 40.

Many pieces of new ground were cleared last spring by the Indians, and broken for their use by Government teams. I am now building for them, and with their assistance in many cases, some ten dwellings, neat, commodious, and comfortable. Many of the most noted chiefs and braves are setting a worthy example, laboring diligently with their hands. Already good results are coming to light in the inquiry made for such articles as chairs and stoves, by those hitherto content with sitting on the floor and warming their wigwams by clay fire-places.

The plan adopted by the Department, and approved by Congress, of giving supplies, &c., only to those who, if able, help themselves, is working well here so far as tried; and, indeed, I attribute a considerable share of the above-mentioned improvements in the habits of the Indians to the application of that principle on this reservation.

In farming operations some improvement should be reported, more land cultivated this year than last, and better cultivated, with the following approximate results: The Indians have secured this year 40 bushels of wheat, so that the feasibility of raising wheat is no longer a question. Those who raised it this season, as well as their neighbors, seem delighted, and their example will be followed by many more next spring. Of corn the yield is about the same as last year, say 4,500 bushels; while the potato crop was cut short by the bug and drought, yielding only about 2,000 bushels, being some 500 bushels short of last year's yield.

In educational affairs I can report the completion and occupancy of a neat, commodious, and comfortable school-house, and the maintenance of a day-school, but with very irregular attendance, many living so remote that attendance on a day-school is out of the question. This suggests the great need of this agency, educationally considered—a good boarding-school, supplemented perhaps by day-schools at some of the other points; and until we have such a boarding-school the educational work here will be of little use or benefit. Many of the best Indians themselves strongly urge the establishment of a boarding-school, and have, as I am informed, pledged from their lumber-fund \$1,000 toward securing it.

IOWA.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.—After their removal to Kansas, about 80 of the Sac and Fox tribe returned to Iowa, where they were subsequently joined by straggling Pottawatomies and Winnebagoes, until they now number 338, and under the name of *Sac and Fox* hold in fee-simple 419 acres in Tama County, Iowa, along the Iowa River, which they purchased of individuals, and by act of Congress March 2, 1867, are allowed to receive their per capita share of the tribal funds as long as they are peaceable and the State of Iowa is willing to harbor them. They cultivate 110 acres, in patches of 3 to 10 acres per family. The remainder is used as pasturage for their ponies, of which they have too many for their own good. Nearly all is inclosed with substantial fence. They

have raised 2,300 bushels of corn, 400 bushels of potatoes, 50 bushels of onions, and 100 bushels each of turnips and beans, and have passed a comfortable year, with plenty of clothing and food. They spend about half the year in hunting and trapping and begging among the whites, cling with great tenacity to their old superstitions, and are opposed to schools. Until the question of their removal to the Indian Territory, which is constantly being agitated among them, is decided, very little advance in civilization will be made.

NEBRASKA.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY.—The *Iowas*, numbering 226, and the *Sac* and *Fox* of Missouri, numbering 97, are located on adjacent reservations, containing 16,000 and 14,411 acres, respectively, in the southwestern corner of Nebraska, and are included in one agency. The *Sac* and *Fox* reservation has been surveyed, and is to be sold in trust for said Indians under the act of June 10, 1872.

The *Iowas* have adopted citizens' dress, nearly all live in houses, (seven of which were built by themselves during the year,) and are engaged in farming. Their reservation is very fertile, and adapted either to tillage or grazing. They have cultivated 700 acres, averaging over 3 acres to an individual, 200 of which were broken this year, and have raised 2,500 bushels of wheat, equivalent to over 2 barrels flour to each individual of the tribe. This is their second year in wheat-raising, and the crop shows an increase of 500 per cent. over last year. By reason of drought and grasshoppers, their other crops were almost an entire failure, though they have saved 2,500 bushels corn, 1,000 bushels oats, 250 bushels barley, 600 bushels potatoes, besides a supply of onions and beans for each family. They own 242 horses and mules, 219 cattle, and 360 hogs.

A code of laws has been adopted by the *Iowas* in council, and a police force established, consisting of five men, at salaries of \$40 per annum, to be paid from the annuity-fund of the tribe, from which action good results are already manifest. By another regulation of their own a fine of \$3 is imposed on any member of the tribe who becomes intoxicated, to be deducted from his per-capita share in the annuity payment. As the result of this action on their part, together with the efforts of the agent in the same direction, drunkenness has almost entirely ceased among these Indians. The *Sac* and *Fox* are much more addicted to intemperance, but by the efforts of their chief they have greatly improved in this respect. It has been almost impossible for the agent to obtain the conviction and punishment of parties selling liquor to his Indians.

A large quantity of timber has been stolen from this reservation during the year by lawless white men. The supply of timber on this reserve will last these Indians, even with economical use, only a few years; but there are no laws by which they can be protected from being plundered by their white neighbors in Nebraska, who act on the theory that an Indian has no rights that a white man is bound to respect.

In education these tribes are far in advance of most of their race. Out of the 323 Indians 50 can read in English, and a prosperous school of 52 pupils is maintained, with an average attendance of 48. A Sabbath-school, in which the Indians are much interested, is well attended.

Inspector O'Connor, under date of November 1, 1873, reports as follows:

The *Iowas* appear to be getting along as well as any Indians at any agency. They are industrious, thrifty Indians, and thoughtful of their future interests in a degree rarely

experienced among Indians. They have a good day-school, with an attendance of over 60 pupils, the largest that I have met with in proportion to the population. They have also an industrial home for orphans, which is supported by themselves. The work which is taught, and the general management of this institution, as explained to me by the principals, Mr. and Mrs. Rich, was satisfactory in every respect.

The general evidences of improvement going on amid the Iowa Indians deserves some encouragement, and it would be money well and worthily bestowed to expend about \$5,000 in purchasing for this tribe agricultural implements and stock, which they stand greatly in need of. The land of their reservation is excellent and suitable in every respect. It ought to be allotted to them in severalty as soon as possible, as settlers in this country have cast covetous eyes upon it, and will ere long be endeavoring to have these industrious Indians removed.

In regard to the condition of the *Sac* and *Fox*, their agent reports:

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have made little progress, and they cannot improve until some provision is made for furnishing them with necessary implements. They express a great desire to have some efforts made for their civilization. They desire to have the ten sections sold off the west side of the reservation in accordance with a resolution forwarded last winter, the proceeds of the sale to be expended for purposes of civilization.

Congress adjourned leaving their affairs in an unsettled state, much to the disappointment of the Indians. I respectfully urge the necessity of some action in regard to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. They are in an unsettled state, and it seems useless for them to commence farming operations, in view of the probability of their early removal to Indian Territory. If they were confident of remaining here, and were furnished with necessary implements, with proper encouragement they would probably advance faster in civilization than some other tribes, being few in number and easily governed.

This tribe, thus represented by the agent as so much in need of Government aid, is receiving annually \$46 per capita, averaging over \$200 per family, which, in accordance with the terms of the act making the annual appropriations for them, must be paid as cash in hand; and thus, though receiving the largest proportional aid from the Government and occupying one of the richest agricultural portions of the United States, they are among the most wretched and needy Indians under the care of the Government, for the sole reason that it has been deemed necessary, in order to good faith, that the Government should annually debauch them with \$4,500, rather than expend that amount, or even the half of it, judiciously for their good in bringing them to self-support by labor upon their farms.

OMAHA AGENCY.—The *Omahas* are located on a reservation in the eastern part of Nebraska, on the Missouri River, containing 192,867 acres, all of which is valuable farming-land. By the provision of the act of June 10, 1872, 49,762 acres have been appraised for sale in trust for said Indians, leaving 143,225 acres as their diminished reserve. They number 951, are peaceable and well disposed, and are nearly self-sustaining, the only Government aid afforded them being \$2 per capita annuity, and \$10,000 per annum for schools and employés. In accordance with provisions of an act by the last Congress, they have sold 12,000 acres of woodland to the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, for the sum of \$30,000, which, at their request, will be largely expended in cattle and farming-implements, of which they stand in great need, and in securing increased educational facilities.

Three-fourths of their annuity of \$20,000, which has heretofore been paid them in cash, per capita, is this year being used only in payment for labor, and in purchase of farming-implements. To this important change they have made little objection. They have cultivated during the year 1,000 acres of corn and 300 of wheat, which is double the amount cultivated last year, besides numerous small garden-patches, and have harvested over 3,000 bushels of wheat and nearly 35,000 bushels of corn, besides a large quantity of potatoes, beans, &c. The plowing of 1,100

of these acres and the breaking of 200 was done by the Indians themselves, and without any compensation for their labor from the Government. They have also built 800 rods of fencing and cut 700 cords of wood. They own 700 horses, 175 head of cattle and 200 hogs. Two hundred thousand feet of lumber have been sawed during the year, and 7 frame and 8 log houses have been built.

The mortality among the children has been very great, owing to an epidemic of the measles, which nearly closed the schools during February and part of March. Notwithstanding this drawback, the three schools have been very prosperous, with an exceptionally regular attendance on the part of the pupils, showing the earnest desire of their parents, as well as their own, for education. The whole number of pupils enrolled was 165, with an average daily attendance of 104. They have made good progress in acquiring English, and seem more willing to use it than are most of their race. One hundred and five Indians, mostly children, can read in English. Ten Indian apprentices have obtained a very good knowledge of the carpenter trade, and have built and finished several small houses without Government aid.

OTOE AGENCY.—The confederated tribes of *Otoes* and *Missourias*, 453 in number, have a reservation on the southern boundary of Nebraska, containing 162,854 acres of excellent land for both tillage and grazing, with a growth of timber along the streams. From this 77,174 acres have been surveyed to be sold in trust for these Indians under the act of June 10, 1872. A delegation of these Indians visited Washington in the fall of 1873, and while here were notified that their annuity-money, instead of being distributed in cash, per capita, would hereafter be expended for the benefit of the tribe in the purchase of stock and farming-implements and in payment for labor done by themselves. This decision was received with disfavor and anger by the delegation; but that the year's trial of the experiment of making the receipt of Government bounty depend on individual labor has fully justified the course which seemed harsh and unjust to the Indians, and which they denounced as a piece of fraud on the part of the Government, in compelling them to earn money which was already their own and ought to be paid them on demand, is made abundantly clear by the following statement of their agent:

For labor done in the interests of the tribe, about \$2,700 have been expended, at a compensation based on the rate of \$1 per day, and, as the result, we have the following comparison between the present year and the one immediately preceding it. Last year no land was fenced and none cultivated by Indians, except in small patches along the bends of the creeks. This year 400 acres have been inclosed by post and plank fence, 140 acres cleared of rubbish that had grown over it during years of neglect, plowed, and sowed with wheat and oats, and the same nicely harvested and stacked: near 100 acres prepared in like manner and cultivated in corn, 10 acres with potatoes, 100 acres of prairie broken and prepared for cultivation next year, and 120 tons of hay made and stacked for agency use. All the labor connected with the above operations was done by Indians, under the direction of a white man employed as a farmer, including, also, the preparation and hauling of all material used in fencing and the putting up of same.

In addition to the above labor performed in the general interests of the tribe, there has been done by individual members as follows: 200 acres planted and cultivated in corn, 15 acres with potatoes, 10 acres with beans, and 25 acres of prairie broken; also 200 tons of hay cut and stacked. The promise for an abundant crop could scarcely have been finer, but the extremely dry weather and the grasshoppers have destroyed all except the wheat, and this, owing to the foul condition of the ground previously, will yield only a moderate crop. This loss of crops has a very discouraging tendency, and has rendered the Indians extremely destitute of the means of subsistence. Much will be required to keep them from suffering, the coming winter, though if this can be done I do not think their advancement need be seriously affected by the present misfortune.

The greatest difficulty experienced is to give them enough work to do with the limited means at my command applicable to the purpose. Not the half wanting work can be employed nor furnished tools to work with, a circumstance greatly to be regretted. The popular idea that an Indian will not work is erroneous when they see its importance, and they have an individual interest in doing so apart from the common interests of the tribe.

The continued depredations of the whites are rapidly stripping the reservation of its timber, and unless efficient means to prevent it are available the most that is valuable will soon be gone.

One day-school has been kept open ten months during the year, with an average attendance of about twenty scholars, many of whom have made commendable progress. During last winter, while the Indians were absent on the hunt, I had a number of children boarded under our care, and while this was done the school was highly satisfactory in regularity of attendance, behavior, and application to study. In these respects it would have compared favorably with any mixed school of white children.

In August, one of the most prominent chiefs murdered a member of the tribe and then fled to the agent for protection against the friends of the murdered man. He was placed in the county jail, where he still remains.

Inspector Kemble also writes:

Within half a dozen of the entire number of male members able to work have responded during the past summer to the honorable Commissioner's demand that the tribe must earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. They have generally worked cheerfully and well. The report of farm-work done is certainly encouraging, notwithstanding the failure of nearly the entire crop.

It is eminently desirable that provision be made for the sale of one-half of their reserve, on such terms as will realize the largest amount, the proceeds of which may be used for the promotion of civilization in the purchase of farm-implements and in payment for Indian labor, and an appropriation of a suitable amount should be made for the coming year, to be re-imbursed out of the proceeds of these sales.

PAWNEE AGENCY.—The *Pawnees*, 1,788 in number, are on a reservation on the South Branch of the Platte River, a little east of the center of the State, containing 283,200 acres of which 48,424 have been appraised to be sold in trust for the Pawnees, under act of June 10, 1872. This reservation is excellent for both tillage and grazing, but has a scanty supply of timber, on which white settlers are continually making depredations.

To partially indemnify them for the losses occasioned by the massacre last summer by the Sioux of a hunting party of Pawnees, \$9,000 was expended in the purchase of cattle and supplies, with which they were made comfortable for the winter. In the spring the chiefs, in council, decided that \$10,000 of their regular annuity in goods should be expended in agricultural improvements and in payment for labor. Three hundred and fifty acres were broken and 1,000 acres cultivated by Indians, in addition to the school-farm of 25, and the agency-farm of 315 acres. The Indians showed a greater willingness than ever before to work, and there was good prospect of an unusually fine crop, but drought, Colorado beetles, and grasshoppers destroyed everything except 1,400 bushels of wheat, less than half a crop, and a few beets and potatoes. Their destitution is great, and unless the Government affords them some relief, they have only suffering and starvation before them during the coming winter.

In this emergency they have taken up again for serious consideration the question of removal to the Indian Territory, and have decided in an open council, attended by their agent, superintendent, and a member of the Board of Indian Commissioners, to remove, and they ask that their land be sold on such terms as will realize the largest amount, and that a reservation be selected and purchased for them in the Indian Territory, and provision made for their removal and establishment in houses

and on farms in their new home, the funds which may be advanced by the Government for this purpose to be re-imbursed from the proceeds of the sale of their lands.

Their lands in Nebraska were reserved out of the cession made by these Indians by the treaty of September 24, 1857. By the terms of this treaty, the reserve for their future home was to be a tract of country "thirty miles long from east to west, by fifteen miles wide from north to south." Upon a resurvey of the eastern boundary line of said reservation, it has been ascertained that the east and west lines are but twenty-nine and a half miles apart, in place of thirty miles, thus leaving a deficiency in the proper area of the reservation of 4,800 acres. The Indians asked indemnity for this deficiency, and it was deemed just that Congress should provide for the same. An estimate for an appropriation for that purpose was submitted to Congress at the last session, but the appropriation was not made.

The manual-labor boarding-school has had a prosperous year, with 82 pupils, as many as the building would accommodate. The two day-schools have been attended by 75 children, who have made good progress in reading and speaking English. Irregularity of attendance is the principal difficulty in the education of these people.

SANTEE AGENCY.—The *Santee Sioux*, 791 in number, are located in Northern Nebraska, on the Missouri River, on a reservation of 115,200 acres, of which one-fourth is adapted to tillage, and nearly all the rest is suitable for grazing. These Indians have been for many years under the influence of missionaries, and are intelligent and industrious, wear citizens' dress, and are the most advanced in civilization of all the Sioux. The year just closed has been full of misfortune, but notwithstanding their discouragements the agent reports steady improvement on the part of the tribe. Early in September, 1873, the agency-barn and haystacks were burned. In the latter part of the same month the small-pox broke out on this reservation and continued for over two months. A temporary hospital was erected, the reservation placed under the sanitary control of a competent physician, and the Indians were vaccinated as rapidly as possible, but despite all efforts there were 150 cases, of which 70 proved fatal. These Indians hold their lands by allotment in severalty. They have planted 562 acres, a larger number than ever before, largely to wheat and corn. A severe drought ruined the wheat, and the potato-bugs and grasshoppers took the rest of the crop. A severe rain-storm in June carried away a part of the dam and caused the grist-mill to stop working. The saw-mill has turned out 62,000 feet lumber. An agency-barn, a building for saw-mill, two frame-houses, and one log house for Indians have been erected this season. In addition the Indians have themselves built 8 houses and removed and rebuilt fifteen on their respective allotments. Four Indians, apprentices under the agency-carpenter, have become good workmen. One who has labored steadily at the trade for three and a half years is now capable of doing any work required for Indian houses, both building and furnishing with cupboards, tables, &c. The blacksmith has two apprentices, one of whom has been with him since 1871, and is competent to shoe horses and repair wagons and other farm-implements. These Indians own 300 horses and 400 head of cattle. They have cut 450 tons hay, and built 1,900 rods fence. There are five schools on the reservation.

A manual-labor boarding-school, supported by Government, with three teachers and 36 pupils, was opened for the first time this year. A girls' industrial school, with 14 pupils, and a young men's boarding-hall, with 15, are supported by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign

Missions. This society has also maintained a flourishing night-school during the winter-months, and a district school, with small attendance, during the summer. In all of these 100 pupils have received instruction. Three schools, in charge of the Episcopal Board of Missions, have made no report.

A police force, consisting of six men, at a salary of \$10 each per month, and one chief of police, at \$25 per month, all Indians, render efficient assistance to the agent in the maintenance of good order upon the reservation. An attempt has been made to induce these Santees to elect their chiefs annually, but they are not yet ready to give up their old system of chieftainship. There is no reason, except want of authority therefor, why these Indians should not be brought immediately under elective government, by which every material and moral interest of the tribe would be promoted. The immense difference between the character and condition of this people and other bands of Sioux Indians illustrates the value of persistent religious and educational effort and the allotment in severalty of lands suitable for cultivation.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY.—The *Winnebagoes*, numbering 2,322, have a reservation north of and adjacent to the Omahas, containing 109,800 acres rich prairie soil, adapted to either grazing or tillage. They have been quiet and industrious and show a steady progress toward self-support. They have cultivated 1,630 acres, a much larger amount than ever before, and harvested 6,150 bushels wheat, 12,000 bushels corn, 700 bushels oats, 1,000 bushels potatoes, and 500 bushels beans. But for a severe drought, the wheat-crop would have been at least twice as great.

There are three day-schools, with an attendance of 147 pupils, nearly all boys; a fine industrial-school building, with accommodations for 40 boys and 40 girls, will be ready for occupancy this fall, and many Indians are anxiously waiting to enter their children.

All these Indians wear citizens' clothing. The chiefs are elected by the tribe annually, and the regulations of the reservation are enforced by an Indian police. The plan has been adopted this year of furnishing no rations except in return for labor. Though of course not popular with the Indians, they make little resistance to the carrying out of this method.

Eight young men are serving as apprentices under the blacksmith, carpenter, miller, and shoemaker, and are rapidly obtaining a good practical knowledge of their respective trades.

The portion of the *Winnebagoes* living in Wisconsin, numbering 860, at the earnest request of the citizens and authorities of the State, were removed last winter to this agency, and placed on a tract of land purchased for them of the Omahas. In regard to their condition, Superintendent Barclay White reports as follows:

Great care has been taken to meet the wants and relieve the necessities of the Wisconsin *Winnebagoes* removed to the *Winnebago* reservation during the winter. A special subagent has had oversight and charge of them, regular rations of food and supplies of clothing have been issued to them, and a fertile tract consisting of nearly twenty sections of land, a portion of it heavily timbered, purchased from the Omahas for their special use, and, as far as the lateness of the season would admit, prairie-sod has been broken for them on the new purchase preparatory to next year's agricultural operations.

Many of the Wisconsin Indians appear to be of dissolute habits, and the restraint of agency laws, with other causes, has made them dissatisfied with their home. Probably one-half of the number removed have found their way back to Wisconsin.

In addition to the causes assigned above by Superintendent White for the large failure in the effort to entirely remove the Winnebagoes from Wisconsin, mention should be made of the persistent effort on the part of three or four persons who had formerly lived with these vagrants in Wisconsin and enjoyed a certain profit in their berry-trade, first, to dissuade them from consenting to go, and afterward, by misrepresentations and all possible false inducements, to lead them to run away from their agent in Nebraska and return to their haunts and vagabondism in Wisconsin. Among other inducements offered was that of homesteads, varying in extent from one to three acres, which have been located on abandoned pine barrens absolutely worthless, except as a home for vagabondism, where it may abide unreached and uncured.

KANSAS.

KICKAPOO AND POTTAWATOMIE AGENCIES.—These have been consolidated under one agent.

The *Kickapoos*, to the number of 266, have a fertile reservation in the northeastern part of Kansas containing 20,272 acres, of which 9,137 have been allotted in severalty. The tribe formerly lived in Illinois. A large part of it emigrated to Mexico, and were afterward joined during the war by about 100 from Kansas, who were dissatisfied with the terms of the treaty of 1863. The Mexican Kickapoos, by their frequent raids on the border, have been a source of annoyance and danger to the citizens of Texas, and an effort was made last year, through a special commission, to remove them to a reservation in the central part of the Indian Territory, which was largely successful. Many of the Kansas Kickapoos have a strong desire to join their brethren in the Indian Territory, and are not inclined to make improvement until the matter is decided.

The tribe as a whole, however, are industrious, nearly self-supporting, and evince great interest in the education of their children. They wear citizens' dress, live in houses, are well supplied with agricultural implements, and make a good living from the soil. They have exchanged a large number of their ponies for a smaller number of good horses, a change which is very favorable to their farming interests; 1,180 acres were planted in wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, but chinch-bugs, drought, and grasshoppers have destroyed their crops, leaving them in a very destitute condition. Ten houses have been built this season by Indian labor.

Sixty pupils have been instructed in the boarding-school, and have made good progress. Special attention has been given to instruction in the proper preparation of food, and with such success that the older girls are in danger of being kept from school on account of their increased usefulness at home.

The two churches, in charge of native pastors, have a membership of 135.

The *Pottawatomies* number 467, and are that portion known as the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, who, under the fourth article of the treaty of December 15, 1861, decided to hold their lands and money in common. The larger part of the nation, numbering 1,400, became citizens and received their land in fee. Several hundred of these new "citizens" shortly after repaired to Mexico, and from this refuge in a foreign country have frequently indulged in raiding on ranches and herds of stock in Texas. A special commission was appointed last year to in-

duce them to return, with the Southern Kickapoos, to their own country. Many others, especially the full-blooded Indians, who became "citizens," are reported by the agent as not having in anywise improved their condition by being thrust unprepared and without sufficient guard into the responsibilities and competition of a civilized life. Several families of Kansas "citizens" have come back from Mexico, and are surprised to learn that they are not still Indians, and that during their absence, upon affidavits before the court that the said "citizens" were dead, in many cases administrators, duly appointed under the laws of Kansas, have administered upon their moneys and effects.

The reservation contains 17,357 acres, excellent for both tillage and grazing, and fairly wooded. The number of acres cultivated has nearly trebled in two years, and is now 500. Agent Newlin reports:

Every head of a family has a farm or cultivated field, generally improved by a house and orchard, and always by a substantial fence. They have abandoned hunting for game as a means of sustaining life, and with the assistance of their annuity, which is liberal, depend upon their fields for subsistence for themselves and stock.

Though their crops were cut short last year by drought, they commenced farming operations the following spring with more than usual energy. Their method of farming was greatly improved through the introduction of modern farming-implements, and their fields gave promise of a bountiful harvest, when a succession of visitations in the shape of chinch-bugs, drought, and finally grasshoppers, have destroyed the last vestige of vegetation, leaving the Indians entirely dependent on their annuity, which will be of needed assistance to them during the ensuing year, though I believe the payment of money annuities to be an obstacle in the path of the advancement of the Indians.

They own 650 horses, 200 head of cattle, and 250 hogs. Ten log houses have been built this season, making eighty in all, an increase of seventy in two years.

Their annuities are large and permanent. The former strong opposition of the Indians to education has been nearly overcome, and a flourishing boarding-school, with 43 pupils, has been sustained throughout the year.

During the winter and spring whooping-cough and pneumonia prevailed and have proved so fatal as nearly to decimate the tribe.

DAKOTA.

DEVIL'S LAKE AGENCY.—The *Sissiton* and *Wahpeton Sioux*, at Devil's Lake, in the northeastern part of Dakota, number 1,047, of whom 750 are permanent residents at the agency.

The reservation contains 230,400 acres of valuable land, 20,000 being wooded. Limestone is obtained from the hills, and the ravines form good hay-meadows. Eighty families, representing nearly 300 persons, are engaged in agriculture, and have cultivated during the year 135 acres. An experiment on a small scale has proved the practicability of raising wheat on this reservation. Of the 60 head of cattle issued to individual Indians last year, but four have died, two from want of care and two by accident. Forty thousand feet of lumber have been sawed. Nineteen log-houses, 18 feet square, have been built, mostly by Indian labor; making the whole number of houses occupied by them 84. A hopeful indication is the growing desire to build their houses at some distance from each other, which it was impossible to induce them to do so long as they were in danger of raids by hostile Sioux, and especially so long as they adhered to the old and pernicious custom of having all things in common. Within two years the number of those wearing citizen's clothing has increased from 50 men to 152 men and 25 women, besides many boys and girls.

There seems to be a movement among the wild "Cut-Head" Sioux to remove to and settle upon this reservation. The few already there are among the most industrious and frugal laborers.

In regard to the results of the year's labor their agent reports:

It is estimated that there will be harvested this fall 2,000 bushels corn, 2,500 bushels potatoes, 25 bushels beans, and about 100 bushels wheat. The yield would have been far greater but for the devastation caused by grasshoppers. There have been 800 rods of fence constructed during the year, by the Indians, and much other labor performed beside field-work, in cutting and hauling fire-wood, hay for the animals, and in saving expense to the Government by transporting the supplies with their own teams, from the nearest point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, a distance of about eighty miles. The agency-house, a frame building 24 by 28 feet, is now in course of erection; most of the material is also manufactured here. The whole will, I hope, be completed this season.

A kiln of bricks will be finished in two days, when we will have 40,000 bricks for making chimneys, one for each Indian house, if possible, to give proper ventilation.

The manual labor school-house commenced last year is finished and ready for occupancy. It is 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, of brick manufactured on the ground, as well as the lime with which it is well plastered, and presents a handsome appearance.

The school will be opened on the arrival of teachers from a community of the Sisters of Charity with whom satisfactory arrangements have been closed, they receiving nothing but the actual expense for their support. A permanent mission for religious education will be opened at the same time, and a church-building will be completed this fall.

In regard to the prosperous condition of these Indians, Inspector Kemble reports:

It gives me much pleasure to testify to the gratifying progress which the Indians are making on this reservation, not only in house-building and farming, but in cleanliness and comfort in their several homes. Their planted fields are still small, and there is not much variety in the products of their farms, corn, potatoes, and squashes being the staples. But they are trying wheat, and notwithstanding the shortness of the season and the plague of grasshoppers, it is claimed that it can be successfully cultivated. The soil of the greater part of the reservation is very rich, and the working Indians are much encouraged by the results of the past two years' industry. I saw Indians living in good log-houses reared by their own hands, on well-scrubbed floors, eating from clean white crockery laid on neat tables, who years ago were wild men in their blankets, wanderers over the prairies or dwellers in dirty teepees. The transformation seemed incredible, and certainly much credit is due the agent and his assistants for the good management which has brought about such changes.

SISSITON AGENCY.—The *Sissiton* and *Wahpeton* band of Sioux, on Lake Traverse Reservation, on the eastern boundary of Dakota, now number 1,677, an increase of 137 over the number reported last year. This increase is mainly due to the removal thither of the Wabey band of Sioux, who have hitherto resisted all efforts to induce them to give up their wandering life. The death of their chief, Eagle Feather, left them without a leader, and they have seemed glad to select farms and begin a life of civilized labor. A number of Indian scouts recently discharged from the United States service on the frontier have also come to settle with these Indians, to whom they are related.

An attempted insurrection, led by the head chief and several head-men, was promptly put down by the agent; the oxen, wagons, &c., seized were returned to their owners; two of the ringleaders were delivered up to him for punishment and were imprisoned in Fort Wadsworth for nearly a month and a half, and all participants in the affair were for one month deprived of certain rights and privileges to which they would otherwise have been entitled. With this exception the conduct of these Indians has been exemplary throughout the year in industry, loyalty, and friendship toward the Government and the white people, and in hearty co-operation with the present policy of promoting their civilization.

The reservation contains 918,353 acres, of which two-thirds are adapted

to grazing; most of the rest is tillable, except 6,000 acres wooded, and 12,000 useless. The Indians have broken 191 and planted 840 acres, an increase of 340 acres over last year. The crops promised finely, especially their 206 acres of wheat, but the grasshoppers took nearly everything.

Two years ago there were on this reservation 26 houses occupied by Indians. They have now 209 houses and 256 log stables; 105 of the stables and 68 houses have been built by themselves during the year. They have also dug 65 cellars, made 903 rods of fencing, and cut 3,000 tons of hay. They own 383 head of horses, 332 cattle, 179 swine, 1,804 chickens, and 176 turkeys. All the men and most of the women wear citizens' dress. There are four district day-schools and one manual-labor boarding-school. These have been taught by 9 teachers, with an attendance of 95 pupils, in most cases with gratifying results. The 18 scholars in the girls' and the 15 in the boys' department of the boarding-school, despite the want of proper accommodations, have made such commendable progress in every way as to justify the expectation that on the early completion of the new school-building, with accommodations for 60 pupils, the educational progress already witnessed upon this reservation will be largely accelerated.

The following is taken from the annual report of their agent:

The Sabbath is generally observed by rest from labor and traveling and by attendance on divine services. Very little if any spirituous liquors have been introduced or used during the year on this reservation. We show no quarters to the liquor dealers, excepting it may be a small stone building erected at this agency last autumn for such lawless and defiant men.

Polygamy and bigamy are fast passing away, and we trust that all such old practices are destined soon to be numbered among the things and customs of the past. Chieftainships and warriors' honors are alike failing to command even the respect of the intelligent, working, and progressive Indians and half-breeds here, and no unreasonable tribute can be laid upon them for the maintenance and support of any old claims of this kind.

There are six Presbyterian churches organized on this reservation, with a membership of 410, and a native pastor for each church. Public religious services are held regularly in all these churches, besides at several out-stations. I am happy to testify to the general consistency of the members of the churches, their devotion to their religious services, and their self-denials, and liberal support of the means of grace, which they have voluntarily assumed. Also to the fidelity and devotion of the native pastors to the work of their calling, and their uniform fidelity to the United States Government in relation to the education and material advancement of this people.

Sioux at Flandreau.—The Flandreau Sioux are located on the headwaters of the Big Sioux River, a fertile country, but subject to drought and grasshoppers and scantily wooded. In March, 1869, twenty-five families of the Santee Sioux, including four of the chiefs who signed the old treaty, convinced that they could make more rapid advancement in civilization as citizens, voluntarily dissolved their connection with the tribe and came to this place, selected homesteads of 160 acres each; paid the fees, and with nothing but their hands began life in earnest. Nearly all were members of the Presbyterian Church. They endured great hardships and some of their best men perished in snow-storms, but they persevered and were joined by others, who have also taken homesteads, until they have increased to 75 families, containing 312 persons. A year ago the Government came to their assistance with oxen, wagons, plows, and smaller farming implements for 36 families. The Presbyterians have built them a church and the Government has bought a school-house and pays the teacher. As the result of the four years' experiment they all live in houses built by themselves—twenty during the year; have 370 acres under cultivation, and own 70 horses and 94 head of cattle. One hundred and nineteen read the Sioux language fluently.

The school has been irregularly attended by 41 pupils, the irregularity mainly owing to the distance of many from the school-house. All attend church, the membership of which is 135. They have harvested 472 bushels of wheat, 440 bushels of corn, 900 bushels of potatoes, and some turnips and beans, but about four-fifths of their crops were ruined by grasshoppers, and many families look forward to a winter of destitution and hunger. Entire good-will exists between these Indians and the white settlers around them.

This experiment of individual enterprise and self-reliance is an interesting one, showing the true line of effort for civilization. Fortunately a provision in the treaty of 1868 with the Sioux Nations, allows any member of that nation to follow the course which these Flandreaus have taken, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that, if the same privilege can be granted by proper legislation to other Indian tribes much more favorably situated for such individual enterprise, many will avail themselves of it, and strike out for themselves. Such legislation, however, should not require the Indian on leaving his tribe to forfeit at once all Government aid at a point where he needs it most, and is best prepared to make a wise use of it.

YANKTON AGENCY.—The *Yankton Sioux* have a reservation of 400,000 acres in the south part of Dakota, fifty miles from Yankton. They number 2,000, about one-half of whom live in houses, and one-fourth have adopted civilized dress.

These Indians for several years past have been entirely friendly, and are thoroughly committed to civilization. They have given up the hunt, and are quite generally engaged in agriculture. The soil is good, but as they are in a region subject to drought, severe storms, and grasshoppers, their crops are very uncertain, and they are and will continue to be largely dependent for support on rations furnished by the Government. Twelve hundred acres were planted by them this year, (an increase of 250 per cent. since 1872,) in addition to the agency farm of 1,000 acres, mostly to corn, from which, owing to drought and grasshoppers, only 2,000 bushels will be harvested. A few were persuaded to sow wheat, but the failure of this their first crop is discouraging. Their main outlook for self-support is in stock-raising, for which the reservation is better adapted, and to which special attention has been given in the last two years. There are now on the reservation 1,500 ponies, 100 mules, 250 head of cattle, and 150 hogs, the individual property of the Indians, and 800 sheep still in the care of the agency. All have been properly used and well taken care of. Two thousand tons of hay have been put up this season.

In connection with sheep-raising, the art of weaving cloth on hand-looms has been introduced, in regard to which the agent reports:

I have started a weaving-room where I constantly employ from six to eight Indian women in weaving. The cloth made is of a very good quality, and will serve the Indians much better than what is bought for them. As these Indians have now a flock of some 800 sheep, it will not be long ere the clothing for the nation can be produced and manufactured at home. I would recommend that this pursuit be encouraged as much as possible, even though, at first, the cloth could be purchased at a less price, as it will, in time, prove of great importance, and for the time being is a civilizing power of no small merit.

The manufacture of willow baskets has been commenced and promises to be a success. Thirty-five Indian houses have been built during the year, making a total of 250—an increase of 162 in three years; 600,000 feet lumber have been sawed, and 1,500 cords wood cut and sold to the steamboats. A large stone building for a boys' boarding-school, with accommodations for the teachers and missionaries, has been erected by

the missionary bishop of the Episcopal Church. There are also a girls' boarding-school attached to the chapel, and three day-schools, supported by this denomination. Two other day schools are maintained by the Presbyterians. In all these, over 200 pupils have been taught.

There are five church buildings and six churches, with a membership of 525.

In regard to apprentices and the conduct of the Indians, their agent reports:

I have, during the year, employed apprentices in all the shops—blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, and grist-mill. These are mostly half-breeds. I believe, however, the full Indian will do as well. I have, also, a number of young Indians employed as farm-laborers. As these continue steadily to labor year after year, some of them having now continued in the employ of the Government for the last six or seven years, they become more and more skillful. I can now intrust to these men my breaking-teams, stirring-plows, mowers, and hay-rakes. These men are now capable farm-hands, and, with the superintendent farmer, are able to conduct the entire farm-work of the agency.

The record of the Indians under my charge during the past year is, as usual, good, so far as their peaceable conduct goes. None to my knowledge have gone out on war parties; no disturbance among themselves; no depredations on their white neighbors. They have remained at home, quietly doing their work. There is no jail, no law except the treaty and the agent's word, yet we have no quarrels, no fighting, and, with one or two exceptions, there has not been a single case of drunkenness during the last year. This I consider quite remarkable, when we take into consideration the fact that the reservation is surrounded by ranches where liquors of all kinds can be obtained. The improvements going on among them are spoken of by all who pass through the reservation. If they continue in the future to improve as fast as they have in the last two years, they will soon be able to take care of themselves.

The remaining bands of Sioux in Dakota under five agencies have a common reservation of 25,964,800 acres, bounded by the forty-sixth parallel, the Missouri River, and the State lines of Nebraska, Wyoming, and Dakota.

STANDING ROCK AGENCY.—The *Upper* and *Lower Yanktonais*, to the number of 1,406 and 2,607, respectively, with 1,556 *Uncompagans* and 871 *Blackfeet*, are located on the Missouri River, about one hundred miles nearly due south from Bismarck, to which place the agency was removed last year from Grand River.

Their conduct during the year has been orderly, and they have steadily declined all invitations of the "hostiles" to join them. The troops were removed from the agency in July. These Indians are dependent on Government for subsistence and are entirely opposed to labor. The Indian women have planted about 200 acres, broken by the Government, this year in corn and vegetables, but owing to grasshoppers and drought, will harvest but 1,280 bushels of corn. There have been built during the year one agent's, one physician's, one council and three store houses; one blacksmith and one carpenter shop; one stable, two corrals, employes' quarters, and six houses for Indians, with which they are much pleased. Thirty wagons have been issued. They have been induced to bury their dead instead of placing them on scaffolds according to their old custom.

The experiment of furnishing oxen and cows to these Indians was undertaken, on the earnest recommendation of their agent, at too early a stage in their civilization. The care of those not turned over to the Indians has been an expense to the Government, and those received by them have not always escaped the immediate requirements for fresh beef.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY.—The *Tico-Kettle*, *Minneconjou*, *Sans Arc*, and *Blackfeet* bands of *Sioux*, numbering in all 4,982, have an agency on the west side of the Missouri, near the mouth of Cheyenne River;

230 families are now living in houses, and, notwithstanding the destruction of their crops last year, have cultivated 600 acres, from which they have received an abundant yield in corn and vegetables; 200 acres have been broken, and 40 Indian houses are in process of erection for others who have lately given up their nomadic life, and a growing interest in civilized life and occupation is manifested, though the poor quality of the soil and their exposure to grasshopper raids would discourage most white settlers. They own large herds of ponies, besides 100 mules and 200 head of cattle. But few have as yet been induced to give up the blanket. The washing away of its banks by the Missouri River has necessitated the removal of many of the agency buildings to a safer locality. Intemperance is as yet almost entirely unknown at this agency.

The expedition to the Black Hills is reported by Agent Bingham as having "done visible harm in causing dissatisfaction and discontent even among those who have hitherto been most friendly and appreciative."

A boarding-school and two day-schools have been sustained mainly by benevolent contributions, with an attendance of 139 pupils, of whom 72 have learned to read during the year. Two of the seven teachers are Indians. This is the showing of three years' earnest effort for civilization at a great disadvantage, and in many respects among those previously considered hopelessly intractable.

CROW CREEK AGENCY.—This includes the Lower Yanctonais and Lower Brulé Sioux.

The *Lower Yanctonais* are located on the east side of the Missouri River, on Crow Creek. They number by actual count 1,200. Their uniformly good behavior and improvement in industry during the year are commendable. Eighteen months ago there was not an Indian house on the reservation. There are now one hundred log houses, mostly built by Indian labor. They have cultivated 200 acres of land, the principal crop being 1,500 bushels of corn; 100 acres were plowed and fenced, as well as planted, by the Indians themselves, being with few exceptions their first plowing and fencing. They have also cut 3,000 cords of wood. The experiment of stock-raising among them has been so far successful. Their agent writes:

Last November a yoke of oxen and a cow were issued to the head of each family that had procured hay for the same. Thirty families were provided with stock in this manner. They have taken much pride in their stock, and in no case have they killed an animal that has been issued to them as individual property. I am still issuing to families on the same plan, and I see no reason why these Indians should not within a reasonable time become good stock-growers, the country being well adapted to grazing, and but poorly adapted to agriculture.

These Indians, together with the Brulés, own 3,275 horses and 35 mules; 100,000 feet of lumber have been sawed in the mill during the season.

A small school of six boarding and nine day scholars has been kept up at the agency, and during the winter a branch school was opened in camp seven miles below. It is proposed the coming winter to open a similar school in camp seven miles above.

The *Lower Brulé Sioux*, numbering 1,800, are on the west side of the Missouri, ten miles below the Yanctonais. They have made little advancement during the year. They have objected to the issue of rations by weight and have challenged the roll; but by the presence of the military good order has been preserved. One hundred acres were plowed for them by the agent, which they carelessly planted in corn, and afterward neglected, so that the crop will prove an entire failure.

A war-party of these Brulés, in March last, stole five horses from farmers near, but on the demand of the agent they were given up and restored to their owners. Shortly after another raiding-party killed 15 head of cattle belonging to farmers on the Niobrara. Through the prompt action of the agent they afterward brought to him an equal number of horses for indemnity, and express willingness to restore the full value of the cattle when the owners shall present their claims and proofs of actual loss.

It is quite important that these Indians should be moved to the mouth of White River, and a separate agency established for them; 3,000 could easily be gathered there, half of whom are now marauding and lawless bands. Respecting their removal inspector Bevier reports:

Agent Livingston has recommended that this branch agency be changed into a separate and independent agency, and I would respectfully add my approval of the same. There are 1,800 Brulés, enough to occupy the attention of one agent and to make a respectable-sized agency. They do not harmonize well with the Yanktonais. It is always more or less difficult, and at times impossible, to cross the river to get to them. The expense of an independent agency over the present branch agency would be scarcely perceptible, and but few additional buildings would be required.

RED CLOUD AGENCY.—This agency is located on White River, to which it was removed in August, 1873, not without much opposition from Red Cloud, the chief of the Ogalallas. The present location gives good water and farming-lands, with timber and hay from ten to fifteen miles distant; but the survey of the line of the northern boundary of Nebraska, recently run, shows that it was located in Nebraska, instead of upon the permanent reservation of the Sioux in Dakota.

Great difficulty has been experienced hitherto in procuring a reliable census of Indians who belong to this agency. Until the agent was supported by a military force the Indians had been able to refuse to allow him to count them, and still to demand and take their rations; but under the protection of a military force, now stationed at Red Cloud, the agent has accomplished the count, and enumerates 9,807, mainly *Ogalalla Sioux*, now at this agency, (exclusive of over 1,000 of the wildest, who fled to the north rather than submit to the process of a count,) and 2,294 *Northern Arapahos and Cheyennes*.

The conduct of the Indians during the year is reported by their agent as follows:

The Indians were much dissatisfied on account of an alleged promise of guns and horses made them on condition that they would remove the agency to its present location. They were disposed to be insolent and unreasonable, placing limits to the range of travel of the agent and employés. Toward the last of September, when the annuity goods were to be distributed, a large number of Indians from the northern tribes of Minneconjou, Sans Arc, Uncpapa, and Oncpapa bands of Sioux, who have never acceded to the treaty of 1868, and are therefore termed hostile, came into the agency, increasing the number to be fed to more than double that for whom supplies had been provided. Many of these people had never been to an agency before, and were exceedingly vicious and insolent. They made unreasonable demands for food, and supplemented their demands with threats. They resisted every effort to count them. On one occasion, when attempting to count their lodges, I was arrested by some three hundred of these wild fellows, and returned to the agency for trial. But of the older residents of the agency, about seven hundred, armed and mounted, came to my relief and protected me. Unable to induce them to comply with the orders of the Government for a census to be taken, I appealed to those who had lived long enough at the agency to understand the necessity of a compliance with these orders, and about the 1st of February they declared in favor of yielding to my direction in all matters pertaining to the business of the agency. This exasperated the hostiles, and immediately they broke up into small war-parties, going off in all directions, and attacking all parties who were not strong enough to oppose them. On the 8th of February I went to Whetstone agency for the purpose of consulting Agent Howard in regard to the propriety of calling for troops. That night about 2 o'clock, the watchman having fallen asleep, a Minneconjou Indian, belonging to the band of "Lone Horn" of the

north, scaled the stockade, and calling my clerk, Frank D. Appleton, to the door, shot and killed him. The Indian escaped. Agent Howard called for troops, and, as my employes were much alarmed, I joined in the request. On the arrival of the troops there was much excitement. All of the hostile and many of the resident Indians left the agency for the north. The excitement, however, soon subsided, and I commenced a registration of the people, which they had previously consented to. Since this has been accomplished there has been little or no difficulty, as they readily comply with almost any request I make. During the summer those previously living at the agency have returned.

After sending messengers through the Powder River and Big Horn country, Red Cloud became convinced that there was not enough game to last through a war, and at a general council it was resolved to protect any who wished to farm. Twenty-five persons expressed their desire to commence, and thirty acres were broken for and planted by them, but too late in the season for their crops to mature. Notwithstanding, the agent has greater demands for assistance in farming than he has means at his disposal to meet, and many Indians are asking for houses. The country, however, is better adapted for grazing. The Indians have over 10,000 horses, of inferior stock, which might be greatly improved, and they would soon learn to raise cattle.

During the year there have been built a stockade 200 by 400 feet, a warehouse, a barn, three offices, four rooms for employes' quarters, a mess-house, and a house for the agent; the saw-mill has been set up, and 150,000 feet of lumber have been sawed; a dam has been constructed, and a mile and a half of irrigation-ditch made. No educational or missionary work has ever been undertaken. Preparations are now being made for the building of a school-house and opening of a school.

Even among those wild tribes an armed Indian police has been found to be a reliable and efficient aid to the agent in maintaining discipline. He reports:

Sitting Bull is an Ogalalla soldier, a nephew of Little Wound, noted among the Indians for his personal courage, and, during the late war, he was a bitter enemy of the whites. Since the treaty was made he has been friendly, and since I have been at the agency he has been a warm friend. I have made him the leader of the soldiers, whom I have armed by permission of the Department. It is my opinion that the number of Indian soldiers could be increased not only with safety, but with benefit to the Indians and the agent. If I could be permitted to arm and pay fifty or a hundred of such men as I could select, I would be willing to trust the safety of the agency and my own life to their care. They have repeatedly shown their fidelity to the Government and their friendship for me. Their action in regard to the late order requiring them to be counted I consider the crucial test of their sincerity, and but for their efforts I should have been unable to have carried out the order.

A delegation of Cheyennes and Arapahos visited Washington in November, 1873, to consult in regard to their removal to join the Southern Arapahos and Cheyennes in the Indian Territory. This removal was insisted upon by the Department, and was strongly opposed by the Indians, who have, however, since consented, and the leading chiefs have signed an agreement to remove thither whenever the Government is prepared to receive them; but pending the disturbances in the Indian Territory by hostile Cheyennes, and their subjugation by the military, it has not been deemed advisable to undertake such removal.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.—This agency has been removed during the year twelve miles, to a location selected by a special commission, which, like that of Red Cloud, is found to be outside of the Sioux reservation, ten miles south of the Nebraska line. The commission gave as their reason for selecting this location their inability to find on the reservation a tract of country with wood and water suitable for tillage or pasturage.

The *Brulé Sioux* number 7,000. But little has been done for them, beyond the drawing them around their agency by the issue of regular

rations. No attempt at farming has been made. Serious disturbances were feared during the winter by the presence of large numbers of well-armed and mounted Minneconjoux with Uncpapas, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettles, who attacked the agency herders, stole cattle, demanded rations, threatened the agent, and made other hostile demonstrations, and troops were furnished the agency for protection. To the presence of these troops the Brulés made no opposition, and great credit is due them for their uniform good behavior, notwithstanding the example and influence of their marauding visitors. Practically, nothing has been accomplished at either Red Cloud or Spotted Tail agencies in civilization itself; but the control and confidence already gained, their attraction to, and comparatively permanent abode around an agency, and their manifest unreadiness to join in hostilities against the Government, are necessary steps preparatory to any work of civilization. This has been accomplished solely by issues of beef, blankets, coffee, and sugar.

PONCA AGENCY.—The *Poncas*, numbering 730, have a reservation of 96,000 acres in the southeastern part of the Territory, near the junction of the Missouri and Niobrara Rivers. They are constantly exposed to raids from hostile Sioux, and are gathered for mutual protection into three villages not over ten miles apart. A detachment of about twenty soldiers, for whom comfortable quarters have been built this season, is stationed at the agency.

But few improvements have been undertaken, owing to the prospect of a removal of the Poncas to some place where they will be able, unmolested by Sioux, to carry on farming operations. They have cultivated, during the past season, 300 acres for themselves, in addition to the 100 acres of the agency farm; but the large crop of wheat and corn which they hoped to harvest was first damaged by drought and then destroyed by grasshoppers.

The Poncas are an inoffensive, agriculturally disposed people. Nearly all live in houses, of which 22 have been built during the year. They own, individually, over a hundred head of cattle and fifty wagons; are well supplied with farming implements, and need only an opportunity to work in safety with a reasonable prospect of a yearly harvest, to soon become self-supporting. Their condition and prospects have materially improved by the enforcement of the labor system among them during the past year. Instead of getting their rations and annuity money and goods, as heretofore, on demand, each family has had a ledger-account with the agent and has received Government aid only in return for labor performed.

The Poncas and Omahas speak the same language, and the question of the removal of the Poncas to the Omaha reservation in Nebraska is now pending. Both tribes desire it. Such a consolidation is very desirable, both on account of economy in administration and for the benefit of the Indians, and there is nothing lacking for its consummation except an appropriation of funds for the purchase of a sufficient tract of land from the Omahas and for the necessary expense of the removal and establishment of the Poncas.

If it were possible to intercept and punish the small bands of Sioux as they pass the military posts coming from the upper agencies, it is believed that one or two severe chastisements by the military would be much more effectual in protecting the Poncas than any detachment stationed on their reservation. This hostility of the Sioux has its foundation in what they regard an act of bad faith on the part of the Government, in selling a part of their reserve to the Poncas. If the Poncas are removed, their reserve in Dakota will equitably revert to the Sioux,

and can be used to good advantage in the settlement of some of the bands who are preparing to begin an agricultural life.

FORT BERTHOLD AGENCY.—The *Arickarees*, numbering 975, the *Gros Ventres*, numbering 620, and the *Mandans*, numbering 420, have a reservation containing 8,320,000 acres of unproductive soil, very scantily wooded, in Northwestern Dakota, including a part of Montana. They subsist chiefly by hunting and rations from Government, though more than half of them have small gardens during the summer, near the agency, cultivated by the women. They have for many years been friendly to the whites, and the Rees have been quite extensively enlisted as scouts.

In regard to the two important obstacles in the way of their civilization their agent writes :

The unfriendliness of this climate is a serious difficulty against which we must contend; its long and exceedingly cold winters, its hot, debilitating summers, its poor water and high winds, its dust and drought, its frosts and floods, its grasshoppers and worms, render agriculture very laborious and uncertain. This season the grasshoppers have entirely destroyed our oats and wheat, about 60 acres of each, while the drought has kept our potatoes down to half a crop and the corn to about a third of a full yield. The constant danger of attacks from the Sioux is another serious hinderance to civilizing efforts. On the 13th of June last a small party of Sioux fired upon our village, and, by retreating, drew these Indians into an ambuscade, where several hundred concealed Sioux attacked, killing and horribly mutilating five Rees and one Mandan. This calamity threw these people into such a state of gloom and sullen anger that it was almost impossible to keep them from taking the war-path.

During the year a delegation of the *Arickarees*, with their agent, made a visit of exploration to the Indian Territory, with a view to their removal thither. Though pleased with the country, their fear that it would be too warm, their dread of the long journey, and, most of all, their attachment to the place of their birth and the homes of their dead, make them prefer to remain where they are, and, as they express it, "work harder and have less." It is hoped that the *Mandans* and *Gros Ventres* may, before long, be induced to join the *Crows* in Judith Basin, as they speak the same language and are very much the same people.

Notwithstanding discouragements these Indians have made marked improvement during the year in the cultivation of 1,200 acres. Forty men have been converted to the labor system and are working steadily, while a large amount of work has been performed by others irregularly, and a growing disposition to labor is manifest in all. For the first time they have put up for sale, besides that needed by their ponies, 100 tons of hay, procured with great labor from small scattered meadows, and have cut and hauled 400 cords of wood, which could be gathered only in small amounts at distances of from three to seven miles from the agency. Four or five Indians have opened wood-yards at various points along the Missouri River, and propose to furnish all the wood needed by the steamboats next season. They now propose to dig 75 tons of coal to be hauled to the agency, a distance of eight miles, by their ponies and the agency cattle; this service heretofore having been performed by contract at large expense to the Government. The dirt lodges are giving way to comfortable log houses, of which 50 have been built within ten months. The saw and grist mill has been repaired and 50,000 feet of lumber sawed. Their first school has had an average attendance of 45 pupils. Many deaths among the children have occurred from whooping-cough, but confidence in the "white man's medicines" is rapidly increasing. It is due to the truth of history to state, that the amelioration of the condition and prospects of these Indians has been brought about by a change of administration of agency affairs: and yet it will be impossible for the Government under any administration

to do for these Indians all that they deserve, while they remain in their present locality. They have seen the Sioux well fed on the beef, coffee, and sugar of the Government to which they were hostile, and yet, though often themselves on short rations, and seeing their wives and children pinched with hunger and cold, have steadily withstood all efforts of the Sioux to swerve them from their unflinching loyalty to the Government. Every possible effort will be made to induce these Indians to remove to another section of Dakota or Montana; and, meanwhile, there should be no hesitation in providing fully for their wants by deficiency appropriations whenever their crop fail.

BLACKFEET AGENCY.—The *Blackfeet*, *Bloods*, and *Piegans*, numbering, respectively, 1,500, 1,500, and 2,450, are on a reservation estimated to contain 31,250 square miles, set aside by Executive order in 1873, and established by Congress at its last session for them, with the Gros Ventres, Assinnaboines, and Mountain Crows in common, bounded by the Missouri, Sun, and Marias Rivers, and by the State line of Dakota. By this action a large tract, formerly roamed over by these Indians, has been surrendered for settlement, but this being done without their knowledge, is declared by them to be a great hardship, depriving them of some of their best hunting along the Teton.

The Blackfeet never, and the Bloods seldom visit the agency, and most of the time range north of the British line, coming in contact with lawless white men, whose vices and whisky are fast increasing their poverty and diminishing their numbers. The Piegans frequently visit the agency, draw rations, are loyal, and, except when intoxicated, peaceable. Game is plentiful, and, as yet, only two Indians have attempted farming. They planted an acre each this year, which the grasshoppers harvested. For two years past the agency crops have been nearly all destroyed by this cause.

A day-school has been opened for the first time, attended by 26 pupils, and, considering that the children spend all the time out of school in the wigwams, has met with very encouraging success. Many of the Piegans are anxious to have their children educated, and a boarding-school is greatly needed.

Two whisky-traders were shot by a young Piegan in April last, in defense of his father's life. Another man was brutally murdered in March by a party of thirteen northern Blackfeet, whom the military were unable to arrest and punish. The sale of whisky to these Indians and illicit trading on the reservation, by the employment of special detectives, has been somewhat lessened. One conviction and imprisonment has been effected.

In May a treaty of peace was entered into between the Piegans and Gros Ventres and Assinnaboines, which has thus far been faithfully observed. These Indians are properly classed with those at Fort Peck and Fort Belknap in respect to civilization.

CROW AGENCY.—The *Mountain* and *River Crows* number respectively 3,000 and 1,200. The River Crows have a reservation of about six and one-fourth million acres, between the Yellowstone and the north line of Wyoming Territory. They are closely united by intermarriage and speak the same language. They are the hereditary enemies of the Sioux, but have always been firm friends of the whites. Their agreement, obtained last year through a special commission, to exchange their present reservation for the Judith Basin, has not been ratified by Congress. The present location of the Crow agency is wholly unsuitable for any effort in civilization. Whenever funds can be secured sufficient for the removal of the agency farther down the Yellowstone River to a

country adapted to agriculture and pasturage, it is believed that it will not be difficult to take the first steps in bringing the Crows to self-support. Their loyalty to the Government and hostility to the Sioux has served as a defense to the settlers on the west of them, and for this service they deserve considerate treatment.

The River Crows belonging to this agency are unwilling as yet to remove from their haunts with other Indians along the Missouri River, where facilities for drunkenness and lewdness are more attractive than any inducements the Government has yet been able to make.

FORT PECK AGENCY.—The *Assinaboines*, to the number of 1,998, with 5,309 *Sioux* of the *Santee*, *Sisseton*, *Yanctonais*, *Uncpapa*, and *Uncpatina* bands, have an agency on the north bank of the Missouri River, one hundred and fifty miles by land west of Fort Buford. Nothing in the way of farming, education, or missionary work has been attempted. The *Assinaboines* and *Santee* and *Sisseton Sioux* have lately expressed a desire to open farms, and cattle and farming implements to a small extent have been provided, ready to begin work early next spring, although the sterility of the soil, except in a few localities, is very discouraging.

The remaining bands, especially the *Uncpapas*, two years ago were hostiles, constantly on the war-path. They are still wild Indians, difficult to control, partly on account of their proximity to Sitting Bull's camp of hostile Indians on the Yellowstone, some of whom are their relatives and former associates; yet the agent reports that no depredations by any of his Indians have been committed during the year. Game is abundant in their vicinity, and the issue of rations has been sufficient to keep these Indians, with the exception of the *Uncpapas*, quietly upon their reservation. Six Indian houses have been built. As will be seen, these Indians are properly classed among those whose only relation to the Government is that of friendship based on the issue of rations, and whose prospect of civilization is far from immediate.

FORT BELKNAP AGENCY.—A special agency for 960 *Gros Ventres* and 1,700 *Upper Assinaboines* was established in July, 1873, by Executive order, at Fort Belknap, which had formerly been a trading-post for a portion of the Indians belonging to the Milk River, now known as Fort Peck, agency. Bands of Lower *Assinaboines* and of Northern *Crees* from British America, to the number of 1,000, are often camped with the Indians of this agency. Game is abundant, and no farming operations have been undertaken. They have no schools nor missionaries. Both tribes are friendly to the Government, and the *Assinaboines* are at peace with all the surrounding tribes, but beyond this they have taken no steps toward civilization.

FLATHEAD AGENCY.—The *Flatheads*, *Pend d'Oreilles*, and *Kootenays*, numbering respectively 1,026, 471, and 332, have a reservation of 1,433,600 acres in the fertile Jocko Valley of Northwestern Montana.

Most of the *Flatheads* are still in the Bitter-Root Valley, although the act of Congress of June 5, 1872, provided for the opening of those lands to settlement, and for the removal of the Indians to the Jocko, or the patenting, to such heads of families as should choose to sever their tribal relations, of 160 acres each. Five families, including the head chief, have removed. The remainder seem equally averse to either citizenship or removal.

The Indians in this agency are not disinclined to agriculture, and a few have thrifty farms, but have not yet been sufficiently supplied with agricultural implements. Of these, the *Kootenays* especially are so destitute as to be compelled to resort to hunting for subsistence. The

substitution of plows and harness for blankets, in their last annuity distribution, gave great satisfaction. These Indians have cultivated, this season, 1,500 acres, of which 200 have been broken by themselves, and have raised 10,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels oats, 8,000 bushels potatoes, and have cut 500 tons of hay. They own 2,500 horses, 1,800 head of cattle, and 250 hogs; 115 houses are occupied by them, of which 29 have been built during the year; 2,500 acres are surrounded by fence. In three years the amount of land cultivated and the crops raised have more than trebled, and the number of cattle and hogs owned have more than doubled.

A boarding-school of 30 girls, and a day-school with an average attendance of 48 boys, are reported.

The only serious obstacle to a much larger improvement on the part of these Indians has been the disagreement between the fathers of the Roman Catholic Church and the Indian agent. The fathers have maintained, and probably with reason and truth, that the agency is improperly located upon a rocky and sterile portion of the reservation which affords no inducement for agriculture, to which they cannot and will not invite any of the Catholic Indians under their influence in the Bitter-Root Valley to remove; but, on the contrary, they declare themselves ready and willing enough, if the Indians can be properly located on their reservation, to encourage and induce them to remove thither. It is believed that this question is in a fair way of settlement, and that hereafter harmony will be secured and the desired removal accomplished.

LEMHI AGENCY.—The mixed bands of *Bannacks*, *Shoshones*, and *Sheep-eaters*, to the number of 1,000, many years ago formed a confederacy, separated themselves from other tribes, and made the Lemhi Valley, in Eastern Idaho, their rallying ground, where they subsisted chiefly on salmon and mountain-sheep, occasionally venturing after buffalo into the hunting-grounds of the Sioux and Crows, who often carried off their stock and inflicted upon them great hardships.

Five years ago a special agent was sent out by the Government, who found them almost entirely destitute of lodges, tents, or clothing. On the opening of an agency farm, the Indians gathered together and made a solemn promise of friendship to the whites, which, although repeatedly urged by hostile Indians to break, they have kept inviolate. An agency farm of 115 acres is worked by Indians, who have been substituted for white employes. There have been raised this year 310 bushels of wheat, 540 bushels of oats, 1,500 bushels of potatoes, 900 bushels of turnips, and 152 bushels of pease. Owing to the meager appropriations, the Indians have been obliged to resort to hunting to sustain life, and have therefore been unable to undertake farming for themselves individually. If they can be subsisted while opening farms, they will soon become an agricultural people. They are anxious for homes, and are ready to adopt citizen's dress.

A school-house has been built, and a day-school was opened in March last. The Indians seem interested in the education of their children, but the attendance has been small, owing partly to the disturbing effect of the official order communicated to them in May last requiring their removal to the Fort Hall reservation. To this removal they are utterly adverse, and will rather forfeit all aid from the Government and depend for subsistence entirely upon hunting. They claim that this is their country, and they probably can be provided for with as little expense, and be brought to civilization more rapidly, if allowed to remain where they now are than if forced to submit to a removal.

WYOMING.

SHOSHONE AGENCY.—A reservation containing one and one-half million acres in Wind River Valley was set apart by treaty in 1868 for the *Shoshones*, then vagrants and roamers in Wyoming. No attempt to carry out the provisions of the treaty were made until the fall of 1870, when an agency was established. In 1871 and 1872 buildings were erected, an agency farm cultivated, and every exertion made to induce the Indians to commence an agricultural life. In 1873, convinced at last that the Government was sincere in its promises of assistance, 791 Shoshones decided to settle down on the reservation and make their first attempt at farming. Men, women, and children worked industriously, a separate piece of ground being assigned to each family, and a bountiful harvest was the result. Inspired by this example, 216 others requested that similar assistance be rendered them the following year. These Indians have, with few exceptions, remained on the agency, and during the past year have cultivated 300 acres and broken 25; but all the crop, except potatoes, was severely damaged by grasshoppers, and they will harvest but 500 bushels each of wheat and oats, and 3,000 bushels of potatoes. They own 2,500 horses and 200 head of cattle, and have cut 75 tons of hay. Fifteen log-houses built during the year are occupied by Indians, and many more are asked for. In education but little interest has been excited. In order, neatness, and general health the improvement among these people is marked, and they are rapidly increasing in numbers.

COLORADO.

LOS PINOS AND WHITE RIVER AGENCIES.—The *Utes* in Colorado have a reservation of 18,320 square miles, of which only a small proportion in the valleys of the Gunnison and Uncompagre are suited to agriculture. A large tract of nearly 4,000,000 acres of valuable mining-land was ceded by them to the Government in 1873. They are native to this section, and for years have maintained their friendship with the whites inviolate. Game is abundant, and they subsist principally by hunting, the larger portion of them being seen at their agency only on occasional visits, and showing as yet no disposition to undertake the labor of tilling the ground, but, in anticipation of the time when necessity shall force them to abandon their present mode of life, they hold tenaciously to all their farming and grass lands.

There are two agencies for this reservation, the Los Pinos, for the Tabequache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche *Utes*, to the number of 2,763, which at present is located outside of the reservation on a branch of the Grand River, and which, to meet the immediate wants of the Indians, should be located in accordance with the treaty provisions on the Los Pinos River, and the White River agency, on a river of that name in the northern part, for the Grand River. Yampa, Uintah, and Peab's bands of *Utes*, to the number of 1,000. A small school has been opened at each agency, the former with 10 and the latter with 21 pupils. One Ute with his four sons on the Uncompagre and nine or ten Weeminuches on the Los Animashave, during the year, for the first time, cultivated a few acres and have raised fine crops. The Southern *Utes* own 6,500 horses, 300 cattle, and 1,000 sheep. The Northern *Utes* own 1,500 horses, 36 head of cattle and mules, and 100 goats.

UTAH.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY.—Five hundred and seventy-five *Utes* are located on a reservation of 3,186 square miles in the Uintah Valley, which

is accessible only four months in the year, and even then only by a road which in an ordinary country would be deemed impassable. Only 20,000 acres, in scattered patches, separated by streams and rocks, are susceptible of cultivation, and even this land is of inferior quality. The Indians, however, for the past two years have been much interested in farming. They have cultivated during the year 225 acres, an increase of 175 acres since 1871, and their crops consist of 1,500 bushels wheat, 450 bushels corn, 1,500 bushels potatoes, besides turnips, squashes and beans, which, compared with those of 1871, show an increase of 400 per cent. This, owing to the disadvantages under which they labor, represents a large amount of hard work. Fifty thousand feet of lumber have been sawed; poles for 600 rods of fence have been cut, hauled, and laid by the Indians themselves for the first time, and without any remuneration for their labor. A school-house is now in process of erection.

NEVADA.

WALKER RIVER AGENCY.—About 800 *Pah-Utes* are located on two reservations in Western Nevada, called the Walker River and Pyramid Lake reserves, eighty miles apart, containing, including the lakes, 320,000 acres each, of which only 2,700 acres are susceptible of cultivation by irrigation. A canal two and one-half miles long was dug by the Indians at Walker River last year. The first serious effort in farming was made in 1872, only 50 acres being reported under cultivation in 1871. From the first all supplies have been issued only in return for labor. During the year just closed the Indians have cultivated 900 acres and broken 200. The crops consist of 1,800 bushels wheat, 110 bushels corn, 1,550 bushels barley, and 550 bushels potatoes. Nearly every acre available for tillage has been fenced and claimed by families for permanent homes; 1,800 rods of fencing have been built during the year. Many of the farms present a fine appearance. One Indian has not only raised enough for his own subsistence and for seed, but by sale of the surplus has paid for help in harvesting and thrashing, and has \$75 in coin left. The trout-fisheries on these reserves are very valuable. Besides a large amount consumed by themselves, the Indians have sold during the year nearly 62,000 pounds of fish, for which they have received about \$7,000 in coin. These Indians all wear citizen's dress; they are asking for houses and schools, and are fast becoming a civilized community.

The Pyramid Lake reservation, containing but 1,200 acres of arable land, has always been known as and occupied by the *Pah-Utes* as an Indian reservation. All their labor expended in the fencing and cultivating these 1,200 acres, in making flumes, irrigating-ditches and bridges and in building houses, has now become a total loss to these Indians, (who are a quiet, peaceable, industrious tribe, and would have soon become wholly self-supporting,) and the whole tract of country has been ruined and rendered utterly worthless as an Indian reservation by reason of the grant to the Central Pacific Railroad, as provided in the act of Congress approved July 2, 1874. (Stats. at Large, vol. 13, p. 356.)

SOUTHEAST NEVADA AGENCY.—The *Pai-Utes*, in Southern Nevada and Southeastern California, numbering respectively 1,031 and 184, with 284 *Utes* in Northern Arizona and 528 in Utah, belong on a reservation containing 3,900 square miles in the southeastern part of Nevada, set apart by Executive order March 12, 1873. Only about 500 have as yet removed, owing partly to lack of funds for the purchase of supplies

and the opening of farms, and partly to the continued presence of settlers in the Moapa Valley, where the only tillable land on the reserve (about 10,000 acres) is found. These Indians have always been an agricultural people, are willing to labor, and are ready to settle upon the reserve as soon as suitable provision can be made for their establishment. Those gathered there two years since have labored willingly and faithfully during the year, having cultivated 370 acres, which have yielded 5,400 bushels wheat, 800 bushels corn, 200 bushels barley, and 600 bushels beans. No supplies have been issued except in return for labor. Two years ago these Indians were living largely on roots, seeds, rabbits, mice, and lizards, in addition to what they could obtain by begging from the whites. They are now asking for houses, and show an interest in the education of their children, but the school, for want of funds, was discontinued last spring. Valuable salt-mines on the reserve, if permitted to be worked by the Indians, will yield a moderate revenue.

The *Western Shoshones*, numbering 1,945, are divided into 31 tribes, scattered through Southeast Oregon, Southwest Idaho, and Central Nevada. Many of them farm small patches of land in Eastern Nevada or labor for white settlers, but they subsist mostly by begging, gathering seeds, digging roots, and hunting rabbits. A Government farmer, stationed at Hamilton, assists them in procuring ranches, in obtaining labor among the whites, issues a few seeds, and is appealed to by both whites and Indians in the frequent cases of dispute arising between them. In their treaty, in which only one-fourth of these Shoshones took part, it was stipulated that, at the will of the President, they should be called on to a reservation. They express a willingness to remove to Fort Hall.

One thousand *Pai-Utes*, in Western Nevada and Northeast California, and 460 *Goship Utes* in Nevada and Utah, and 134 *Pah-Vants* in Utah, are in much the same condition as the Western Shoshones, but more largely engaged in farming. The Pai Utes are allied to those already collected on the Malheur reservation. They are anxious to obtain lands and a permanent home, and little difficulty would probably be experienced in inducing them to settle there. The other tribes are allied to those in Uintah Valley, and should be removed thither.

IDAHO.

FORT HALL AGENCY.—The *Bannacks* and *Shoshones*, numbering respectively 600 and 900, have a reservation of 2,160 square miles in Southwest Idaho. They are peaceable, willing to work, and ready to adopt citizen's dress. Aside from the agency-farm of 292 acres, only 28 acres belonging to individual Indians have been cultivated for themselves. A school-house and four other buildings have been erected during the year, and the first school among these Indians was opened in September, taught by an educated Indian. The results of efforts to induce civilization upon this reservation have not so satisfactorily corresponded with expenditures as at most other points, and information is not now at hand by which the Office can account for these small results.

The Indians of the Lemhi and Weiser have been ordered to remove to this reservation.

NEZ PERCÉ AGENCY.—The *Nez Percés*, numbering 2,807, have maintained an unbroken peace with the Government. They have two reservations, sixty miles apart, one in Northwest Idaho called the Lapwai reserve, and the other in Northeast Oregon, known as Kamiah. These contain

1,925 square miles, of which only a small portion is suited to agriculture; about 1,550 Nez Percés are located on the reserves; about 350 have small farms of from 3 to 10 acres off the reservation, which they are unwilling to sell, and about 900 are vagrants in the Wallowa Valley and on the Snake and Salmon Rivers, where they have roamed for generations. These latter have never come into any treaty relations with, and will accept nothing from, the Government; are bitterly opposed to the treaty Indians, and are a constant annoyance to settlers, with whom they have frequent quarrels. A portion of those on the reserve are non-treaty Indians, who plant in the spring, but often neglect their farms and roam off to the root-grounds, or wherever inclination prompts. The influence of all these "non-treaties" in their continued and often successful attempts to induce the more civilized Indians to abandon their farms for hunting is a very serious obstacle to progress among the Nez Percés. The head chief and his subordinates are elected annually by the treaty Indians, the "non-treaties" refusing to take any part in the matter. The influence of the present chief, elected in July last, is all on the right side.

Eighteen hundred acres have been cultivated this season, an increase of 500 acres in two years, from which will be realized 12,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 bushels of corn, 5,000 bushels of oats, and 2,500 bushels of potatoes, most of which has been raised at Kamiah. The Lapwai Indians have lost almost their entire crop by drought and crickets. Last year the sale of the surplus wheat raised by the Nez Percés formed quite a large source of revenue to them. They have cut and sold 300 cords wood at \$1 in coin per cord, and put 300 saw-logs into the boom. Ten houses have been built, making a total of 43. Five hundred wear citizen's dress; one hundred can read, and quite an interest is shown in education. The two boarding-schools and one day-school have an attendance of ninety pupils. All the Nez Percés raise stock. They own 12,000 horses, 50 mules, 7,000 cattle, (a natural increase of 2,000 in the last year,) and 500 hogs.

The peace and prosperity of this agency have been disturbed for some years past by what is known as the "Langford claim." This is the claim of William G. Langford to 640 acres of land within the Nez Percé Indian reservation in Idaho Territory. Langford makes this claim as assignee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, a religious corporation established under the laws of the State of Massachusetts, and having its principal office in Boston.

The Nez Percé reservation is a tract of land set apart for the Nez Percé Indians by the provisions of the treaty of June 9, 1863, (U. S. Stats., vol. 14, p. 647,) from the large tract previously claimed by them, and which, by treaty of June 11, 1865, (U. S. Stats., vol. 12, p. 957,) was reserved for them from a still larger tract, the remainder of which they ceded at that time to the United States. This reservation, as established by the treaty of 1863, is recognized as belonging to these Indians, and is guaranteed to them both by the treaties of 1855 and 1863, and the existence of "Indian title" thereto running back to the first knowledge of the country, is as clear in this case as it can be in any. The missionary board above mentioned sent missionaries to this reserve in 1836, who settled upon the land in question. There is evidence of a continued residence and cultivation of the soil, erection of a mill, school-house, and other buildings, down to 1847, when, on account of an Indian outbreak, the place was abandoned.

Over six months after this station had been abandoned, namely, Au-

gust 14, 1848, Congress passed an act providing for a territorial government in Oregon, (U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 9, p. 323,) in the first section of which is the following language :

And provided also, That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said territory, together with the improvements thereon, be confirmed and established in the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong.

The tract of land in question was within the limits of Washington Territory when established. The first section of the act of Congress of March 2, 1853, establishing the territorial government of Washington, (U. S. Stats., vol. 10, p. 172,) contains the following provisions :

Provided further, That the title to the land, not exceeding six hundred and forty acres, now occupied as missionary stations among the Indian tribes in said Territory, or that may have been so occupied as missionary stations prior to the passage of the act establishing the territorial government of Oregon, together with the improvements thereon, be, and is hereby, confirmed and established to the several religious societies to which said missionary stations respectively belong.

The reservation is now within the limits of Idaho Territory, the organic act of which, dated March 3, 1863, (U. S. Stats. at Large, vol. 12, p. 809,) contains no provisions on the subject of the mission claims. The first evidence that can be found in the files of this Office of the claim of the said board of missionaries being asserted to said land after the abandonment, is contained in their notice to Agent Hutchins, at Nez Percé agency, under date of May 2, 1862.

The following month Agent Hutchins reported to this Office the fact of said claim having been made by the board, and that it covered the ground on which the agency was situated. It does not appear from the records of this Office that any definite action was taken in reference to the claim of the American board until 1867, when the United States district attorney was requested to defend the suit. On the 23d of July, 1869, J. W. Huston, esq., United States attorney for the district of Idaho, reported that it would be necessary for him to be in attendance at other courts when this case would be tried, and by office-letter of the 11th of August, 1869, he was requested to apply to Judge Kelley, the presiding judge, for the appointment of John Cummins, of Boise City, Idaho Territory, to defend the suit. On the 25th of October, 1869, District Attorney Huston inclosed a letter from Judge Kelley, stating that Mr. Cummins had failed to put in an appearance, and inasmuch as the case had been on the docket for three terms without any defense, the motion of the plaintiffs for judgment was granted by the court. The United States district attorney was distinctly instructed to ask a re-opening of the case, to which the Government was fairly entitled, or to take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States within the time prescribed by the statutes of Idaho Territory, but it does not appear that any action was taken by this officer in the premises.

The above facts having been submitted on the 13th of December, 1869, to the Department, the Secretary of the Interior, under date of January 19, 1870, instructed this Office that, "the land claimed by the mission board being within the diminished reserve of the Nez Percé Indians, and never having been relinquished by said Indians, will be retained for their agency purposes." Acting under these instructions of the Department, this Office has held this tract for agency purposes until recently. And it appears from the books of this Office that the following sums have been appropriated and placed in the hands of the agent of the Nez Percé Indians, since 1860, for improvements on the lands

occupied by the agency, and it is presumed have been expended for such purposes, viz :

For the erection of schools and church-buildings.....	\$24,700
For the erection of blacksmith-shop.....	5,500
For the erection of saw and flouring mill.....	19,000
For the erection of hospital-building.....	2,400
For the erection of buildings for employés.....	6,500
For the erection of buildings for chiefs.....	34,000
Total.....	92,100

In addition to the foregoing, the sum of \$4,600 is appropriated annually for keeping said buildings in repair, &c. There are also embraced within the 640 acres occupied by the agency fifteen Indian farms, improved and cultivated for the use of the Indians of the agency.

It was evidently the intention of Congress to insure permanency to these missionaries, who had gone as pioneers into this country to labor among the Indians and to insure them a title to the lands which they had improved and upon which their buildings were situated; but, unfortunately, this claim was apparently abandoned by the missionaries, and, after large improvements had been made thereon, was conveyed to Mr. Langford, who has procured from the courts what it seems must now be recognized as a valid title.

In view of these facts this Office has disliked to see any recognition given to the claim, but, in view of the facts as above stated, a recommendation for an appropriation by Congress to purchase the tract of Mr. Langford has been made at the last two sessions, and last winter a compromise was agreed upon with Langford, he agreeing to take in full consideration of his claim the sum of \$15,000; but Congress failed to make appropriation of this amount and Mr. Langford is now in possession of the tract, which includes all the agency buildings, as is evidenced by a telegram from J. B. Monteith, United States agent for the Nez Percé Indians, dated Lapwai, Idaho, November 16, 1874, in which he states that the sheriff has placed Langford in possession of the agency.

It is now necessary that provision be made to satisfy Langford to relinquish his claim to the United States, as, except by his permission, the United States will be deprived of the use of the agency-buildings, which include mills, school-houses, &c., and many of the Indians will be deprived of the use of their farms; and the agent has written that he anticipated trouble from the Indians, who threatened to burn the buildings if Langford took possession. To the present date no demonstrations of this kind have been reported, and the agent reports that he hopes to keep the Indians quiet. He has been directed to call upon the military to protect the property if necessary, and the General of the Army has given orders to the proper military officer to co-operate with the agent.

Bands of *Cœur d'Alénes*, *Kootenays*, and *Pend d'Oreilles*, estimated to number about 1,000, and having no treaty relations with the United States, are roaming in Northwestern Idaho. The *Cœur d'Alénes*, who have never settled upon the reservation set apart for them by Executive order in 1867, were last year visited by a special commission, of which J. P. C. Shanks was chairman, and agreed to relinquish their claim to Northern Idaho, on condition that the Government supply them with stock and farming implements, and to remain upon the reservation, provided its boundaries should be changed so as to include the *Cœur d'Aléne* mission and some farming-lands in the valley of the Lotah or Hangman's

Creek. The lands were withdrawn by Executive order for the use of these Indians, in accordance with lines agreed upon with the commission; but the necessary legislation confirming this negotiation has not yet been enacted.

ARIZONA.

SAN CARLOS AGENCY.—The *Pinal* and *Aribapa Apaches* and the *Tontos*, numbering respectively 414, 94, and 384, are on the San Carlos division of the White Mountain reservation, containing 3,950 square miles, to which most of them were removed last year from Old Camp Grant. These Indians remained generally quiet under reservation restraint until the last of January, 1874, when the main body of them being cut off from communication with the agency for several days by a rapid rise in the Gila River, during which time they were visited by outlaws and a chief who had just made his escape from confinement and indulged freely in *tiswin*, a party of about fifteen attacked a flour-train forced to camp near, and killed one man and mortally wounded another, and then fled to the mountains, followed by all the Indians of the reservation. Three days later a party of forty or fifty of these Indians murdered five white persons at Old Camp Grant. These bands were then considered hostile, and were chased and hunted by the military until, utterly broken and subdued, they begged for peace and permission to return to the reservation, which permission was withheld until they had brought in the heads of the four outlaws. On their return they were disarmed, and immediately began to build for themselves small log and brush houses near the agency. A police force of four Indians, at \$15 each per month, renders very efficient assistance to the agent in maintaining order.

Previous to the outbreak a farm of 175 acres was cultivated by Indians, under direction of the agency employes, which yielded 500 bushels of wheat and 250 acres of barley; 50 acres plowed for a second crop will yield about 450 bushels of corn and 250 bushels of beans. Permanent agency-buildings are now being erected. The Indians are glad to obtain work at 50 cents a day, and labor faithfully.

CAMP APACHE AGENCY.—The *White Mountain* or *Coyetero Apaches* to the number of about 1,675 are located at Camp Apache, in the northern part of the White Mountain reservation, which was set apart by Executive order in 1871. At that time they were on the war-path, and among the wildest and most intractable of the Apaches, but have been reduced to complete subjection by the military operations of General Crook. At the end of their year on a reservation, the agent reports them as having been obedient, docile, and industrious. They have dug five miles of ditch for irrigation, cultivated 100 acres, raised 6,000 bushels of corn, and cut and delivered 150 tons of hay.

The result of the year's effort of the Department with these Indians, both at this agency and San Carlos, assisted by the military, is highly encouraging. Under the military operations to which they have been subjected they have often suffered severely in paying the penalty for crimes, and not unfrequently, it is probable, have suffered as severely from their ignorance and misapprehension of what was required by the military. They are now in a condition to be treated by the Department as other Indians, and should be brought at once under its entire control, with the definite understanding on the part of the Indians that they are strictly responsible to the military for any wrong-doing, and are liable to be attacked and punished whenever found off their reservation. With hearty co-operation by the military on this plan, it is believed there will be little cause for an agent to call for actual service of troops, and all

military force might be removed to quite a distance from the respective agencies. Such an arrangement will greatly increase the efficiency of agency administration, and will avoid the complications which are now occurring between the military and employés of the Bureau incident to the present state of divided responsibility.

CHIRICAHUA AGENCY.—The Southern *Chiricahuas* or *Pinery* Indians, numbering 290, *Cochise's* band of 365 *Apaches*, and 275 *Mimbre*, *Mogollon* and *Coyetero* *Apaches*, are on a reservation of 4,275 square miles, in the southeast corner of the Territory. For thirteen years Cochise and his allies occupied the fastnesses of the Dragoon Mountains, and by constant raiding and bloody warfare became a terror to all settlers and travelers in Southeastern Arizona. In 1872 he was induced by Agent Jeffords to meet General O. O. Howard, with whom he made a treaty of peace, and proceeded with his tribe to the reservation, and was soon followed by the Chiricahuas and smaller bands in that vicinity. From that date to the day of his death, the 8th of June last, he kept his treaty inviolate, and was a firm friend of the agent, to whom he compelled all his people to render strict obedience. These Indians, almost without exception, have remained on the reservation during the year, and have not even been accused of any depredations in Arizona. Theft, lying, and immorality are unknown among them. They have for generations lived in the mountains, and, unlike the rest of the *Apaches*, know nothing of agriculture. Their immense reservation has only a few acres of tillable land, and this at a point too unhealthy for habitation. No effort has been made, or can be, to induce these Indians to labor as they are now situated.

On account of the proximity of this reservation to Mexico, it is difficult to prevent raiding incursions into that country. Serious complaints have been made by the Mexican authorities of raiding during the year. The agent, however, is inclined to shield his Indians from this charge by implicating Indians from other reservations, who pass across the Chiricahua on their way to Mexico, and make it a refuge on their return with booty. For these reasons, it is desirable that these Indians should be removed to the Hot Springs reservation, in New Mexico.

The following extracts from report of Agent Jeffords show the attitude taken by the new chief:

I am sorry to announce that Cochise, the head chief of the *Apaches* on this reservation, expired on the 8th instant. His last words to his people were to come to the agency—men, women and children—and live at peace with our people; always do as I told them, and see that none of the bad Indians upon the reservation ever harmed me; that so long as they did as I told them they would be a happy people.

After the burial I called the people together and held a council with the men of the tribe. They unanimously declared they were ready to obey any orders I should give them, and do anything I told them to do, but that now that their great captain was gone I must stay and take care of them. Taza, the new chief, said, "Heretofore it has been universally known through this country that my father has taken care of this tribe. I have not been known to the people, but I will endeavor to show the world I can take care of them as well as my father."

PAPAGO AGENCY.—The *Papagoes*, numbering nearly 6,000, furnish another instance, like that of the *Pimas*, in which, under the prevailing Indian system of this Government, Mexican citizens have been reduced to helpless wards, without lands, and without rights of any kind which any man is bound to respect. They are residing mainly in their original homes, in the vicinity of Tucson, where they cultivate small farms, and in Tucson labor for the settlers. Since the peace established between them and the *Apaches*, in 1872, they are no longer impoverished by raids, and their condition is much improved. Eighty-nine children

attend school. These Papagoes are liable at any time to have their lands, which they have cultivated for many generations, entered under the pre-emption act by white settlers. Their necessity is a qualified citizenship, which will allow them to enter public lands and receive protection in the courts.

PIMA AND MARICOPA AGENCY.—The 4,000 *Pimas* and 300 *Maricopas* occupy a reservation of 64,000 acres, only a small portion of which is capable of irrigation, the remainder being barren mesa along the Gila River. They have always been friendly to the whites, but are the hereditary enemies of the Apaches. They are an industrious, agricultural people, who pride themselves on being self-supporting. The lack of water in the river for several years past has forced many to cultivate farms outside of the reserve, thus coming into contact and frequent collision with the settlers. For this reason a delegation from these tribes, in September last, made a visit to the Indian Territory looking toward removal thither. Though the report was favorable, the main body of the Indians oppose any such change. Owing to an unusual rain-fall, the crops this year are abundant, consisting of 50,000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels barley, and 500 bushels corn. All wear citizens' dress, and live in houses built by themselves. The three schools among them have an attendance of 101 pupils.

There is no reason why these people should be longer kept debarred from the rights and privileges which they formerly had as Mexican citizens. If there cannot be such a recognition of this right as will permit them as other citizens to enter and occupy lands where they find them, the necessity of making provisions for them is immediate and inevitable; and unless water can be secured by means of artesian wells, in accordance with a suggestion of the governor of Arizona, it will be necessary to remove them on to the Colorado River reservation. This latter course is deemed entirely practicable if consent of the Indians can be obtained, and such legislation can be procured as will secure a fair compensation for their present reservation, and afford the means necessary to establish them comfortably on the Colorado River reserve.

RIO VERDE AGENCY.—In July, 1870, a tribe of 225 Apache Mojaves came to the military post at Camp Date Creek, and entered into a formal treaty of peace with General Crook. They were afterward joined by others till they numbered over 700, and in May, 1873, were removed to the Rio Verde and located on a reservation forty miles long and ten miles wide on each side of that river. Others, forced by the military to submission, have been ordered to this reserve until the whole number in June last was 1,544, consisting of 678 *Yumas*, 678 *Apache Mojaves*, and 497 *Apache Tontos*. These Indians, most of whom but a short time ago were on the war-path, have been largely engaged during the year, in the construction of one and one-quarter miles of irrigating ditch, in the making of 15,000 adobes, at 50 cents per day, and in the cultivation of over 50 acres from which they will realize about 75,000 pounds of corn and 2,000 pounds of potatoes, besides a large supply of pumpkins and melons. They have improved their homes, are proud of their gardens, and show an interest in, and readiness to adopt, a civilized mode of life. Their willingness to labor, with fair inducements, is shown by the following extract from report of Colonel Mason, temporarily in charge during illness of the agent:

A talk was had with the chiefs and captains of the different tribes on the 24th of April, when I informed them that I contemplated building a dam and irrigating ditch for their use and benefit, and should require all the labor I could get, giving no other compensation than such rations and clothing as was supplied by the Indian Depart.

ment. All promised me assistance, and April 27 was fixed upon as the day to commence work. Promptly at 7 o'clock a. m. all the male Indians on the reservation appeared at the agency. Eighty, selected proportionally from the different tribes, were immediately set to work on the ditch. At this date ten days' work has been performed, resulting in a ditch 4,000 feet long, with ample capacity for all requirements. The labor has been performed willingly without the promise of compensation, and I anticipate no difficulty in procuring gratuitous labor to complete the work commenced.

MOQUIS PUEBLO AGENCY.—The *Moquis Pueblos*, numbering 1,407, have seven villages on a rocky, isolated, and almost inaccessible mesa in Northeastern Arizona. They have received but little assistance from the Government, beyond that afforded by the presence of an agent and a school-teacher. Efforts have been made to induce them to remove to a reservation on the Chiquita River, where abundant agricultural lands are offered them, but their terror of the Apaches prevents them from even a thoughtful consideration of the proposition. All small patches of land scattered around them susceptible of tillage have been brought under cultivation. They raise peaches and apricots, as well as corn and vegetables, and have small flocks of sheep and goats. They are exceedingly superstitious, holding tenaciously to all their ancient customs, but are peaceable and industrious, and if they could be induced to remove to a country capable of their support they would soon come to be a thriving people. It is proposed to adopt more vigorous efforts for promoting education among them.

COLORADO RIVER AGENCY.—The *Mojaves* to the number of 830, and the *Hualapais* numbering 620, are located on a reserve of 117 square miles on the Colorado River. The *Hualapais* came to the reserve from the northwestern part of Arizona in May last. Although they have hitherto subsisted entirely upon the hunt, they are growing quite content with their changed life, and have already begun to plant, and display an interest in agriculture.

An irrigating-canal, nine miles long, was opened in June last, and will be put in complete working-order this winter, when sufficient land can be cultivated to speedily render these Indians self-supporting, and warrant the removal of the remaining river-tribes to this reservation. The *Mojaves* have done most of this work, and labored the past winter for their rations alone, taking a great interest in its completion. The reservation has about 50,000 acres of land which can be cultivated with irrigation. Corn, wheat, and pumpkins are now the chief products, but cotton and sugar can be successfully raised. The crops for the year just closed consist of 400 bushels of wheat, 300 bushels each of corn and beans, 9 tons of melons, and a quantity of pumpkins.

A school was maintained during the winter with an attendance of forty-eight scholars, and much interest in it was manifested, but it can only be made of permanent benefit by the addition of a boarding and manual-labor department. With wisely-administered aid, the agent states that the 1,400 Indians now on the reservation can be made entirely self-supporting within two years. They are, as a community, the most temperate people in the Territory, though there is no lack of opportunity for obtaining whisky.

The remaining river-tribes belonging on this reservation are 450 *Chimhuevas*, who have lately been induced to abandon their roving life, and are settled down on the California side of the river, forty miles below the reserve; 930 *Yumas*, at Fort Yuma; 700 *Mojaves*, at Fort Mojave, and 150 *Coahuillas*, and 180 *Cocopahs*, south of Fort Yuma. These now obtain a precarious living by planting on land watered by the overflow of the river, with occasional aid from the agent to prevent suffering. He does not advise their removal to the reservation until

the amount of land irrigated is sufficient to have them at once labor for their own support. The presence of troops at this reserve is a serious obstacle to all good effort in their behalf, and is in spite of the repeated remonstrance of the agent.

It is believed that only two permanent reservations will be required for Indians in Arizona heretofore treated as hostile: the White Mountain, including Apache and San Carlos agencies, and Colorado River. The Verde reservation should be broken up and the Indians removed to San Carlos. Chiricahua agency should be transferred to Hot Springs, in New Mexico. By this consolidation Indian affairs in Arizona would be vastly simplified, and capable of much more economical administration. Each of these reservations offers a country suitable for herding and agriculture. The main expense will consist in "taking out" ditches for irrigation, but the crops of a single year, computed at Arizona prices, which include heavy transportation, will more than cover the expense.

NEW MEXICO.

NAVAJO AGENCY.—The *Navajos*, occupying a reservation ninety miles by sixty in Northwestern Arizona and Northeastern New Mexico, number 9,068, besides whom there are about 2,000 living off the reserve, seldom or never visiting the agency, who raise crops sufficient for their own support, and need assistance only in the way of civilization and house-building, with some instructions as to improved methods of farming. The Navajoes are an industrious, agricultural, and pastoral people, giving especial attention to sheep-raising, from the wool of which they manufacture a superior blanket. Their flocks were reduced nearly 40,000 by the severe cold of last winter. They now own about 130,000 sheep and 10,000 horses. Their crops, which are often injured by early frost, seldom last them beyond December 1, from which time till their next crop the reservation Indians are partially dependent on Government bounty. It is desirable that their farming-lands be extended by the addition of a strip of country on the south, six by sixty miles, in exchange for an equal amount upon the north side of their reservation.

A police-force consisting of 200 of the chiefs and principal men, organized last summer, has been very efficient in the arrest and punishment of Indian thieves, and in the return of stolen stock to the owner.

Though day-schools have been maintained among them ever since their removal from the Bosque Redondo five years since, the agent reports almost no benefit therefrom owing to the irregularity of attendance. Of the 2,963 children on the reservation only 82 have been reached during the year. The establishment of boarding-schools among them is an imperative necessity. A home for 28 children was opened this year. From present appearances the Navajoes are likely to enter quite earnestly upon a plan of civilization offered them, provided suitable land for pasturage can be secured.

PUEBLO AGENCY.—The *Pueblos* are a virtuous, temperate, industrious, self-governing, and self-supporting people, retaining the manners, customs, and religious notions of their ancestors, the Aztecs, and still looking for Montezuma to return. Many ruins of pueblos show them to have once been a powerful people, long ago reduced in numbers and prosperity by successive subjugations by and revolts from the Spaniards. They number about 9,500, and are gathered in 19 villages in the northern part of the Territory, where they have cultivated farms for generations, raising grain, vegetables, and fruit; also cattle, sheep, and goats. These lands were confirmed to them by act of Congress, December 22,

1858. Those near the Rio Grande support themselves comfortably; those more remote, depending upon small streams and rain-falls, often suffer severely by loss of crops. Their crops this year are very large. They are very skillful in the manufacture of pottery, which they sell to the Mexicans in exchange for food when their harvests fail. Each village has its governor and other officers; a court composed of three old men, from whose decision appeal is rarely made, and over all a "cacique," or high priest, elected for life. They live in adobe houses from two to five stories high, entered from the roof, which is reached by ladders. They are subjected to great hardships by reason of frequent depredations and encroachments upon their lands and water-rights by Mexicans, for which they can obtain no redress in the Mexican courts, and they look to the agent as the sole protector of their interests. Until within three years they have been opposed to schools, principally through the influence of outside parties. This prejudice is now in great measure overcome. Eight schools have been in operation during most of the year, attended by 298 pupils. Three additional schools were asked for by the Indians, but there were no funds for their support.

CIMARRON AND ABIQUITO AGENCIES.—The (960) *Jicarilla Apaches* and (1,590) *Capote, Muache, and Weeminuche Utes*, under these agencies, are living upon private land-grants in a section rapidly being filled up by settlers. The Utes were parties to the treaty of 1873 at Los Pinos, and agreed to remove to the southern part of the Ute reservation as soon as an agency should be established there. They are peaceable and spend most of their time in hunting, returning to the agencies for provisions when game is scarce. The Apaches are idle, thievish vagabonds, constantly committing petty depredations and roving among the Mexican towns, where they obtain liquor freely and learn the worst vices with surprising readiness.

An ineffectual attempt was made in 1872 to induce the Cimarron Apaches to join the Mescaleros. A reservation for the Jicarillas was set apart by Executive order in March last in New Mexico, west of the Navajoes. Until they shall have been removed and appliances provided for their settlement, and the ordinary inducements to Indian labor brought to bear upon them, there can be no reason to hope for any improvement among them; but, meanwhile, by the issue of rations sufficient to satisfy their hunger they can be kept to a large extent from committing serious depredations.

SOUTHERN APACHE AGENCY.—The *Southern Apaches*, 400 in number, the most intractable and indolent tribe in New Mexico, have just been removed from Tulerosa to Cañada Almosa, their old home near the Hot Springs, which has been set apart as their permanent reservation. The past year, for the first time in their history, these Indians have been induced to work. Several old chiefs and young men in the spring helped on a dam and irrigating-ditch at Tulerosa, and made a fine start in farming. Early frosts and their rumored removal soon caused them to abandon their work, and the crops were a failure.

MESCALERO AGENCY.—About 600 *Mescaleros* are located near Fort Stanton. The rest of the tribe are among the Comanches and in Old Mexico, many of whom are reported to be on their way to join their friends on the reservation. They are restless, roving Indians, subsisting by hunting and Government rations. They are making no progress in civilization, and even if they desired to farm their proposed reservation affords no suitable land. They were formerly located on the Bosque Redondo reservation, but unable to live peaceably with the Navajos,

who were removed there in 1864, they left the reserve, and, until collected at Fort Stanton, were more or less engaged in raiding. Since then, under the effective surveillance of the military, they have committed very few depredations.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Eastern Cherokees in North Carolina, and the adjacent States of Georgia and Tennessee, numbering about two thousand, being those who decided to remain and become citizens when the main body of the Cherokee people removed West in 1838, are not under the care of an agent of the Department, and the condition of those in North Carolina has long been very unsatisfactory. They suffered much during the late war, and being in an impoverished condition, desired to be brought under the immediate charge of the Government as its wards. With a view to this, Congress, by law, approved July 27, 1868, enacted that the Secretary of the Interior should cause the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to take the same charge of them as of other tribes of Indians. Owing, however, to the failure, or want of any positive law on the subject, and the lack of appropriations for the purpose, but little has been accomplished. A special agent was sent out by the Department in 1869, to take a census of these people, and make payment of the interest-money on a per capita fund, set apart for the benefit of such as were enrolled, and their descendants, under the act of Congress, approved July 29, 1838. These Indians have no reservation, and such as have land or property hold the same as citizens, and under treaty stipulations have little or no claims upon the Government. During the time William H. Thomas was agent for the Cherokees in North Carolina, it appears that he made an arrangement with them through their chiefs and headmen to use the money received in payment of the per capita fund due the Cherokees arising out of the treaty of 1835-'36, for the purchase of land, with the understanding that each person or family should receive a title for a quantity of land in proportion to the amount paid. Under this arrangement 38,000 acres were purchased by said Thomas, for which \$34,000 were paid. At subsequent times additional land was purchased, not included in the original authority or agreement, amounting to 13,000 acres, at a cost of \$17,000, and most of the lands embraced in said purchase have been occupied by said Cherokees since the date of purchase, but, with the exception of perhaps less than a dozen of cases, without a shadow of title from the said Thomas or any one else. Thomas took a title to said purchases of land in his own name; afterward became insolvent, and in 1859 confessed judgment to one T. Johnson for \$30,000, and under this judgment all the Cherokee lands, where the title was apparently in Thomas, were sold by the sheriff, and bought by the said Johnson. At the instance of friends of the Cherokees, an action was brought against said Thomas, Johnson, and others, in the circuit court of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, for the purpose of confirming or decreeing the title to the lands purchased by the said Thomas in the said Cherokees. While the suit was pending, Congress by an act approved June 23, 1874, appropriated \$15,000, or so much thereof as was necessary, to survey the land of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. A special agent was appointed by the Department, and, under instructions from the General Land-Office, proceeded to North Carolina for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the lands claimed by said Cherokees, in order that a sur-

veyor might be properly instructed to survey the exterior boundary lines, at least, of said lands.

The court above referred to appointed a board of arbitrators, with the consent of the parties in interest, to settle the whole matter then pending. The terms of this agreement for reference to arbitration were that the reference should go into effect when approved by R. P. Dick, United States district judge, the Secretary of the Interior, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and the Department of Justice. The agreement of reference was approved by these parties. By the terms of this agreement for reference it is provided that the award of a majority of the arbitrators shall be a rule of court in all matters involved in the pending suits, and shall be final and forever obligatory between the parties as to all matters referred.

The award has been made and approved by the court; and while it is represented that said board of arbitrators failed to award to the Cherokees all the lands claimed by them and by the special agent of the Department last referred to, it is hoped that in the main it may be satisfactory to the parties in interest, and thus settle a complex and intricate matter of long standing.

The Cherokees are in great need of a competent, trustworthy adviser, under whose direction they may now be able to settle the pending questions respecting their property rights, and also be furnished with school-facilities for their children.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

QUAPAW AGENCY.—This agency includes 236 *Quapaws*, 212 confederated *Peorias* and *Miamies*, 142 *Ottawas*, 90 *Eastern Shawnees*, 239 *Wyandotts*, 207 *Senecas*, and 147 *Modocs*, who are located in adjacent reservations in the northeast part of the Territory, containing in all 201,667 acres of valuable farming and wood lands. All of these Indians wear citizen's dress, live in houses, have abandoned the chase, and depend more or less on the cultivation of the soil for subsistence. Their country was invaded by both armies during the late war, causing much destruction of property, and generally retarding civilization.

The Quapaws are still the most indolent and backward of them all, greatly given to intoxication, and by the partial failure of crops must suffer during the coming winter unless assistance is furnished.

The Peorias include the smaller tribe of Weas, Kaskaskias, and Piankeshaws who were with them removed from Kansas in 1867. They were joined in 1872 by forty Miamies, whose lands in Kansas were appraised and sold. A delay in securing the permanent consolidation of these two tribes has been unfortunate, but they are making valuable improvements on their reserve, and are interested in their school.

The remnant of the Modocs who were removed here from Washington Territory in November last, have been entirely peaceable and industrious. They are satisfied with their new home, interested in farming, have sent thirty children to school, and are very desirous that the rest of their band should join them.

The remaining tribes are making steady progress. They are as comfortably situated as most of their white neighbors, and all their children of proper age attend school. The whole number of acres cultivated by the tribes of this agency is 5,131, an increase of 30 per cent. since 1872. They have raised 25,207 bushels of wheat, corn, and oats; made 12,011 rods of fence, and planted nearly 10,000 fruit-trees.

SAC AND FOX AGENCY.—Under this agency are 500 *Sac* and *Fox*, 688 *Absentee Shawnees*, and 355 *Mexican Kickapoos*.

The *Sac* and *Fox* are on a fine reservation of 483,840 acres, 375 of which they have cultivated. They are still blanket Indians, but are honest, temperate, and making steady progress, as shown during the past year by the building of houses, digging of wells, and purchase of plows, wagons, and harnesses, all paid for out of their annuity, which is \$60 per capita. They own 1,000 horses and 1,000 head of cattle, and over 2,000 hogs. Their manual-labor boarding-school, attended by twenty-eight out of the forty-eight children of the tribe, is in a flourishing condition.

About 80 *Sac* and *Fox* in Iowa before referred to, and 200 comprising the band of *Mokohoko*, who are persistent vagrants in Kansas, should be removed to this reservation, which is more than ample to furnish all with a comfortable home.

The *Absentee Shawnees* more than thirty years ago left the main body of the tribe, then located in Kansas, and opened farms in the Indian Territory, mainly within a tract thirty miles square, adjoining the *Seminoles*, set apart in 1867 as a reservation for the *Pottawatomies*, and have since supported themselves with no aid from the Government, except for education. By the provision of the act of May 23, 1872, their lands have been allotted in severalty, and they are to-day an industrious people, whose chief pursuit is the raising of stock. They own large herds of mules, horses, cattle, and hogs. This occupation obliges them to make homes so remote from each other that the attendance on the day-school is necessarily small. If a manual-labor boarding-school could be established, which they greatly desire but are not able to support, the present attendance of twenty pupils would soon be more than doubled.

The *Kickapoos* are a portion of those who, about twenty-five years ago, separated from the tribes then in Illinois and emigrated to the Indian Territory, and thence to Mexico, which country has since afforded a safe retreat from justice after raiding on the Texas frontier. A special commission last year visited them in Mexico and succeeded in securing their removal to the Indian Territory, and their location on the North Fork of the Canadian River, notwithstanding much opposition on the part of the Mexicans, who claimed them as a protection from the *Mescaleros* and *Lipans*.

OSAGE AND KAW AGENCIES.—The *Osage* and *Kaw* agencies have been consolidated under one agent.

The *Osages*, numbering according to last enrollment 2,872, are on a reservation, purchased of the *Cherokees*, bounded by the State line of Kansas, the ninety-sixth meridian, and the Arkansas River. It contains 1,466,643 acres, of which one twenty-fifth is suitable for tillage and one-half for grazing, and about one-half is sparsely wooded with scrub-oak. They are the remnants of a powerful people which has made but one treaty with the United States, and kept that inviolate. Because of their persistent peace and friendship they incurred the contempt and hatred of the wild tribes, which finally resulted in open war, in which the *Osages* suffered severely and have been subjected to continued depredations and outrages on the part of the whites. Their fertile reservation in Kansas was so overrun by lawless settlers, who took forcible possession of their cultivated fields, robbed and burned their houses, stole their stock, and plundered their graves, that at last they relinquished their lands in that State, which were sold by act of Congress July 15, 1870, and removed to the Indian Territory. After waiting one year to have

their eastern boundary surveyed, it was found that what few improvements they had ventured to make, as well as their best land, were in the Cherokee reservation. Another compromise was effected and a new boundary-line established, and those who had any courage left for farming began to plant. Two hundred acres were put under cultivation in the year 1872, from which good crops were realized, and since then they have been making steady progress.

During the year they have made peace with the Pawnees, and not only took no part in the Indian war just closed, but used their utmost endeavors to prevent it. They have committed no depredations, and but one man has been reported intoxicated. Small corn-fields have been enlarged, 8,000 rods of fencing made, and all are anxious to sow wheat. Nearly all the half-breeds, about 300, are educated, wear civilized dress, have good houses and farms, and are self-supporting. Most of the remainder are still blanket Indians, taking their first lessons in the school of labor. Of these, seventy-five families are living in comfortable hewed log-houses, (28 of which have been built during the year,) surrounded by cultivated fields, and possess horses, hogs, and poultry, and in some cases wagons, farming-implements, and cows. Twenty have been furnished this year with a wagon, plow, and harness as a reward for the cultivation and fencing of ten acres. The remainder of the tribe have from half an acre to five-acre fields under cultivation, and generally inclosed by fence. They own 12,000 horses, 3,000 head of cattle, and 2,000 swine; 3,000 acres have been cultivated this year and 790 broken. After planting, the majority were forced to go on the buffalo-hunt for subsistence, but in a few weeks, on account of the hostilities of the plains Indians, were called home, to find their crops nearly destroyed by drought and grasshoppers. Without food and deprived of their hunting privileges, they are entirely dependent on the use of their funds for support until they can raise another crop. Fortunately, at the last session of Congress authority was granted for such liberal use of these funds as will prevent suffering, and at the same time add largely to the impulse toward civilization. Two schools have an attendance of one hundred and twenty-five pupils.

Like the Otoes, the Osages were informed last year, during their visit to Washington, that hereafter all issues would be made only in return for labor. As to the workings of this plan among blanket Indians, after one year's trial, their agent reports:

The Osages have continued peaceable, though it is the usual time for them to make a "quick hunt" on the plains. All the leading men desire their people to respect the orders of the Government, by remaining on their reservation. The issuing of rations on account of labor has stimulated many of them, who never labored before, to improving the roads from their villages to the agencies, and cutting house-logs. That provision in the appropriation bill requiring service for food is working admirably. All the leading men of the tribe have now given up their opposition to civilization. There never was so much enthusiasm for improvement. When four or five heads of families will agree to cut logs and assist each other in building houses, I provide a suitable white man to select the trees and assist them in hewing the logs and putting up their houses. About 300 acres of wheat have been sown on the small farms of the blanket Indians; some of it was taken by the grasshoppers, and is being sown again, the owner assisting by driving a harrowing team. Several of these have also been digging wells.

During their summer hunt a party of twenty-nine Osages, including ten women and children, having among them but four muzzle-loading guns and revolvers, wandered into an uninhabited portion of Kansas in which the privilege of hunting had been reserved to them, and were near Medicine Lodge on their way home with a large quantity of dried meat, when a party of forty armed white men came within half a mile

of their camp. The Osages sent out to speak with them, were received in a friendly manner, and then disarmed and detained. Others, by twos, continued coming until eight were held as prisoners, four of whom were immediately shot, the others almost miraculously making their escape. The camp was then attacked, whose inmates fled for their lives, leaving everything behind. They were pursued for three or four miles under a shower of bullets, and after five days reached the agency in an almost naked and starving condition. Three bodies, scalped and mutilated, were afterward found, but the fifty-four ponies and mules and other property were either taken off or destroyed. Fearing that the Osages would take summary vengeance, these murderers rushed to the governor of Kansas, were enrolled as militia, and since, with others, on the plea of defending the terrified settlers from murderous savages, have been hanging around the borders of the reservation, ready to fire on the slightest pretext. They refuse to deliver up the property, and, while they boast of the deed, decline to give any statement under oath to the United States commissioner as to the facts in the case. Meantime the Osages remained on their reservation, quietly waiting, and looking to the Government for protection and justice.

A commission appointed to investigate the matter find the facts substantially as stated above, and recommend that the governor of Kansas be requested to restore the plunder taken from the Osages by the militia, and that, if the governor fails to comply with such request, the United States Government be held responsible to make good the pecuniary loss suffered by the Osages.

Attention is invited to the annual report of Agent Gibson for a detailed account of this dastardly affair.

The *Kaws* have the same language and customs as the Osages. They number 523, and are on a tract of 100,000 acres in the northwestern corner of the Osage reservation, to which they were removed from Kansas in June, 1873. For three years the prospect of their early removal greatly retarded their civilization, but the possession of permanent homes has proved a powerful stimulus to industry.

Nearly all the men have labored faithfully in the cultivation of 200 acres and making preparations for the coming year, but have lost most of their crops by drought and grasshoppers. A large number of ponies have been exchanged for swine. They are taking claims, splitting rails, and making general improvements. A school-house to accommodate seventy-five boarding pupils, another for a day-school, and a house for the agent, all of stone, besides an office, a warehouse, and residences for the blacksmith and physician, of hewed logs, have been completed during the year; also four log-houses built and occupied by half-breeds. The school opened in August with fifty-four pupils.

UNION AGENCY.—The *Cherokees*, numbering 17,217, (including 1,300 freedmen,) have a reservation of 12,007,351 acres in the northeast part of Indian Territory, with some 50,000 acres under cultivation. Their principal crop, corn and potatoes, owing to drought has this year proved a failure. Wheat-raising has but lately been introduced, and the crop, though uninjured, is small, being only 1,500 bushels. Small quantities of cotton were raised, with good success, for exportation. The Cherokees depend much upon the hay cut from their prairies, not only for feeding their live stock, but as a source of revenue, large quantities being annually sold to drovers for the herds driven from Texas to Kansas; but the drought dried up the grass, so that but little hay was gathered. The failure of these crops is likely to entail great suffering.

Sixty-five day-schools are in operation, with a total of about 1,900

pupils, seven of these being for freedmen. In addition to these is the Cherokee Female Seminary, the primary department with 45 and the high school with 25 pupils. In the primary department students are clothed, boarded, and taught entirely at the expense of the nation, while to high-school students only the tuition is free.

The Cherokee Orphan Asylum continues in successful operation, giving a home and school to nearly a hundred children. It still occupies the male seminary building, but it is hoped that the new building for the orphan asylum, now in process of erection, will be completed and occupied, and the male seminary be re-opened for school purposes, in a few months. The Cherokee asylum is also being built, which will supply a home for the blind, deaf, dumb, insane, and indigent of the nation.

The *Seminoles* number 2,438, and are living upon a reservation just west of the Creeks. By an unfortunate mistake in the running of the line separating the land ceded to the Government by the Creeks for the use of Seminoles, the latter are located upon Creek territory. The Creeks refuse to sell the land thus occupied, although many improvements have been made thereon, and propose that the Seminoles merge their nationality with that of the Creeks. The fact that the two tribes speak the same language is much in favor of such a union; but the Seminoles are strongly averse to it. They prefer to retain their present system of per capita payments of annuities instead of using them for the public good. They are a quiet, industrious people, living by farming and stock-raising. In civilization they are not so far behind their neighbors as might have been expected from their comparatively inferior advantages. They have had four day-schools in operation, but, owing to some dissatisfaction among the people, the attendance has been small and the success limited.

The *Creeks* number about 13,000, (including 2,000 freedmen,) and are located on a reservation of 3,215,495 acres, in the eastern part of the Indian Territory.

They have no per capita payments being made to this tribe, their support coming entirely from individual labor, and they are almost exclusively engaged in farming and stock-raising, although a few have adopted mechanical pursuits. Between thirty and forty thousand acres under cultivation. Their principal crop is corn, but large quantities of wheat and vegetables are raised, and many families cultivate cotton, which they spin and weave or knit for their own use. The soil and climate are favorable to fruit-growing, and many orchards are already bearing, while more fruit-trees are planted each year. Last spring larger crops were planted than ever before, and a plentiful harvest was anticipated, but losses by drought, grasshoppers, and prairie fires combined to make it a year of disaster; notwithstanding, fair crops have been gathered.

The general condition of the tribe seems prosperous. The climate is admirably adapted to herding, and the value of live-stock owned by the Creeks is estimated at a million and a quarter of dollars. The dissensions so long prevalent in Creek politics seem at last to have arrived at an amicable settlement.

There are thirty-one day-schools, twenty of which are taught by native teachers. Five of them are for freedmen, who enjoy equal privileges, with the exception of being debarred from all benefit of the boarding-schools. Of these there are three, with a total of 200 pupils, conducted under the auspices of the Methodist and Presbyterian Boards, who furnish the teachers and pay their salaries. The children are

clothed by their parents, and all other expenses of the boarding-schools are defrayed from the national fund. Two-thirds of the Creeks can read and write their own language.

An Indian fair, held at Muskokee, in October, was in every respect a success, bringing together many people from the surrounding tribes.

The Creeks share with the other people in the Indian Territory the fear of being dispossessed of their land, and regard every movement looking toward the survey and the apportioning their lands in fee as a preliminary step to that end, and hence make the most strenuous resistance to a survey.

The Choctaws and Chickasaws, confederated for national purposes, number respectively 16,000 and 6,000, and are located on adjacent reservations, in the southeastern part of the Territory, containing 11,337,958 acres. They are a comparatively intelligent, wealthy Indian people, engaged in stock-raising and agriculture, the principal products being wheat and corn, and they cultivate cotton to some extent. Each nation has its own domestic government, represented by a governor, and council holding annual sessions. The laws, however, are both inadequate to cover the cases arising and are inefficiently executed. As a consequence, while the majority of these Indians are orderly and law-abiding, very little coercion or restraint can be brought to bear upon the law-breakers. Several murders have been committed during the year, two of them in attempts to collect debts of less than \$5 value, and the murderers have gone unpunished.

The funds of these tribes are paid by the United States to their respective treasurers, and by them disbursed under direction of the national councils. The school-funds are ample, and the number of academies, seminaries, and neighborhood-schools is sufficient to educate all the youth of the two tribes, but being under their exclusive control, incompetent teachers and inferior accommodations are provided. Over 408 pupils were reported in the Chickasaw schools last year. These schools are largely upon the boarding-school plan, but by the process of "farming out" boarding-schools to the lowest bidder, which is a peculiar feature in the educational system of the Chickasaws, they have little efficiency and the results are correspondingly meager, notwithstanding the fact that the Chickasaws expend a larger amount *per capita* for strictly educational purposes than any other tribe. Among the Choctaws there were reported fifty schools, two of them being boarding-schools, which, under the care of religious bodies, are efficient and prosperous.

The Choctaw and Chickasaw people hold their vast domain in common. If divided *per capita* their land would average 515 acres per family. The Chickasaws have been desirous of availing themselves of a treaty-stipulation by which their lands are to be surveyed and divided in severalty among themselves; but the Choctaws, who were a party to the treaty, being themselves unwilling to adopt such measures for their own country, have refused to give their consent to the division of the Chickasaw land among the Chickasaws; and it has been held by the Department that, under the treaty of 1866, such division of Chickasaw lands cannot be made, so long as the Choctaws withhold their consent, without special legislation by Congress. This action on the part of the Choctaws, in holding their brethren to the exact terms of the treaty, and contrary to their wishes and interests, merits the attention of Congress, and should be remedied by the necessary special legislation.

The negroes who were formerly owned as slaves by the Choctaws and

Chickasaws are in an anomalous condition. They have their freedom, but are without equal rights and privileges. There is no reason in justice or equity why these negroes should not be treated by the Government as a constituent part of these Indian nations, and share with them in all the rights of landed property and educational facilities. They are orderly, industrious, and eager for the education of their children, and yet are obliged to expend their labor upon farms to which they have no title, and which when once well improved are not infrequently taken from them. Their children grow up in ignorance, in sight of school-houses which they may not enter.

A serious difficulty in the not distant future is before these tribes, arising from the large and steady influx of white people. Since the emancipation of their slaves, these Indians have sought exemption from labor by inviting emigration of the lowest whites from the surrounding States, to whom they rent their lands for one-third of the crops raised. These whites, once in the country, are seldom known to leave, and thus their numbers are rapidly increasing; the result will be a mixture of the lowest white blood with the Indian, thus propagating instead of curing the indolence and unthrift with which they are already cursed, and from which they can be delivered only by the example and competition of industrious and enterprising white neighbors. Rather than that the country should be filled with this class of emigrants, it would be for the better interests of these Indians to open it to white settlement in the ordinary way.

All the agencies of the above five tribes, viz: Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek, and Seminole, have during the year been consolidated into one, with headquarters at Muscogee, Indian Territory. For greater efficiency in all the educational interests of these tribes, it is eminently desirable that there should be attached to this agency a superintendent of education, whose duty it shall be to advise and co-operate with the educational officers of the different tribes in the erection and furnishing of school-buildings, selection of teachers, and management of schools, and to furnish this Bureau with full and reliable statistics. There is no reason to doubt that the services of such an officer would yield a very large return in awakened interest, improved methods, and efficient administration of educational affairs.

WICHITA AGENCY.—The affiliated bands of *Caddoes, Wichitas, Tawacanies, Keechies, Penetethka Comanches*, with 360 *Pawnees*, numbering in all 1,897, living on a reservation of 1,221,120 acres, of which one-fifth is tillable, and most of the remainder valuable for grazing and timber.

The Caddoes include the Ionies and Delawares, who have hitherto been reported as separate bands, but have recently united under the Caddo chief. The affiliated bands, among whom the Caddoes are prominent for their industry and general intelligence, are remnants of tribes originally living in Louisiana, Texas, Kansas, and the Indian Territory. At the time of the establishment of the agency, in 1870, no improvements had been made upon the reservation, and all the Indians were living in lodges or grass houses. More than two-thirds of the tribe are now engaged in agriculture; they occupy more than one hundred log houses, largely built by their own labor, cultivate 1,585 acres, fenced by themselves, and own 6,000 horses, 1,800 head of cattle, and 2,000 swine. A saw and grist mill, shops for blacksmith, wheelwright, carpenter, and shoemaker, residences for employes, and two buildings for a day and boarding school have been erected. These schools have been attended during the year by 111 pupils. The boarding-school was filled to its utmost capacity, and increased accommodations will be required next

year. The year's crops, through drought and grasshoppers, are almost a failure. For four successive seasons their crops have suffered more or less from these causes, so that, although their advancement in civilization has been very great, they are still largely dependent on Government bounty.

These tribes exert an important influence by the good example which they never fail to set their wild neighbors, the Kiowas and Comanches on the south, and the Arapahoes and Cheyennes on the north, with whom, as well as the Government, they are on most friendly terms, and by whom they are frequently visited. During a fight in July last, near the Wichita River, between the United States troops and the wild tribes, a large amount of property belonging to the peaceable and loyal Wichitas was destroyed. The depredations of whisky-sellers and white horse-thieves upon these tribes are a serious obstacle to their progress, the agent finding it almost impossible to secure the conviction of the marauders even after their arrest.

The Pawnees left their reservation in Nebraska last winter, and came hither against the remonstrances of their agent. Circumstances rendering it difficult to force them to return, and the removal of the whole Pawnee tribe to the Indian Territory being under consideration, they were allowed to remain and draw rations, and have this year joined the Wichitas in farming.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE, AND CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCIES.—The 1,700 *Kiowas*, 602 *Apaches*, 2,643 *Comanches*, and 30 *Delawares*, included in the former, and the 2,250 *Cheyennes*, 1,644 *Arapahoes* and 130 *Apaches*, included in the latter agency, have already been referred to at length, and a plan marked out for their future management. If this plan shall not be adopted it will be necessary to provide a separate agency for the Cheyennes. The stubborn loyalty of the Arapahoes during the troubles of the summer has opened a wide breach between themselves and the Cheyennes, who went almost in a body upon the war-path. The Arapahoes are also inclined to settle down and enter at once upon a civilized life. To enable them to do this, a separate agency farther to the east should be manned for the Cheyennes, and when the additional 3,000 Arapahoes from the Sioux country have been removed south, these united bands will be more than can be economically managed at one agency.

A few acres have been cultivated by Indians in each agency with no result, owing to severe drought. A boarding-school, attended by 45 Arapahoes, has hardly been interrupted during the year. The school at the Kiowa agency has had an attendance of 39 pupils, none of whom, however, are the children of Indians belonging to the agency.

CALIFORNIA.

Mission Indians.—The plan earnestly recommended by the Department to Congress at its last session for ameliorating the condition of the 5,000 Mission Indians in Southern California did not meet the approval of that body, and nothing has been attempted in their behalf beyond the appointment of a commissioner, who has visited them during the past few months, and is endeavoring to procure a title to certain lands, either in a body or in small patches, which these poor and inoffensive people may hold for a homestead while they make their living by herding goats and sheep, and laboring for the surrounding settlers. These Indians, like those mentioned in Arizona, came to us in the acquisition of Mexican territory, and like them have been stripped of all rights,

even to the lands from which they and their fathers had for hundreds of years derived a comfortable living. This class of Indians seems forcibly to illustrate the truth that no man has a place or a fair chance to exist under the Government of the United States who has not a part in it.

HOOPA VALLEY AGENCY.—The *Hoopa*, *Redwood*, and *Siah* bands of Indians are located on the Hoopa Valley reservation, in the northwestern part of California, on both sides of the Trinity River, near its junction with the Klamath. They number: Hoopas, 496; Redwoods, 60; and Siahs, 110. This reservation of 38,400 acres is in one of the most inaccessible parts of the coast-range, and is reached by two trails, both of which are impassable in the winter season. Only about 1,200 acres are suitable for farming, all of which is inferior land. The timber is valuable, but not abundant in accessible places. These Indians all live in houses, wear citizens' dress and are peaceable and well disposed, but have not yet made much advance in civilization. The greatest obstacle to their improvement is the presence of a garrison of soldiers upon their reservation who set the Indians the worst possible examples of licentiousness and drunkenness. From the latter vice, however, the Indians have so far kept themselves almost entirely free. It is recommended by the agent and inspector that this garrison be removed. Four hundred and fifty acres have been cultivated during the year and 80 acres broken. The crop consists of 2,500 bushels of wheat and 100 bushels of potatoes. Besides the agency stock the Indians own, individually, 35 horses, 2 mules, and 115 hogs; 139,563 feet of lumber have been sawed, and 12 houses built, 2 for employés and 10 for Indians. The saw-mill has undergone extensive repairs, which will treble its capacity. There is a day-school in which 107 pupils have been taught during the year, several of whom have learned to speak English. The increased interest of these Indians in education and their general improvement are encouraging. A Sabbath-school is well attended.

ROUND VALLEY AGENCY.—The *Potter Valley*, *Pitt River*, *Redwood*, *Ukie*, *Wylackie*, *Cancow*, and *Little Lake* Indians, numbering in all 1,200, are on a reservation of 31,683 acres of fine farming, grazing, and wood lands, in Northwestern California, on which they cultivate small patches in vegetables, but depend mainly on fishing and hunting. They wear citizens' dress, and are quite easily governed. The two schools have been attended by 120 pupils. Under the influence of their religious teachers a remarkable change in the character and life of nearly the whole tribe has taken place during the year, in the renouncing, not only their pagan customs and beliefs, but the vices of gambling, swearing, drinking, &c., learned by contact with so-called civilization. About 200 homeless Ukiales and 800 other Indians in Colusa and Lake Counties should be placed on this reservation.

TULE RIVER AGENCY.—The *Tules* and *Tejons*, numbering 307, have been located on 400 acres on the Tule River, rented by the Government since 1867. In regard to this lease Inspector Kemble reports:

From such information as I am able to acquire, I learn that this farm comprises between four and five hundred acres of agricultural land. It was originally the home of the Tule Indians. Under the superintendency of T. Henley, about seventeen years ago, they were removed and their lands taken up by the chief clerk, T. Madden, who located school-warrants upon them. The Indians were then taken back to their old homes, and the Government have since paid from one thousand to nineteen hundred and twenty dollars annual rent for the land now occupied. Two sections of Government land taken by a former agent for the use of the Department at this place, fenced and partially cultivated, have also been suffered to fall into the hands of parties anxious to emulate the example of the individual above named. These parties are now demanding rent for their occupation by the Government, having taken possession of them with their improvements and while the grain was growing in the field.

The reservation, containing 64,000 acres, set apart for these Indians by executive order January 9, 1873, has but 200 acres of inferior tillable land, with some grazing-lands and valuable timber. Two-thirds of the whole are rocky and mountainous. Upon this reservation nine houses, a blacksmith shop, and a barn were erected; but, owing to change of agents and want of funds, the work was stopped, and, at the opening of spring, the body of the Indians were still on the Madden farm, where their crops this year have been mostly raised, only forty acres being cultivated on the new reservation.

A school, with twenty-five pupils, was maintained during six months of the year.

OREGON.

SILETZ AND ALSEA AGENCIES.—The *Coast* tribes, consisting of fourteen small tribes in the former, and the *Coos*, *Umpquas*, *Alseas*, and *Sinselaics* in the latter agency, numbering in all 1,343, are living along the Pacific coast on a reservation containing 2,050 square miles. Those at Siletz are industrious, wear citizen's dress, and support themselves mainly by farming and working for white settlers. They have cultivated, individually, with some Government help in the way of teams, nearly a thousand acres, raising 36,000 bushels of wheat, which, if a grist-mill were within reach, would render the tribe self-supporting. Their general improvement during the year is marked. Many have purchased teams and cows from farmers in the vicinity in return for labor. Notwithstanding the failure of their potato-crop last season, and the consequent struggle to sustain life through the winter, the cattle of settlers ranged untouched along the borders of the reservation within two miles of the agency. They have built for themselves this year 20 houses, making the whole number 150. A small day-school has been maintained and a manual-labor school has recently been opened.

The Alsea Indians live mainly by hunting and fishing. All are desirous of having lands allotted in severalty, and if they can be consolidated at some favorable points, where greater inducements for individual labor can be offered in the allotment of land and assistance in rendering a supply of farming implements, it is believed that much more favorable results will be obtained for the next year.

GRANDE RONDE AGENCY.—This agency in Western Oregon includes the *Calapooia*, *Molel*, *Umpqua*, *Tumicater*, *Clackama*, *Rogue River*, and other small bands of Indians, numbering 800, and living on a reservation of 61,440 acres. They all wear citizens' dress and live in houses. The allotment of land in severalty has given a new impulse to farming, and they have 2,000 acres under cultivation and have raised 8,000 bushels of wheat, 3,000 bushels of oats, and proportionate quantities of vegetables. They have two schools which seem quite successful. Treaty stipulations with these tribes expire with the present year. This will be quite a severe blow to advancement, by depriving them of schools and other helps toward civilization.

There are upon the reservation 200 Indians, belonging to the *Nez-trucca*, *Titamook*, and other tribes, who have never ceded their lands to the Government, and have only received assistance in the issue of small quantities of provisions at long intervals. An appropriation for their benefit is greatly needed.

KLAMATH AGENCY.—Five hundred Klamaths, with 475 Modocs, Pi-Utes, and Yahooskin and Walpahpe Snakes, are on a reservation of 1,056,000 acres on the Klamath River. The severe and long winters render all farming operations a failure, but stock-raising promises to be

profitable, and 300 cattle, mostly cows and heifers, have, during the year, been issued to individual Indians, for which they have provided a full supply of hay. These Indians are industrious and contented and unusually free from the ordinary Indian vices. A boarding-school, with separate dormitories for boys and girls built during the year, has been opened, and is attended by 25 pupils. The saw-mill is run mainly by Indian labor. Three hundred thousand feet of lumber have been sawed, and a contract for 210,000 feet for the military department at Fort Klamath is being filled.

Respecting the removal of the remaining portion of the Modoc tribe to the Indian Territory, reference is respectfully made to a communication from the secretary of the board of Indian commissioners, which is submitted herewith.

A serious question affecting the rights of the Klamath Indians to their reservation has arisen on account of a grant of land to aid in the construction of a wagon-road. It is impossible to convince the Indians that when a certain tract of land has been set apart for their exclusive use, their Great Father could ever give it away the second time to another party, and there is little question but that they will stoutly resist any attempt of persons owning the land-grants to make any settlement or disposition of land within the boundary-lines of their reservation, and I deem it quite important that an early adjustment of the matter be had. The following is a brief statement of the case :

An act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon-road from Eugene City, by way of the Middle Fork of Willamette River and the most feasible pass in the Cascade range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State, alternate sections of public lands, designated by odd numbers, for three sections in width on each side of said road. Subsequently, on the 14th of October, 1864, a treaty was concluded (ratified February 17, 1870,) between the United States and the Klamath and Modoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, by the terms of the first article of which the United States recognized the existence of the Indian title or claim to the region of country therein described, by having the Indians cede and relinquish their right, title, and claim thereto to the United States, with the proviso, "that the following-described tract within the country ceded by the treaty shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as an Indian reservation." Then follows a description of the tract of country reserved. (See Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 708.) The route of the wagon-road hereinbefore mentioned passes through the tract of country reserved, as above quoted, for Indian purposes, and the odd sections falling within said description have been approved to the State of Oregon, since the ratification of said treaty, for the benefit of the road within limits of said road to the extent of 93,150.41 acres. In this connection it is suggested that if the Indian title had not been extinguished and was in existence, the same being recognized to the region of country in question by the treaty of October 14, 1864, the grant to the State of Oregon made by the act of July 2, 1864, which is confined to *public* land, did not attach to any of the lands within the limits of this reserve. And if the grant did not attach, steps should be taken, if practicable, to have the approval of the lands to the State annulled ; but if such annulment is deemed impracticable, the Indians should be protected in their rights and their fears quieted by re-imbursement by Congress for the value of the lands which have been approved to the State.

MALHEUR AGENCY.—The Malheur reservation, on the North Fork of the Malheur River, containing 2,275 square miles, was set apart by executive order, March 14 1871, as a common home for the straggling bands of *Shoshones*, *Bannacks*, and *Pi-Utes*, estimated to number about 1,000, in Southwestern Oregon. Game and salmon abound. Portions of it are suited to agriculture, and an agency-farm of 55 acres has been opened, and some agency-buildings erected. A few Indian families have cultivated small patches of land, but the body of these Indians during the summer have been absent engaged in hunting and fishing.

UMATILLA AGENCY.—The *Walla-Walla*, *Cayuse*, and *Umatilla* Indians, numbering 837, are living on a reservation of 268,000 acres in the northeastern part of the State. The past year about 1,500 acres have been under cultivation, and, with one-half the crop destroyed by crickets, 3,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats have been gathered. During the summer the Indians wander away from the reservation to hunt, and gather roots and berries in the mountains, taking their children from school and neglecting their cultivated fields.

Their lands have been surveyed preparatory to allotment. About one-half of these people wear citizens' dress; they own 8,000 horses and 2,000 cattle.

WARM SPRING AGENCY.—The *Wasco*, *Warm Springs*, and *Tinino* Indians, numbering 680, are on a reservation of 464,000 acres, in the northern part of the State. Of this more than one-half is mountainous and covered with timber, mostly pine. The remainder contains but a limited portion of tillable land, yet sufficient to supply the needs of the Indians, and, as an additional inducement to individual improvement, should be allotted in severalty. Nearly all wear citizens' dress. Two schools have been successfully sustained. Eight hundred acres have been under cultivation, and, although crickets and drought have reduced the yield to one-third of a crop, 5,000 bushels of wheat, 1,000 bushels of potatoes, and smaller quantities of vegetables have been raised.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

YAKAMA AGENCY.—The *Yakamas*, 3,500 in number, are located on a reservation of 800,000 acres in the southern part of Washington Territory. About half of the tribe wear citizens' dress, and are engaged in agriculture. During the past year they have had 3,000 acres under cultivation, and have raised 16,000 bushels wheat, 3,000 bushels oats, and 2,000 bushels potatoes, and although the crops were injured by crickets and drought they will be more than sufficient to subsist them comfortably. They own 13,000 horses and 12,000 head of cattle, and catch large quantities of salmon both for subsistence and sale. Over 400,000 feet of logs have been cut, hauled, and sawed by the Indians under the direction of three white employés; and in building fence, hauling hay, lumber, and wood, and building bridges, &c., they have labored industriously. From their earnings, five have purchased wagons. Two schools are in successful operation. Apprentices under the miller, blacksmith, carpenter, and harness-maker are fast becoming competent workmen. The greatest drawback here seems to be the strife between religious societies.

Learning that two members of the board of Indian commissioners were about to visit the Pacific coast in connection with the purchase of goods for the Department, I made request of the commissioners that they would examine, as far as practicable, any agencies coming within the reach of their journey, and offer suggestions and recommendations

upon any subject relating to the administration of Indian affairs in Washington Territory and Oregon. In response to such request I am happy to lay before the honorable Secretary the following correspondence:

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., December 1, 1874.

SIR: By direction of the board of Indian Commissioners I have the honor to inclose, for your information and such action as you may deem advisable relative thereto, a copy of the special report of Commissioners Lang and Smith, of this board, of a recent visit by them to the Indian reservations in Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains, and to state that the recommendations contained in the report received the approval of the board.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,



F. H. SMITH,
Secretary.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 20, 1874.

The undersigned members of the board of commissioners submit the following special report of a visit made by them during the month of October ultimo to the various Indian reservations in Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains.

While in Portland, Oregon, in connection with the purchase of goods for the Indian service, a communication was received from the Indian Department, at Washington, requesting a report as to whether it was advisable to allot lands in severalty to the Indians upon reservations in that Territory.

It became known to us from many sources of information that the question of consolidating the Indians upon a smaller number of reservations had long been under consideration; and it appeared essential that a determination of this question should first be made, in order to render any such allotment of lands to individual Indians permanent in its character, and to allay the fears, prevailing among all the Indians in this locality, that if houses were built, lands cultivated, and homes established by them, a new change of policy might require their removal to other localities, and the reward of their labor be reaped by other parties.

The commissioners considered the question one of sufficient magnitude to justify them in requesting the co-operation and advice of the United States Indian inspector assigned to that district, General Vandever, and of the general commanding the military department of the Columbia, General O. O. Howard, and took the liberty of formally inviting these gentlemen to co-operate with them in the investigation to be made. All the reservations referred to were visited by members of the commission, and the joint visitation by all the parties named was extended sufficiently to enable each to form an intelligent judgment in respect to the conclusion reached.

The Indians under the care of the Government in the section of Washington Territory named are located upon twelve reservations, ten of which are within the vicinity of Puget Sound and two upon the Pacific coast. Those upon the Puyallup, Nisqually, Chehalis, and Squaxin reservations are under the care of Agent Gibson, whose headquarters are in the city of Olympia. The Tulalip, Port Madison, Swinomish, and Lummi reservations are assigned to Agent Chirouse.

The S'Kokomish reservation, in charge of Agent Eells, is located at the head of Hood's Canal, on Puget Sound. The Neah Bay reservation, in charge of Agent Huntington, is located at the junction of the Straits of Fuca and the Pacific Ocean, and the Quinalt reservation, in charge of Agent Henry, upon the Pacific coast, about sixty miles south of Neah Bay.

PUYALLUP, ETC., AGENCY.

One member of the commission, F. H. Smith, inspected personally the reservation belonging to the first agency named, except the Chehalis, in the month of April last, and the report made by him to the Indian Department, setting forth the condition of the Indians upon the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Muckleshoot reservations is appended to this report, and referred to for a statement of the facts relative thereto.

The Chehalis reservation was visited by General Vandever, who reports the Indians discouraged in consequence of want of care and assistance in their agricultural pursuits, and the reports continually reaching them of the probability of their ultimate removal from the reservation.

The commissioners visited the S'Kokomish reservation, and made as full an inspection of the valley of the S'Kokomish River, outside of the reservation, as the time at their disposal would permit. The valley for the most part is heavily timbered with fir and cedar. A sufficient area of rich alluvial soil, however, exists along the river-bottom to supply the number of Indians now upon the reservations named with ample

room for any cultivation they are likely to engage in. The pursuits of these Indians, as of all those in the vicinity of the sound, having been in the past mainly fishing and logging, and in view of the limited amount of arable land in this portion of the Territory suitable for agricultural purposes, in the opinion of the commissioners these pursuits are the only ones in which the Indians can profitably engage to any large extent in the future.

A number of white settlers have located in this valley outside the reservation, and an expense of probably \$50,000 would be necessary to satisfy their claims. Their presence in the vicinity of the reservation has not proved favorable to the improvement of the Indians. This valley is not only the best, but, so far as was ascertained, the only practicable location for the consolidation of the Indians named on the upper portions of the sound, not liable to very grave objections.

It is recommended that the reservation be enlarged to the extent of an average width of three miles on each side of the S'Kokomish River, extending from its mouth at Hood's canal, to two miles above the main forks of the river. The enlarged reservation would then embrace less than two townships of land, but quite sufficient for the purposes of the Indians proposed to be consolidated upon it. It would possess the advantages of furnishing excellent facilities for the pursuits of fishing and logging, and would isolate the Indians from contact with white settlements more perfectly than any other location available in this portion of the Territory. It is proposed to place the consolidated bands in charge of the agent at S'Kokomish, and that the agency now located at Olympia be discontinued.

TULALIP AGENCY.

The agency headquarters for the various bands of Indians occupying the five reservations of Tulalip, Lummi, Swinomish, Port Madison, and Muckleshoot, is located on Tulalip Bay, at which point all the Government employes reside, except that a farmer is assigned to Lummi. It has not been practicable for the agent or his employes to give any considerable care or attention to the Indians upon these reservations except those located at Tulalip, the distance to be traveled being such as to require about a month for a single visit to the various lands within his jurisdiction.

The habits of all these bands, as of all the Indians upon the sound, are to spend only a small portion of the year upon any reservation, and, so far as they engage in any industrial pursuits, mainly to occupy themselves in fishing, logging, and in the employment of white settlers upon the sound. It is believed that their best interests would be promoted by placing them upon a single reservation, and thus enable the agent and his employes to afford them the advantage of their personal care and assistance.

All the treaties now in force with the Indians of Washington Territory west of the Cascade Mountains contain provisions looking to the consolidation at some future period of all the bands in that section upon a single reservation, and for this purpose the right is reserved on the part of the Government in each instance to discontinue the reservations and remove the Indians at the pleasure of the President. The Tulalip reservation was selected by Governor Stevens, who negotiated the treaties, as the probable point of concentration. An investigation of its condition and resources, however, revealed the fact that it contains substantially no land for cultivation, and that its timber has become already so far exhausted as to render the occupation of logging unprofitable. The Port Madison, Muckleshoot, and Swinomish reservations are each limited in extent, and for many reasons unsuitable for the permanent home of these consolidated bands of Indians.

The commissioners examined the Lummi reservation, situated upon Bellingham Bay, and found the soil to be excellent for cultivation and easily cleared. The point is as favorable as any upon the sound for engaging profitably in the occupation of fishing, and, except the S'Kokomish, better than any other in respect to its isolation from white settlements. The country extending north has no improvements by white settlers of any considerable value, and it is recommended that the reservation be extended five miles to the northward, and from the Lummi or Nootsack River to Prince George's Sound; and that the Indians now located upon the Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Port Madison, and Swinomish reservations be removed and consolidated at this point.

NEAH BAY AND QUINAIELT.

The Indians upon these reservations, located upon the Pacific coast, differ in many respects, both in their condition and pursuits, from those on Puget Sound. Neither of their reservations contain any considerable area of land suitable for cultivation, and the Indians engage, so far as they provide for their own support, almost exclusively in the capture of whales, furs, seals, and dog-fish. The bands upon the two reservations speak substantially the same language, and are friendly in their relations. The number actually upon the two reservations does not exceed one thousand, and it is believed that economy on the part of the Government, as well as the welfare of the Indians themselves, require their consolidation. It is recommended, therefore, that

the Quinalt agency and reservation be discontinued, and the Indians now in charge of Agent Henry at Quinalt be removed to Neah Bay. It is also recommended that the Neah Bay reservation be enlarged by extending the same southward a distance of fifteen miles.

The superintendent of Indian affairs for Washington Territory and the agent at Neah Bay in several annual reports have recommended the purchase of a schooner for the use of these Indians. It is well known that this portion of the coast during a portion of the year is dangerous to navigation, even by vessels of considerable size, and although the canoes used by the Indians are very large and superior in their construction, and are managed with a degree of skill scarcely equaled, many of the fishermen who venture out to a distance of thirty or forty miles into the ocean, in pursuit of whales and seals, never return. It is, therefore, recommended that authority be given to the agent to purchase and man a schooner for the use of these consolidated bands, and that an appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose be made.

GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS.

By an expenditure of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 in building a dike and flood-gate, not more than two hundred yards in length being required, about 2,000 acres of excellent land for grass and cultivation would be reclaimed; and, as no land suitable for these purposes on this reservation is at present available, an allowance for this purpose should be made.

It is also recommended that the President be vested with the power to dispose of the nine reservations vacated, for the best available price, and on such terms as are, in his judgment, most desirable; and that the proceeds of such sale be invested for the benefit of the Indians. From the best information obtained, it is believed that the sale of these reservations will realize an amount very considerably beyond the cost of removing the Indians, extinguishing the claim of settlers upon the land proposed to be included in the enlarged reservation, and the payment, in accordance with treaty provisions, for improvements made by Indians upon reservations from which they are removed.

It is recommended that an amount sufficient to cover the cost of removing the Indians and extinguishing the claims of the settlers be appropriated by Congress, and that the sum realized from the sale of reservations be invested as a permanent fund for the education and agricultural improvement of the Indians. If, however, in the judgment of Congress it is deemed wise to use such portion of the proceeds of the sale as may be necessary to reimburse the Government for the appropriation suggested, the amount will be ample for that purpose.

Especial attention is asked to the importance of some more positive provision for the education of these Indians. Many families of adult Indians educated in the reservation boarding-schools were visited. In each instance a marked improvement in the intelligence, manner of living, industry, and everything that pertains to civilization was observed, and no instance of any advanced civilization came to notice, unless preceded by such educational advantages. It is of vital importance, if these Indians are to attain any considerable degree of civilization, that ample provision be made for the education of their children away from the demoralizing influences of their own homes, in which agriculture, mechanics, and various branches of industry should also be taught. The agent should be required to compel the attendance of the children of all parents residing upon his reservation at school, and authority necessary for that purpose should be vested in him.

A large majority of the Indians occupying the country in question do not now reside upon reservations; very many of them are in employment at the mills and by lumbermen and farmers, and many are industrious and skillful in their avocations. In the judgment of the commissioners, it would be an unwise policy to require or encourage such Indians to come again within the special care or bounty of the Government. On the other hand, the policy is recommended of encouraging able-bodied Indians upon the reservations to go into the employment of citizens outside; and that it be made the duty of the agent to interfere, if necessary, for the protection of any Indians so employed; that there be given authority to any Indian, on renouncing his tribal relations, to acquire a homestead upon the public domain and to enjoy the benefits of at least a restricted citizenship.

There is no reason why a judicious and efficient enforcement of these provisions should not result within a very brief period of years in the absorption of all the Indians in this portion of the Territory, in the general mass of community, and in releasing the Government from any further obligation to provide for their care as a separate people. An allotment of land, limited in extent, to each male adult Indian residing upon a reservation, the title to remain inalienable for a period of years, but with a substantial guarantee of permanency by the Government, would prove an essential inducement to cultivate and improve the same.

A reform seems desirable in the selection of appointees, and their assignments to

duty in many of the agencies upon the Pacific coast; instances occur in which scarcely a single employé actually discharges the duties of the employment for which he is appointed. Provision is made at all the agencies for the employment of a clerk, farmer, blacksmith, carpenter, physician, teachers, interpreter, &c., and while each of these appointees should regard himself as under the direction of the agent, to discharge any duty required outside of the specialty for which he is appointed, the practice of appointing a farmer, for example, who neither cultivates any ground himself, nor instructs any Indian in agriculture, is not regarded as a proper one. A practice has also grown up at many agencies of selecting a large portion of the employés from the family and immediate relatives of the agent. While the present insufficient compensation of agents continues there is an excuse for resorting to these means to enable them to provide a comfortable support, but, as a rule, the practice is not calculated to secure efficiency of administration, and should be discouraged.

The following summary of recommendations is submitted:

1st. That the Indians on the Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, and Chehalis reservations be removed to the Skokomish reservation.

2d. That the Skokomish reservation be enlarged to include the valley of the Skokomish, with an average width of three miles on each side of the river, from Hood's Canal to a line two miles above the main forks of the river.

3d. That the Indians of Port Madison, Tulalip, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot reservations be removed to the Lummi reservation.

4th. That the Lummi reservation be extended five miles northward, following the line of the Nootsack or Lummi River for its eastern boundary, and extending westward to Prince George's Sound.

5th. That the Indians of Quinaielt reservation be removed to Neah Bay reservation.

6th. That the Neah Bay reservation be enlarged by extending the same southward a distance of fifteen miles.

7th. That the reservations vacated be disposed of in such manner and on such terms as the President may determine for the highest practicable price, and the proceeds invested for the joint benefit of the Indians on the reservations respectively to which they are removed.

8th. That allotments of land to each male adult Indian upon any reservation, who shall settle upon and cultivate the same, be made, to remain inalienable for a period of ten years, and a title in fee vested in him at the termination of that period if he shall continue to occupy and cultivate the same.

9th. That each child, between the ages of six and sixteen years, shall be compelled to attend school; and that a refusal upon the part of the parents or guardians shall suspend all right on their part to participate in the annuities or other benefactions of the Government or tribal funds, and the agent shall be authorized and required to adopt such other proper measures as may be necessary to the enforcement of such attendance.

10th. That agents encourage the employment of adult Indians by respectable white families off the reservation, and render them all necessary assistance in providing for their proper care and protection during such employment.

11th. That a schooner be furnished to the agent at Neah Bay, and a competent sailor be employed as captain, to be used for the benefit of such Indians as by their industry and compliance with regulations are entitled to consideration.

12th. That each employé be required to attend diligently to the specific duties of his calling or trade, and to perform such other reasonable duties as may be required of him. He shall also afford every opportunity to the Indians for their improvement and instruction, especially in the mechanical arts and farming.

The following estimates of appropriations required is submitted:

For extinguishment of claims of settlers on the enlargement of the Skokomish reservation.....	\$50,000
Lummi reservation.....	10,000
Schooner for Neah Bay Indians.....	5,000
Expense of removal of Indians from nine reservations, \$5,000 each.....	45,000
	<hr/>
	110,000

The commissioners are authorized to state that the recommendations made by them and submitted herewith receive the approval of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, commanding Department of Columbia, of Maj. Gen. John Green, First Cavalry, and of Hon. William Vandever, United States inspector, these officers having participated in the investigations made.

Respectfully submitted.

J. D. LANG,
F. H. SMITH,
Commissioners.

Hon. C. B. FISK,
Chairman Board Indian Commissioners.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 28, 1874.

SIR I have the honor, by direction of the board of commissioners, to transmit for your information and such action as you may deem advisable the inclosed copy of a special report, made by myself to the board of commissioners, on the subject of the removal to the Indian Territory of the remaining portion of the Modoc Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. SMITH,
Secretary.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1874.

SIR: While in the Indian Territory, in company with Col. J. W. Smith, special commissioner of the Indian Department, in September last, I visited the portion of the Modoc tribe of Indians now located in that Territory, and found them in camp near the Quapaw agency headquarters. I learned that a portion of the Shawnee reservation, under that agency, had been obtained by purchase for the permanent home of these Modocs. The Shawnees declined to sell except upon condition that possession was not to be given until the first installment of the purchase-money had been paid, which condition not having been complied with, the Modocs were still at the agency. Funds for that purpose had, however, reached the superintendency, and it was expected the Indians would enter upon their new reservation during the succeeding week.

The report of Special Agent Jones, and of every one about the agency, as to the conduct of these people was very encouraging. No difficulty had occurred in enforcing the strictest discipline. The agent had, as far as practicable, furnished them employment during the season, and had found them willing and energetic in the discharge of every duty. One instance of friction had occurred in the persistence of some of the members of the band in the practice of gambling, resulting in some instances in the disposition of blankets and of every other article of clothing. The acting chief, Scar-faced Charley, declining to interpose his authority for discontinuing the practice, was deposed, and Bogus Charley appointed. The change proved acceptable to the band, and in its moral effect was excellent.

Twenty-five of the children had been in constant attendance on the school of A. C. Tuttle, in care of the Friends, twelve or fifteen miles distant, and had made unusual progress in the acquisition of the English language and rudiments of education. Several of the adults remaining at the agency had also learned to read during the summer.

In a formal talk, for which every member of the band, male and female, assembled on the morning of the 23d of September, the expression of satisfaction in their present location and prospects, and of their determination to go to work immediately on their new reservation and become like white men as rapidly as possible, was hearty and unanimous by the chiefs, and assented to by the entire band.

On learning of my intended visit to Oregon, and that I might possibly see the remaining portion of the tribe, great solicitude was expressed for the removal of their Oregon brethren to this Territory, and a large number of individual Indians were desirous immediately to send messages, photographs, and fraternal greeting to their friends in the west.

It was impossible, in the time at my disposal, to visit the Oregon Modocs, but, at the instance of the Department in Washington, I made inquiries of Agent Dyar and others in respect to their present condition and probable assent to removal, if deemed advisable by the Government. I was informed that no objection would probably be interposed on their part. The number now remaining in charge of Agent Dyar at Klamath, men, women, and children, is about one hundred and fifty. The country in which they are located is not favorable to cultivation, and the inclination and habits of the Indians do not lead them to engage in industrial pursuits, nor are they likely to make any advancement in civilization under their present conditions.

The cost of transportation to the Quapaw agency in the Indian Territory, should removal be determined upon, will not be far from \$12,000, nearly all of which would be applicable to railroads, the interest of whose bonds are guaranteed by the Government, and under existing law the money would not actually be withdrawn from the Treasury.

I respectfully recommend that authority be given by Congress for the removal, and that the amount named be appropriated for the purpose of transportation; also, that the additional sum of \$8,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be appropriated for subsistence, and to defray such incidental expenses as may be incurred.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. SMITH,
Indian Commissioner.

Hon. C. B. FISK,
Chairman Indian Commission.

COLVILLE AGENCY.—The *Colville*, *Lake*, *Okinagan*, *San Poel*, *Nespeelum*, *Spokane*, *Callispel*, and *Melhow* bands, making a total of 3,120 persons, are living for the most part in the Colville Valley, fishing, hunting, and cultivating small patches of ground. But few are living on the reserve, which is so rugged and barren that if the Indians are forced to remove thither they must either be wholly subsisted by the Government or starve. They have cultivated during the year 1,000 acres, besides 70 on the reserve; have raised 2,500 bushels of wheat and 2,000 of potatoes, besides corn and turnips, and have built 15 log houses. They own nearly 4,000 horses and 604 head of cattle. They have a log church, built by themselves last year, and a boarding-school attended by 36 pupils, in which they take great pride.

About 2,500 Indians are roaming on the Columbia River who have no treaty relations to the United States, and are turned reneegades. They subsist mainly on fish, and have no desire to cultivate the ground. They have no cattle, but own large herds of horses which they pasture along the river, to the great annoyance and damage of settlers. They claim the country as theirs, but commit no serious depredations, though by dissolute habits and frequent trespasses they have occasioned a widespread anxiety and uneasiness among the white citizens. They cherish a superstitious belief, fostered by their old chief Imohalla, who is regarded as a prophet, that the white people will at no distant day disappear from the country, leaving them in undisturbed possession.

NEAH BAY AGENCY.—This is located in the extreme northwest of the Territory, and has in charge the *Makah* Indians, numbering 559. Their reservation of 23,000 acres affords very little land suitable for cultivation. It has been somewhat enlarged and additional conveniences secured during the year by purchase, under appraisement, of the adjoining lands and improvements, known as the Webster property.

The Makahs live almost entirely by fishing, and are little inclined to accept ordinary modes of civilized life. They have had schools, but no one of the tribe is reported as being able to read.

QUINAIELT AGENCY.—About 540 *Quinaielts*, *Queets*, *Hohs*, and *Quileh Utes* belong to this agency, but only the first two tribes are on the reserve, which is located along the coast in the northern part of the Territory, and contains 224,000 acres of heavily-timbered land, which is inaccessible for more than one-half the year. Nothing in the way of farming can be accomplished, and the Indians procure their living from the sea and rivers.

Respecting the desirability of consolidating this agency with that of Neah Bay, attention is called to the recommendations of the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY.—The 850 *S'Klallams* and *Twanas* belonging to this agency three years ago were among the most hopeless and degraded Indians in the Territory. Only 200 were on the reservation. Six dilapidated dwellings, a small orchard, and about 50 acres, cleared several years before, and most of which had again grown up to brush, were the only evidences of an attempt at civilization. Their reservation on the S'kokomish River contains eight square miles, of which 1,300 acres are represented as suited to tillage and grazing, and the remainder of the land is classed in equal parts between wood and valueless.

All the Twanas are now on the reservation, wear citizens' dress, and live in houses. They have cultivated 70 acres. Forty families, who have had lands allotted in severalty, have worked with diligence and enthusiasm in clearing and planting. They have cut and sold one and one-half million feet of saw-logs, all the labor being performed by themselves,

with their own teams, and have built fifty houses, thirty during the past year. The school has an average attendance of over twenty pupils.

The *S'Klallams* still object to removal to the reservation, preferring rather to forfeit their treaty-rights. Some have leased lands, while a portion have purchased a tract which they hold in common. They support themselves by working for white settlers and by fishing. A police force, organized under the direction of the agent, has materially checked intemperance among these Indians.

The recommendation of the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners to bring other Indian bands upon this reservation under a consolidated agency is worthy of serious attention.

TULALIP AGENCY has five different reservations, the *Muckleshoot*, *Port Madison*, *Swinomish Lumni*, and *Tulalip*, comprising 52,648 acres, and with a population of 3,900.

The Indians here seem to be much kept back by intercourse with the whites.

Inspector Kemble says of the school of 50 students at this place :

One of the boys read an address of welcome, composed by him, and which bore the signature of each boy in the school. The classes were called for examination, and made a very creditable showing, evincing a very intelligent apprehension of all they were asked to explain. Their cheerful, orderly, deportment would have shamed some of our white schools. I attribute the success of the Tulalip school in a great measure to the devoted efforts of the sisters who are engaged in it.

A consolidation of these reservations is earnestly recommended by the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, & C., AGENCY.—The *Chehalis*, *Shoal-Water Bay*, *Hokeum*, *Whiskah*, *Humptalups*, *Chinooks*, *Cowlitz*, and *Klickatats*, numbering in all 1,329 Indians, are located on six reservations, in the north-western part of the Territory. For more particular information respecting these Indians and the desirableness of the consolidation of their reservations, reference is respectfully made to the above communication from the secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners.

Respecting Indian agencies in Oregon and Washington Territory, this general statement may be made. The past two years have been largely spent in adjusting the agencies to their new direct relations to the Office, resulting from the abolishment of their superintendencies; as a consequence, there are fewer indications of quickened interest and general improvement among these Indians than are found among tribes elsewhere.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

P A P E R S

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1874.

REPORT OF THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

PHILADELPHIA, *November 28, 1874.*

SIR: The Special Sioux Commission, appointed last February and continued under date of May 4, 1874, beg leave to report that they met at Cheyenne, Wyo., on the 28th of July, all the commissioners being present.

Owing to illness the chairman and Hon. C. C. Cox were obliged to return about ten days after leaving Cheyenne, and most of the business intrusted to the commission necessarily devolved upon the remaining commissioners, Rev. Mr. Hinman and Robert B. Lines, esq. The conclusions at which they arrived in the matter of the charges against the late agent at Whetstone agency, Mr. Risley, and in the matter of the claim of H. Graves for removing Whetstone agency, are stated in their report to the chairman of the commission, which is hereby presented as the report of the commission. Attention is also respectfully drawn to the interesting letter of the Hon. C. C. Cox to the chairman. So far as it insists upon the importance of the establishment among the Sioux of a simple code of law, and its prompt execution at the earliest practicable date, it expresses the mind of the commission as a whole. (Appendix A.)

The commission after much consultation determined not to press upon the Indians the relinquishment of their right to the unceded territory east of the summit of the Big-Horn Mountains, partly because the action of Congress at its last session looked only to the cession of their rights in the territory south of their reserve, and partly because the temper of the Indians was such as to make it apparent that an effort to accomplish too much would end in accomplishing nothing.

Much effort was made, however, to secure the relinquishment of the right to roam over the unceded territory north of the North Platte and south of the northern line of Nebraska, and to hunt on the Republican Fork. The commission are glad to be able to report that the Indians connected with the Spotted Tail agency accept the consideration offered by the Government for the surrender of these rights, and agree to relinquish them, only asking that the right be not withdrawn until after this winter, 1874-'75. The commission recommend that \$10,000 of the amount voted by Congress for the purchase of the above-mentioned treaty rights be appropriated to the Upper Brulés; that, in accordance with their request, it be paid in American horses and light wagons; that the time of delivery be immediately after the return of their hunting parties from their winter hunt; that the distribution of the horses and wagons be left to the chief, and that, upon their delivery, formal notice be given to the Brulés, that their right to roam and hunt south of the Niobrara has ceased, and that its use will be prevented by the military.

Equal success did not attend the efforts of the commission to obtain from the Ogallallas the relinquishment of their right to roam and hunt. The commission have felt much difficulty in coming to a decision as to the course which it is proper for the Government to pursue under these

circumstances. All things considered, they are of opinion that these Indians have so many conflicting interests and jealousies that it is not probable that they can of themselves arrive at any unanimous decision in the premises; and that the Government should decide for them that a right so injurious to them and its citizens must be relinquished; but that, as Red Cloud claims that promises made his people by other commissions and by Government officers are as yet unfulfilled, a sum of \$15,000 additional to that appropriated last year should be appropriated, to be paid him and his people, in the same manner as the previous sum, in presents such as they shall choose, which two sums (or their value in goods they shall be informed is a full and complete settlement of all claims which they have, or think they have, against the Government, and the payment of which terminates completely their right to hunt or roam south of the Niobrara River. As Spotted Tail makes the same claim as Red Cloud as to unfulfilled promises, an appropriation of \$10,000 additional to that voted by Congress at its last session should be made in his behalf.

The chairman dissents from his colleagues in regard to the course here recommended, because he doubts whether "the unfulfilled promises" of which the Indians complain were ever absolutely made, and holding that the Government may fairly demand of Indians who are living on its bounty, and to whom it offers \$15,000 as an indication of its generous good-will, that they shall do without further inducement what it deems to be essential to their good and that of its own citizens.

The consolidation of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies is recommended by the commission for the reasons forcibly stated in the report of the acting chairman to the chairman herewith submitted. (See Appendix B.) The chairman is not prepared to join in this recommendation, chiefly for the reason that he doubts whether an agent is to be had competent to manage so large a number of wild Indians.

The commissioners concur in approving the selection of West Beaver Creek as the site of the new Whetstone agency. For particulars reference is made to the report of the acting chairman. (Appendix B.) They also concur in thinking that as the southern Arapahoes and Cheyennes are unsettled and at war, and the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes are unwilling to go to them, and desire to be merged with their friends, the Sioux, it is desirable that the action of Congress in its last appropriation bill, by which the northern Arapahoes and Cheyennes forfeit all appropriations made for their benefit unless they remove south, should be rescinded, and that the agent at Red Cloud should be instructed to consider the Cheyennes and Arapahoes as part of the Sioux, and to issue their annuities and rations to them without delay.

The commissioners having completed so far as was possible the business intrusted to them, respectfully ask to be discharged.

Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM H. HARE,
Chairman.
WILLIAM H. HARE,
S. D. HINMAN,
C. C. COX,
R. B. LINES,
Commissioners.

Hon. C. DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX A.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 17, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my views on the subjects assigned me for report.

Very respectfully, yours,

CHRIS. C. COX.

Rt. Rev. W. H. HARE,

President Special Indian Commission, 30 Bible House, New York.

REPORT.

In regard to the condition of the respective agencies I have little to remark. Returning from the Indian Territory in advance of my colleagues, I was not present at the special investigations instituted by them after the expedition to the Black Hills and the location of Whetstone agency. I can only give my general impressions of the status of affairs at Red Cloud and Whetstone. These I confess were favorable, as I witnessed no disorder or bad management during my brief sojourn at these points. The Indians themselves were far less savage and intractable than I had imagined them to be. There was an absence of turbulent demonstration and of resistance to the reasonable demands of the Government. Indeed there seemed to be an acquiescence in and willingness to conform to any proper exactions made upon them.

On my return, *en route* to Cheyenne, I paused both at Spotted Tail's and Yellow Hair's camps. I was received with marked cordiality, and while smoking with these chiefs the pipe of peace, conversed freely with them on subjects of interest to themselves, and of their relations to the General Government. There was no reserve, and much that they said added to the favorable impressions I had formed. While visiting the encampments I could but be strongly impressed with the indolent and luxurious picture presented by their mode of life. Every *tepee* had its curtains of jerked beef suspended near it, the ponies grazed on the rich prairie-grass on the verge of the camp, while the young bucks were basking in the sun at the doors of their lodges dallying with their papooses. In fact a more perfect representation of Arcadia could hardly be conceived.

My conclusion was that the habits of the Indians were those of extreme indolence, to which I cannot but think the well-intended policy of the Government has largely contributed. The Indian is naturally and by habit idle, except when stimulated by war or the quest for something to sustain life. He is disinclined to take any trouble beyond what the instinct of self-preservation demands. Supplied as he is liberally by the Government with food and clothing, the Indian has little or no incentive to exertion.

Is it not the proper policy to adopt some method by which he may be rendered, if not productive, at least self-sustaining? It is evident that this is not to be accomplished by holding out inducements to agriculture. His limited attempts in this direction are far from being successful. Besides, the soil, as well as the roving, nomadic habits of the Indians, are opposed to the idea of profitable or even possible agricultural employment. Grazing, on the contrary, is adapted to both. The occupation is easily acquired, and, could it be instituted under favorable auspices, would prove profitable. Thus the Indian would be stimulated to industry, be in a better condition to avail himself of the various processes of civilization, and the Government be spared an immense and uncalled-for expenditure. How this desirable object can be effected is to be hereafter determined. The amount of grazing-territory should be large in comparison with a given population, and the country segregated for the purpose should have abundant supplies of grass and water.

In connection with this important reform proposed to be effected in the life-habits of the Indian, should advance *pari passu* some system of education, as well as the means of enforcing order and punishing crime. Abundant material exists, especially among the young, ready to the teacher's hand. Laborers are needed in this vineyard; instructors and missionaries, who, while developing the intellect of these benighted people, may lead them to the proper understanding of the great fundamental truths of our holy religion. Law and its prompt execution are also essential. Nothing else can successfully control and subdue the occasional outrages which go unpunished and disregarded, and the very inattention to which merits and provokes fresh violations of law and order. Let the Indian as well as the white man be amenable to law impartially administered, and far less will be heard of murder and theft among the savage tribes.

Again, this commission was authorized and instructed to use all proper means to secure the complete abrogation of the eleventh and sixteenth articles of the treaty of 1868. The first, namely, the abrogation of the eleventh article, has been broached for the first time by this commission, and, as we believe, successfully. The latter it was deemed inexpedient to attempt. The same obligations in this regard were imposed by distinct instructions upon a former commission, but it was not deemed prudent by them to present either proposition to the Indians.

The sixteenth article of the treaty, (which gives the Indians undisputed possession of all the unceded territory north of North Platte River, and as far as the eastern side of the Big Horn Mountains,) it appears to me, should be abrogated at the earliest possible period. It is imperative that this extraordinary portion of the treaty, of so little real value to the Indians, and so opposed to the interests of white settlers, should be promptly disposed of, either by inducing the Indians, in consideration of suitable compensation, to relinquish their rights in this connection, or, in the event of their refusal, by abrogating at once its obstructive provisions.

The truth is, this territory is of little advantage to the Indian, while the removal of the restrictions would prepare the way for the settlement of our own citizens. Besides, the Indian should be kept within limited bounds, and, as far as consistent with his comfort and necessities, his nomadic life abridged. Depredations will never cease, the savage will never be controlled until he is either induced or compelled to give up his migratory habits and confine himself to the boundaries designated and furnished by the Government. The Indian himself will thus be materially benefited. A better prospect will be presented for his ultimate civilization and incorporation into the citizen population of the Territory. Certainly, in the light of impending influences soon to be extended over this wild domain, the ideality and characteristics of the savage tribes cannot be much longer maintained.

It is due the cause of progress, the Government, and the Indians themselves, that this important question should be settled as speedily as possible. The glowing reports of General Custer (whether true or false) have aroused the frontier, and scores of organizations, more or less extended, are preparing to visit the Black Hills in the coming spring. Already small parties have ventured into the forbidden region, and bloodshed has been the result. The tide of emigration cannot be restrained. The exodus will be effected. It may cost blood, but the ultimate occupation of this unceded territory by the white settler is inevitable. A recent scientific report, confirming Custer's explorations, has revived much of the ardor and curiosity that had begun to subside under adverse statements. Nothing will now satisfy the people of the frontier but an inspection of the prohibited land, and this will be effected at all hazards. Besides, this unceded territory embraces the most productive part of Wyoming Territory, in an agricultural view and on account of the coal and other minerals it contains. It is a great wrong to the citizens of this Territory that its domain should not be settled by a white enterprising population. Remove the ban which now precludes the location of the white emigrant, and thousands will flock to this region, and thus add greatly to the prosperity of an important region.

These crude thoughts, thus hastily penned, may not be concurred in by my colleagues, but all will admit that some method should be adopted by which the vexed question may be settled beyond the possibility of further disturbance.

CHRIS. C. COX,
Special Indian Commissioner.

APPENDIX B.

NEW YORK, November 10, 1874.

To Rev. W. H. HARR, S.T.D., *Chairman of the Sioux Commission.*

BISHOP: In accordance with your instructions, I have the honor to report the result of our reconnaissance of the Sioux country in search of a suitable location for Spotted Tail agency, and to give some description of the country through which we passed, also to report the result of our negotiations with the Brulé and Ogallalla Indians in reference to the surrender of the right to hunt on the Republican River.

It seemed to be the wish of the Department at Washington, as indicated in our letter of instructions of May 4, that we should find some place as near the Missouri River as possible, and so to enable them to meet the expense of removal by saving in the cost of transportation of freight. We started out on the 5th of August, escorted by two companies of the Third Cavalry, under the command respectively of Captain Meinholdt and Lieutenant Crawford, the number of men being 104, and the expedition under the command of Captain Mienholdt, an old and experienced officer. We were accompanied by Major Howard, United States Indian agent at Spotted Tail agency, and by several

guides, employés, &c., mostly from that agency. Our intention was to examine thoroughly all the country north and east of the present location, and, if possible, to find some place where water should be abundant and good, and where there should be sufficient timber to afford lumber for building and wood for fuel. The White River being the only stream of any size and the only valley reaching the Missouri from this part of the reservation, we determined to follow it down at least as far as the South Fork, or Little White River, hoping to find a tract of good land either on the main stream or along some of its tributaries.

THE WHITE RIVER VALLEY.

Our first camp was at the mouth of the Big White Clay, some twenty miles from the agency. This is a stream that comes in from the south. We found the water here to be good, at least in the dry season, and the timber quite plentiful, though mostly cotton-wood, and some good grass, though hardly enough to furnish a supply of hay. Our two following camps were on the White River, the one forty the other fifty miles north-east of the agency. At these places cotton-wood was quite abundant, but the water, being only that of White River, was very bad—white and thick with wash of the clay lands and bluffs through which the river finds its way, and from which it takes its name. At our last camp we were on the old military road from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierce, which was thought to be at this point only twenty miles from the South Fork of the Cheyenne, at the mouth of the Box Elder, a stream that flows down from Harney Peak, near the east center of the Black Hills of Dakota. As that location had been favorably mentioned by old trappers, voyageurs, and others, we decided to deviate from our easterly course and visit it, as it was believed to be only one hundred and twenty miles from the Missouri River at Fort Sully.

THE BAD LANDS AND BOX ELDER.

We therefore left the White River, and took a northerly course toward the Cheyenne. The weather was intensely hot, and the distance proved much greater than we supposed. We were two days in reaching the South Cheyenne. Our first day was through the famous bad lands (*mauvais terres*) of Dakota, a vast tract of desert; the soil of clay and chalk formations; formerly an elevated plain or terrace in the rise of land from the Missouri River to the mountain-range west, and still longer ago the bed of some vast sea or ocean. Now it is cut out by the flow of the water in thin subsidence, or washed out by the torrents that mountain-gorges send down during the fearful storms of spring and mid summer. Channels and roadways have been formed in every direction, and they are sunk to great depths below the former plain. Thus the whole is left cut up into fantastic shapes, and its utter barrenness is relieved by the impressive proportions and great beauty of the same freaks of nature. We saw pyramids and towers, forts and castles, domes with minarets, and gothic cathedrals almost perfect in outline, yet all these looking wonderfully like ruins of man's ingenuity and skill in ages long gone by; and scattered here and there among them are elevated plains, covered with pine or cedar, like hanging gardens, very beautiful, as the only sign of vegetable life in all this vast desolation. The slopes of the hills at their base were covered with strange pebbles, washed out from the clay, and in the clay were petrifications of shell-fish, many of them of kinds not now to be found.

Our first night's camp was at the upper edge of this basin or wash, at a run near the old camping-ground of General Harney, at Ash Springs. The springs had no water but here we found three Army wagons, which, except for age, were in as good condition as when abandoned by Colonel Coles in 1858, and this shows how seldom even Indians traverse this inhospitable region. The run on which we camped, and which we named Delmadge, from the soldier who discovered it, furnished abundant water for our animals; and there are trees for fuel enough for camping purposes for many years. On our second day out, after crossing one basin of bad land, we ascended at its extremity the steep front of what was or has been a cut bluff, and from the top looked down upon the valley of the South Cheyenne, lying just below us, and westward upon the Black Hills, with the bald cap of Harney's Peak, overtopping them, rising grandly from the plateau just across the stream. From here the descent to the Cheyenne is across a sloping prairie to the very bluffs of the river, the distance being fifteen miles. The soil is light and sandy, and covered with bushes and prickly pear. This prairie abounds in deer and antelope, and they were started up from every valley and basin, and seemed to stand like sentinels on every hill around. The very steep descent of the bluffs brought us at once to the valley and bottom lands of the stream. The bluffs are of clay and disintegrated stone, and are full of petrifications of sea and shell fish of enormous size. The valley is narrow and very sandy, grass barely growing in it. The water in the river at this season is very shallow, and it is slightly bitter to the taste. On either side of the stream are scattering groves of cotton-wood,

but the trees are dwarfed and stunted, and are of barely sufficient size for fuel. The water in the Box Elder was found to be good and abundant, for the valley is narrow, and at a short distance from its mouth it ends in gorges cut out from the bad-land formations that lie in front of Harney's Peak. While here we saw the trail of Indian families moving toward Cheyenne agency, and also the trail of a large war party moving toward the hills. We saw no Indians. We deemed the country unsuitable for any purpose of agriculture, and unfit for long occupancy of any kind, and so determined to retrace our steps, and return to the valley of the White River. There being no other passable route, we were obliged to return through the defile or pass traveled by us in coming to the Cheyenne.

On reaching White River, we were desirous of continuing our march down that stream, but found just below our point of departure the bad lands close in on either side of the river, so as to make any road impossible.

SOUTH OF WHITE RIVER.

We therefore crossed over to the south side of the stream to find a trail through the prairies, just below the belt of bad land lying along the river. We were guided by Tom Dorin, a half-breed Indian of the Brulé Sioux, and by Thigh, a warrior of the same tribe. The services of both these men were invaluable to us. They led us without accident or loss of time through a most difficult country, and by new routes, known only to Indian trappers and hunters. The first night out we staid on Porcupine Creek, near a butte of the same name and an elevated mass of bad land, terminating in a shape very like a large coliseum or pavilion. Here we found but little water and only scattering timber. The following day we reached Corn Creek and Bear in the Lodge, both streams having running water, (the latter in abundance,) and the valleys affording grass for hay, but not wood enough for fuel for a settlement. The next point of interest was Eagle's Nest and its branches, the intervening streams being either dry or containing little water. Eagle's Nest Creek forks about twenty miles south of White River, and between the forks rises Eagle's Nest, a beautiful butte of rocky formation, some two feet in elevation above the surrounding prairie. The top of this butte is very singular, being a level table of land of three or four hundred acres, covered with grass and fringed at its upper end with large trees of pine. The country hereabout is very beautiful. Grass is abundant, and there is a considerable growth of elm and cotton-wood along the streams, and at their headwaters there is some pine. The water, however, is very shallow, and seemed, from the underlying grass and weeds, to be largely from some heavy rain-fall near the source of the stream. The country here is so good in soil, and the scenery so attractive that we were sorry not to find in it everything that was needed for our location.

THE SOUTH FORK AND THE MISSOURI RIVER.

Between this place and the South Fork, or Little White River, we crossed only two streams, the Black Pipe and the Grass Lodge. The divides between them are high and broken prairies, and their valleys narrow and almost destitute of timber, and we hardly found water for our stock. Our guides took us to South Fork, about eighteen miles above its confluence with the main stream. We found the water abundant and good, and also considerable bodies of timber, (oak and cottonwood,) but none of it large enough for making lumber or house-logs. The soil is sand, and the entire valley is subject to inundation. Starting from this point, Commissioner Lines and Lieutenant Crawford made an inspection of the country on Oak Creek, the only other stream tributary to White River between the Forks and the Missouri. They also examined the bottoms about the mouth of the South Fork, and the valley of the Little White River as far up as our camp. The prairies were found to be rough and hilly, and the bottom-lands sandy and subject to inundation. The trees were mostly cottonwood, and though in some places there are large groves of this, yet as the Indians destroy it so quickly for food for their horses in winter time, it could not be depended upon for the supply of lumber for an agency.

Starting from this camp, also, Major Howard and myself made a trip through the whole country between Little White River and the Missouri, at Fort Randall, a distance of one hundred and thirty miles. We found good grass in abundance along the valleys of the Keyapaha and Ponka Creek, but on neither sufficient timber for firewood. Coming back we examined the headwaters of South Fork, and while there is there more timber than below, the valley is very narrow, and affords no land fit for cultivation.

Commissioner Lines, on his return march westward, examined also the headwaters of Eagle's Nest Creek and of the Big White Clay. At the former place he found some pine, but not in sufficient quantity nor of good quality to suit our purposes. At the latter stream he found water in abundance and good grass, in the hills abundance of large pine, and in the valley considerable elm and other hard-wood timber. He and

the officers accompanying him were favorably impressed with this country, and advised its selection as a suitable location for an agency. Upon our return to their camp Major Howard and myself coincided in their opinion, and thought that here we had found a location which, though not all that could be desired, was yet as good as we could hope to find on the lands belonging to the Sioux. We had previously agreed, while at the South Fork, to recommend the mouth of this same stream, and had so reported to Bishop Hare, the official head of our commission, but this upper crossing was found to be a much better country; and, as the distance from the agency was the same as the other place, we determined to recommend the change.

THE NORTH AND THE BLACK HILLS.

From this camp we proceeded northward, to examine further the valley of this stream to its mouth, and, if thought expedient, to look at the country about Buffalo Gate, the South Pass into the Black Hill range, a country selected by Spotted Tail as the most favorable location for an agency in the Black Hill country. We found the valley of the White Clay toward the mouth not so good as the upper part of the stream. The benches are higher, and there is very little good grass. Timber, however, is in some places quite abundant. We saw near the valley a large hill fenced in with a double hedge of thorn-bush, made by the Indians many years ago as a place to drive and entrap deer and antelope, and from the carcasses covering the prairie I should think they had great success. Further on we found pits dug by them for entrapping eagles. A few Indians have planted along this stream, but their corn is entirely destroyed by grasshoppers. We encamped at Bute Caché, below the mouth of the Big White Clay, to prepare for our trip northward. We dismissed all unnecessary wagons and our attendants mostly dismissed themselves, going back on one pretext and another, but really fearing to accompany us. Our guides and teamsters all left, and only three men from the agency agreed to go with us. But Thigh, our Indian scout, returned, and, though threatened by the Brulés, remained with us to the end of our journey. At this camp Spotted Tail and Two Strike, Brulé chiefs, visited us and endeavored to dissuade us from going north. They seemingly thought the journey hazardous and full of difficulty. I explained to them the desire of the Indian Office to have a full knowledge of all their country, and told them of the exaggerated reports that the whites had heard of its wealth, fertility, &c., and the good that would be done their people by having its real character known. Spotted Tail then described the country fully, and pointed out our best route, and consented to our making a short tour of observation as we desired. It is but just to him to say that we found his description of the country correct in every particular.

We left our camp near Bute Caché early in the morning, taking a northwesterly course, and before noon were on the divide between the White River and the South Fork of the Cheyenne. The prairie is of light clayey soil, and is covered with prickly-pear. Here we came in full view of the Black Hills. For sixty miles east and west they lie stretched out before us, rising from the prairie across the Cheyenne like some giant sentinel of the plains, sinking toward the west till they are almost lost in the plain, but rising toward the east till they are covered with mountain-pine, and finally overtopped by Harney Peak and the cathedral-like Sierras behind it, which, being above the pine-line, are bald and white, and bathed in sunlight. We encamp for the second time on the South Fork of the Cheyenne. The country is more sandy than below and the trees were bushes as compared with their lowland growth.

We find large trails of war-parties and of families moving toward Red Cloud agency. We reach the Cheyenne, near the mouth of the Burntwood, a stream coming down from the hills. It is dry at the mouth, and has only scattering trees and bushes. We determine to ascend this stream to the hills. We find the country broken and cut up and the hills either bad land or clay, and many of them are covered with pebbles and gypsum. Occasionally in the bed of the stream there are pools of water. At night we encamp by a rocky basin and pool just outside the hills and in sight of the pines that cover them. We find the grass short and burned, and find hardly any wood, and the country is rough and broken and cut out by wash. The water, though scarce, is pure and cold. There is very little game here. We have crossed the great Indian trail leading around the hills, and we found no recent signs of travelers. Two of our attendants go out to look for a pass into the mountain, and returning after dark, report success. They find this valley passable; but the pines are so thick, that some must be cut away for our road. We go into camp, and continue our march early in the morning. The hills are higher, and some of them are cut by wash or broken by landslides. They are of clay, and the color is red, almost vermilion, and underlying them is sandstone of the same color. We soon reach narrow valleys and running streams. The hills are capped with pines, the valleys have dwarf-elders and plum-bushes, the grass is green and fresh by the springs, and we find some strange

flowers. We enter gorges and ravines, and huge boulders overhang us or we are shut in by steep precipices and hills thick with pine-trees. We reach the end of the valley and pass over the rocks and through narrow defiles into a vast forest of pine. It is of the hard mountain species, and some of the trees are very high. We come to a beautiful valley having a running stream; along the stream are little parks, and the grass in them, though scanty, is fresh and green. The stream is dammed by rock or stopped by huge boulders, and thus little pools and lakelets are formed, and they are full of bass and other fish. The water is pure and cold and abundant. We camp here. On every side the hills tower above us. They are tall, sharp cones, covered with pine to their very tops. Their sides are rough and torn with rocks, and covered with fragments of every size and shape. It is impossible to proceed further with wagons, and from this pleasant resting-place we explore the hills in every direction. We found a trail, made by General Custer's party, near our camp, and further on other and larger ones, leading in every direction, and many signs of their explorations in almost every valley and ravine. Our command was broken up into small parties for purposes of exploration, each taking such direction as seemed best to its leader, and we made a very thorough examination of the hills. We found that we were on the headwaters of French Creek or Running Water. Part of our party traced it to the wild gorge where it breaks through into the foot-hills and bad land below, and part to its source to the rear of Harney Peak. I, with two others, went directly over the sharp range at our camp to that peak, arriving over against it just as the short day was drawing to a close. We found everywhere a country mountainous, rough, and ragged, cut up by deep valleys and steep ravines, and thickly covered with pine in various stages of growth. On the hills there is barely any soil, and it is a wonder how such giant trees so firmly root themselves. In the valleys the soil is light and sandy and very thin, and it bears a very light and thin grass. At places there have been fires and windfalls, and here and there are little parks, very pretty to look upon, but too small for grazing or for farms. Surrounding this mountain, for such it really is, are only barren hills and broken slopes of bad land and clay. All about the central peaks are pine-clad cones and spurs. As the peaks lessen to hills toward the west the valleys and parks become larger, and the pine less in quantity and smaller in size, till the open plains are reached. In these valleys and parks the soil is very poor and thin, and where they are of any considerable size, it is very much broken up by the upheaval of irregular masses of conglomerate soil and rock. The rock, aside from the sandstone first found, is hard and rough granite and pebble-stone. We found no seams of quartz, but fragments of white quartz are everywhere found on the hills. We had no one with us competent to pronounce upon the geology of the region, but I am sure that, aside from tinges of iron seen in the soil and sand and stone, we saw no evidence of the existence of any mineral wealth, and we found no signs of coal. Several members of our party, citizens and soldiers, were men experienced in mining in California and Colorado, and though they made frequent and faithful examination of the ledges and brook-deposits and sands, they found no trace of gold or other precious metal.

On our return to the Cheyenne, we followed our former road to the Indians' trail, just above the foot-hills, and then followed that, along the range westward, to a point just north of Spotted Tail agency. Thus we were enabled to view all the country on the southern slope of the hills, and all the gates and passes that lead to the interior. We found the country rough, broken, and parched, and nowhere openings large or good enough for settlement. The streams, too, after they break through the hills, are either lost in the desert below or in every other case are bitter, the waters becoming strongly impregnated with the *saltz* of the earth. At night, though it was hot and sultry on the plains, we found the air very cold and damp, and the day we left the foot-hills Harney Peak was covered with snow. From the Indian crossing of Cheyenne River we marched directly to the agency, the distance across the prairie here being full 40 miles.

We had been absent just a month, and now returned safely and well, having had no trouble of any kind, and not having met with mishap or accident. This is largely owing to the wisdom and skill of the officer in command, and we thankfully commend him and his associates as being soldiers worthy of the name—men of energy, wisdom, and bravery. During our whole trip of many hundreds of miles we have seen no Indians, nor had reason to fear trouble from them. For this our thanks are largely due to Spotted Tail and Red Cloud and their agents in charge.

We found no country at all suitable for an agency east of the Big White Clay, all the country toward the Missouri River being either almost, or entirely, destitute of wood or water, or of both.

The Black Hills we found to be a bleak, and except for its abundant growth of hard pine a forbidding and sterile, mountain. Green from its springs and trees, it is a cool and pleasant retreat from the burning sun and baked soil of the desert plains around it, and only a garden spot when compared to and contrasted with the bad land and utter desolation that surround it. There may, indeed, be mineral wealth there, but, if so, we believe it to be yet undiscovered, and there are no evidences, either from location, or character of rock, or soil, or sand, to warrant any expectation that a more diligent

search would be rewarded with success. As an agricultural or grazing country it is worthless. It is high, bleak, and cold, traversed by fearful storms in winter and spring, and in summer time almost truly said by the Indians to be inhabited by the thunder-gods, ever angry at and jealous with hot displeasure of intrusion upon their sanctuary and mountain home. The cold weather is long and severe, the summers very short, and affording only time for a month or two of grazing in the parks and for the ripening of the smaller berries in the ravines. When civilization comes nearer and some railroad traverses these plains, the pine may be useful for rough lumber and for fuel; but now, and for long time to come, its only use and value seem to be that known to the Indians—for poles to uphold their "teepees" on the prairie, or to make *travois* for their ponies when they journey. An agency could hardly be located here, and to open the country would be a mistaken kindness to the whites and a great and uncalled-for wrong to the Indians. The country is theirs by solemn compact, and to take it from them will be wrong and robbery—an unwarrantable use of our great power to impose upon the simple and the weak.

THE LOCATION OF THE SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY.

Upon our arrival at Spotted Tail agency, on the 5th of September, we found General King, commandant of this military district, accompanied by his personal staff and two companies of cavalry, already there, prepared to assist in the removal of the agency to the newly-selected location. We immediately called upon him at his camp. We learned from him that, while he acknowledged the immediate necessity of removal from this place, and said that the troops must be taken away if some new location was not found, yet that he was greatly opposed to the location selected by us, as being, in his opinion and that of his officers, unfit for permanent location of a military post. His objections were that, from information deemed by him to be credible, (a,) he thought the water liable to be bad in summer time, (b,) the timber insufficient in quantity, (c,) the distance from it too great for their limited transportation, and (d) the location too far from Red Cloud agency for support from their garrison in case of any trouble with the Indians. He did not say it in so many words, but I inferred it from the tone of his conversation, that if we insisted upon the location without further examination, he would report the matter to the War Department as an injustice to the troops who were to go there, and the Indians who did not desire to move.

We therefore consented to make a further examination of all the streams in the vicinity of the agency, to see if the location could in any way be bettered and all parties satisfied with our conclusions. We did this the more willingly because we were informed by the general of a new freight route, just opened by him from Sidney, on the Union Pacific Railroad, that made the distance to these agencies only one hundred and twenty miles, in lieu of two hundred and eighty from Fort Randall and two hundred and twenty-five from Cheyenne, as by the routes now used. This would lessen the distance for wagon-transportation more than we could possibly do by any justifiable move.

We examined, first, Bordeau Creek and its branches, and it was found to be too small a valley for the occupancy of both the Indians and the Government for an agency. We next looked at Shadron, which was desired by General King and his officers as a location for their post. We thought it too narrow a valley, and very objectionable as being on the upper edge of the Brulé country, and only twenty-five miles distant from the agency of the Ogallallas. At Beaver Creek we found good pine for lumber and excellent springs of water, but a plateau far too small for both Indians and agency. The west fork was thought by General King to be admirably suited to the convenience of a military post. We also again examined Big White Clay, our already selected location. We were still satisfied with it, but General King thought the wash from the hills would make the water bad in spring and summer time, and that the timber was too far away, and not sufficient in quantity for both post and agency. He told us of the enormous quantities required for the troops—a thousand or fifteen hundred cords of wood per year—besides the amount required for building. We were also told that the Brulés would not come here unless forced to do so, and that the military could not be used to move them without the fatal delay of awaiting further orders from headquarters at Omaha. We therefore held a council in which the military, the citizens, and the Indians were consulted, and determined to compromise the matter by locating at West Beaver Creek, ten miles south from the present agency.

Our reasons were as follows: (a) The present location is as bad as possible; (b) soldiers will not live in such a place; (c) it is unhealthy for both whites and Indians; if we do not move the troops will be taken away and the agency left to anarchy, as last winter; (d) we were to move towards the Missouri River, hoping to shorten the distance and to pay expenses by the saving in cost of transportation; but we find no location suitable further east than twenty miles, and the money saved by cutting off that distance, at present rates of freighting, would be only \$1,800, a sum utterly insufficient for our purposes; (e) it is therefore economy for the Government to move

as short a distance as possible; (g) we find all the conditions required, only ten miles from the present location; (h) a much greater distance can be saved by freighting from Sidney; (i) Beaver Creek will support the agency and post, and Spotted Tail can remain in Brulé, and the whites and mixed-bloods find good land for farming on White Clay, both locations being sufficiently near Beaver on either side to come to that place for supplies and rations; (j) the motley village about the agency will thus be broken up, and quiet order more easily kept about the post; (k) next year one-half the expense of freight will be saved.

The above were the reasons and thoughts that governed our actions, and upon more mature deliberation we are satisfied that we acted wisely and well, and that great good will be done the Indians by having their agency at last made permanent. We instructed Major Howard to remove immediately to Beaver Creek, moving such buildings as might be necessary, using only agency-transportation and employing such extra teamsters and carpenters as might be absolutely necessary, and to erect and contract for no new buildings or stockade without instructions from the Indian Office at Washington. We recommend a liberal appropriation for new buildings at the agency. For years it has been unsettled and no money has been granted for building, and the present structures are far too small for the proper covering of the stores or right transaction of business.

Another matter suggested by General King has claimed our thought and our attention. It is the desirableness of consolidating the agencies of the Ogalallas and Brulés, and of uniting the two under one agent. The following are the points we have considered: (a) The agencies are very near each other, only forty miles apart; (b) the Indians are alike in habits and language; (c) the intercourse between them is constant; (d) they are a vast horde of barbarians that need the most skillful handling to keep them at peace, (e) and the wisest thought, lest in helping them we destroy their manhood and make them not only helpless, but in like measure idle and full of deceit; (f) they should be governed by the same policy and cared for by the same regulations and laws; (g) as it is, there is no uniformity either in the amounts issued to them or in the times and seasons of such issues; (h) they are not known as individuals to their several agents; (i) the result is continued confusion, deception, unfairness, and change.

Thus, a view of the whole subject and a knowledge of the people has convinced me that there is no remedy, except in consolidation. Even the agents seem to share, somewhat, the spirit of the Indians, and rivalry exists, and each seems to covet numbers more than the advancement of those already under their charge. I know that objection will be made that no man is fit for such a charge. My answer is, that there must be an intelligent head or there cannot be order or good government. Economy, perhaps, is not here an argument, yet I believe that the saving in expense would be great, and under one man, with a subagent at Whetstone and a clerk at Sidney, the whole work would go on quietly and well. The control of the whites at both agencies would be complete, and the Indians, under one system of government, would be led on to other rivalries than those that regard numbers and amount of food. I believe the change would be wise, and a long step forward in bettering our modes of dealing with these, the wildest of the Sioux. By such subordination as we here recommend, and by such only, could the white soldiery on the frontier be disciplined or controlled.

BUFFALO HUNT.

We were instructed to convey to the Indians at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail the desire expressed by the Department and by Congress, that they should give up the right to hunt on the Republican River in Kansas and Nebraska, and to promise them presents to the amount of \$25,000.

After several councils with the Brulés, and after many talks among themselves, Spotted Tail and his chiefs finally agreed to accept the proposition, and desired to receive for their presents American horses and a few light wagons.

At Red Cloud, in council, they utterly refused to listen to any terms suggested by us or possible for us to carry out, but, on being told that the right would soon be taken from them, the younger chiefs, after a delay of two days, agreed to accept, and desired to receive, for their share of the presents, horses and guns. Red Cloud, however, claims the treaty of 1868, and the promise of the President that they should be allowed to hunt there as long as the buffalo continue to frequent that region. As Red Cloud never uses this right, and those who do consent to remain at home after this winter's hunt is over, I submit that the matter should be regarded as settled, and Congress asked to so legislate as to make this prohibition positive. And further, that as both Spotted Tail and Red Cloud claim promises made them by other commissioners and Government officers as yet unfulfilled, I would respectfully urge that an additional sum of \$25,000 be appropriated, to be paid them as the former sum, in presents, such as they shall choose, and to be a full and complete settlement of all the claims that they may have, or think themselves to have, against the Government, and that Congress take away from them all rights to hunt south of the North Platte River.

It is also suggested that a commission to treat with them for the cession of all their rights in the Territory of Wyoming would probably be successful, and a large country be opened up to settlement and occupancy by the whites.

ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNES.

These Indians desired to meet us, and gave us this message to the Indian-Office at Washington. By Congressional legislation they are required to remove south to the Indian Territory, and in case they do not go they forfeit all appropriations made for their benefit. They do not wish to go, and will not go, except forced by the use of troops. They have never lived south, and their friends there are at war and unsettled. This is their home and the Sioux their friends. They desire to remain here and be consolidated with the Sioux. This the Sioux agree to. In this way they will be even lost as a tribe, and they will be no extra expense to the Government. I think their ground well taken, and that we have no right to remove them against their will, and that it is well-nigh impossible to force them to go. What they say of the disturbed condition of the Southern Cheyennes is true. I therefore recommend that the legislation of last winter be reconsidered, and they be allowed to remain with the Sioux, and that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be allowed to issue to them, as soon as may be, their annuities for the present fiscal year.

Respectfully submitting this report and the added suggestions,

I am, with respect,

SAM'L D. HINMAN,
Acting Chairman Sioux Commission.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
New York agency.									
Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Saint Regis, Tuscaroras, on eight reservations in State of New York	2,539	2,601	5,140	.....	.....	.....	28	30	31
Green Bay agency, Wisconsin. (a)									
Menomonees.....	728	752	1,480	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Stockbridges and Munsees.....	110	131	241	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Oneidas.....	644	635	1,279	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Sac and Fox agency, Iowa.									
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	181	157	338	6	1	.....	.....	1	1
Michigan agency, Michigan.									
Ottawas and Chippewas	2,195	3,975	6,170	.....	2	.....	25	25	24
Chippewas of Lake Superior.....	500	618	1,118	98	2	8	2	2	2
Pottawatomies of Huron	28	32	60	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River.....	750	825	1,575	.....	4	.....	10	10	3
La Pointe agency, Wisconsin.									
Chippewas, Red Cliff band	328	332	660	.....	28	.....	5	2	2
Chippewas, Lac Court d'Oreilles band.....	568	685	1,253	.....				1	1
Chippewas, Grand Portage band	189	170	359	.....				1	1
Chippewas, Bois Forte band.....	444	452	896	.....				1	1
Chippewas, Bad River band.....	354	369	723	.....				2	2
Chippewas, Fond du Lac band	180	219	399	.....				.....	.....
Chippewas, Lac de Flambeau band.....	298	331	629	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chippewa agency, White Earth, Minn.									
Mississippi Chippewas.....	1,181	1,341	1,641	400	58	42	2	.....	.....
Otter-Tail Chippewas.....			485						
Pembina Chippewas			396						
Leech Lake agency, Minnesota.									
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish Chippewas..	1,068	1,242	1,547	770	7	22	1	1	3
Mississippi Chippewas at White Oak Point.....			763						
Red Lake agency, Minnesota.									
Chippewas of Red Lake	494	647	1,141	120	11	11	1	1	1
NEBRASKA.									
Santee Sioux agency.									
Santee Sioux	362	429	791	600	12	30	5	5	4
Winnebago agency.									
Nebraska Winnebagoes.....	700	762	1,462	400	16	26	4	3	3
Wisconsin Winnebagoes.....	400	460	860						
Omaha agency.									
Omahas	465	486	951	36	8	25	2	3	3
Pawnee agency.									
Pawnees	786	1,002	1,788	100	19	20	3	4	6
Great Nemaha agency.									
Iowas.....	116	110	226	150	6	22	1	1	2
Sac and Fox of Missouri	48	49	97						

(a) From report of 1873.

for, by tribes and their respective agencies.

Males.	Females.	Education.		Number of scholars.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dresses.	Indians killed during the year.				Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
		Number of scholars.	Number of Indians who can read.													By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.		
25	663						10	\$757 50	12												
45	37						1		1												
39	28						1		1												
44	23						2		2	480											
11	3	5	2	1																2	2
220	280	650	122	11	2,200 00	9	4,400								5,000				1		
46	35	84	12	4	300 00	2	228								1,100						
6	12	20	2	1			35								60						
140	143	278	22	4	1,500 00	2	615								1,500	2					
69	37	446	35	2					3												
66	44			2	300 00																
21	14			1																	
11	5			3								100			4,000	2			1		
17	53			10	6,000 00																
		86		3	300 00	2	200			200		1,000	57	64						1	
30	20	11			123 00							500	50	50	25	4	1				
16	32	13	1	1	800 00					14		473			100						
56	53	207	10	7	6,200 00	3	375	3	1,000	22	22	791									
102	45	90	30		750 00						6	500	66	29	1,765						
80	90	165	30	1	500 00	1								70	25						
100	56	130			100 00					13					25						
27	25	50										100	16	13	315						

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.				Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Employée.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Otoe agency.									
Otoes and Missourians	217	236	453	35	8	7	1	1	2
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Kickapoo agency.									
Kickapoos	131	135	266	35	6	4	2	1	1
Pottawatomie agency.									
Pottawatomies	250	227	477	40	8	6	1	1	1
Quapaw agency.									
Quapaws	598	675	234	271	23	71	4	4	5
Confederated Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankashaws, Weas, and Miamies			212						
Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork, &c.			142						
Eastern Shawnees			90						
Wyandotts			239						
Senecas			207						
Modocs		147							
Osage agency.									
Great and Little Osages	1,500	1,372	2,872	300	70	56	1	2	3
Kaws	273	250	523	68	11	25	1	1	2
Wichita agency.									
Caddoes	1,185	712	521	100	24	25	2	1	3
Wichitas			300						
Wacos			140						
Tawaramies			125						
Keechies			106						
Penateethka Comanches			345						
Pawnees		360							
Kiowa agency.									
Kiowas			1,700	}	27	12	1	1	4
Comanches			2,643						
Apaches			808						
Delawares			30						
Upper Arkansas agency.									
Cheyennes	1,942	2,062	2,256	22	32	66	1	1	2
Arapahoes			1,644						
Apaches			130						
Sac and Fox agency.									
Absentee Shawnees	703	640	688	30	11	13	2	2	3
Sacs and Foxes			508						
Kickapoos			355						
Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws and Chickasaws and Seminoles. (a)									
Cherokees	8,817	8,400	17,217					63	6
Creeks	6,000	7,000	13,000					34	6
Choctaws	7,500	8,500	16,000					36	36
Chickasaws	3,000	3,000	6,000					13	12
Seminoles	1,120	1,318	2,438					4	4

(a) From report for 1873.

fe., by tribes and their respective agencies.—Continued.

Males.	Females.	Education.			Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Indians killed during the year				Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
		Number of scholars.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.									By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.			
41	30	42	21		\$1,600 00					30	25	300	1						
25	35	41	14		150 00	2	135			12	20	265							
19	94	40	17		20 00		12		20	22	48	300							5
130	103	327	40		2,723 44	1	160			53	42	1,273	2			1	1	25	
52	37	150	10	15	1,251 35	1	275	6	600	300	150	300						40	
43	11	40	4		300 00		20		200	24	22	68							
676	44	60	12		800 00		17		500			600		1		2	8		1
34	15	39			405 00				1,000			39				24	11		
17	28	21	8		150 00		30		1,300			23					34	22	1
33	20	38	19		700 00		28	2	750	30	24	530						3	
865	1,019																		
380	400																		
573	358					40	2,500												
17	213					20	1,000												
294	63																		

(b) Including 36 scholars at Kiowa school.

(c) Arrested.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Indians in Kansas without an agency.									
Chippewas of Swan Creek, &c., Munsees or Christians (a)	28	28	56	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mokohoco's band of Sacs and Foxes.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.									
Sisseton Sioux agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	761	916	1, 677	166	36	29	4	5	9
Devil's Lake agency.									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux	442	595	1, 037	16	18	9	1	.....	.....
Grand River agency.									
Upper Yanktonai Sioux	3, 011	3, 429	1, 406	31	10	5	.....	.....	.....
Lower Yanktonai Sioux			2, 607						
Oncopapa Sioux			1, 556						
Blackfeet Sioux.....			871						
Cheyenne River agency.									
Two-Kettle Sioux.....	2, 300	2, 682	1, 100	100	8	127	3	3	.....
Minneconjou Sioux			1, 655						
Sans Arc Sioux.....			1, 527						
Blackfeet Sioux.....			700						
Upper Missouri agency.									
Lower Yanktonai Sioux	1, 606	1, 395	1, 200	58	16	10	3	2	.....
Lower Brulé Sioux.....			1, 800						
Fort Berthold agency.									
Arickarees.....	900	1, 115	975	30	10	23	.....	1	2
Gros Ventres			620						
Mandans.....			420						
Yankton agency.									
Yankton Sioux.....	.....	.....	2, 000	.....	.....	.....	7	7	13
Ponca agency.									
Poncas.....	372	358	730	132	8	8	1	2	.....
Spotted-Tail agency.									
Brulé Sioux.....	3, 640	3, 360	7, 000	.....	20	170	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau special agency.									
Santee Sioux.....	150	162	312	.....	1	1	1	1	1
Red-Cloud agency.									
Ogallalla, Minneconjou, and Sans Arc Sioux.....	.....	.....	9, 809	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Cheyennes .....	.....	.....	1, 202						
Northern Arapahoes.....	.....	.....	1, 092						
Indians in Dakota not under an agent.									
Scattered Sioux.....	.....	.....	7 000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) From report for 1872.

for, by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Males.	Females.	Education.		Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Indians killed during the year.				Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.										By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.			
11	5																		
51	44			(b) 1		4	410		300	48	41	1,200							
		24		1			46		70	45	30	177							
		4					17		1,436		10	7		2		1		1	
67	72	72	72						1,310	294	32	50	1						
17	13	14	7	1	\$1,875 00				1,100	67	58	90							
25	20	43	40		100 00							25		6					
120	80			9	2,500 00	5	525					500	4						
						1		10		30	4	14					1	1	1
		1										3							
94	17	119	8		300 00	1	137			13	33	312							
														8	21	1	7		

(b) There are also five native preachers.

etc., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Education.		Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read during the year.	Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of church-members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Indians killed during the year					Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
Males.	Females.												By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.			
6		11					12		125	40	12	12		2					
35	25	100	60		\$2,037 00	2	655		1,843			500	3			2			
7	5						11		47	71	10			2					
12	13						5		1,500			100	3	2					
11	15	4	2						350			1,500	100	30		7	5	35	2
14	10	8	8	3				12	200								2		
42	30	25	5	5		2	1,829		250	100	69								
							4		634				1	2					
							3		600		25	4					6		
										65	9	800							
		10	10						350			100							

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Indians in Nevada not under an agent.									
Pi-Utes (a).....			1, 000						
Goship Utes			204						
Western Shoshones			1, 945						
White River agency, Colorado.									
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes	490	510	1, 000	.....	7	4	.....	1	1
Los Pinos agency, Colorado.									
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes.....	1, 200	1, 563	2, 763	.....	12	2	1	1	1
Uintah agency, Utah.									
Uintah Utes			575	.....	10	2			
Indians in Utah not under an agent.									
Pah-Vants			134						
Goship Utes			256						
AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.									
Colorado River agency.									
Mohaves.....			1, 540	}.....	11	4		1	1
Hualapais			620						
Chimebuevas			450						
Coahuillas			150						
Cocopahs			180						
Pima and Maricopa agency.									
Pimas	2, 200	2, 100	4, 000	} 20	9	6	2	3	3
Maricopas			300						
Papago agency.									
Papagoes	3, 000	3, 000	6, 000(b)	.....	8		1		4
Moquis Pueblo agency.									
Moquis Pueblos, in seven villages.....	695	712	1, 407	.....	4	2	1	1	1
San Carlos agency.									
Aribapa Apaches.....	379	513	384	}.....	10	90			
Pinal Apaches			414						
Tontos.....			94						
Camp Apache agency.									
White Mountain or Coyetero Apaches, (c)	587	927	1, 514	.....				
Rio Verde special agency.									
Apache Yumas			369						
Apache Mohaves			678						
Apache Tontos			497						
Chiricahua special agency.									
Cochise's tribe of Apaches.....	347	583	365	}.....	5	2			
Southern Chiricahua Apaches			290						
Mimbres, Mogollon, and Coyetero Apaches			275						

(a) These Utes are distributed throughout Western Nevada and Northeast California.
(c) From report of 1873.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Id., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.[illegible]

(b) This number reported by agent for two years, but believed to be overestimated.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employees.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Yumas.....			930						
AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO.									
Navajo agency.									
Navajoes	5,457	5,611	11,068 ^a	23	15	13	....	1	1
Mescalero Apache agency.									
Mescalero Apaches			1,800		6				
Pueblo agency.									
Pueblos, in nineteen villages.....	4,500	5,000	9,500		6	2	1	6	6
Southern Apache agency, Tularosa reservation.									
Southern Apaches	175	225	400		7	7			
Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla agency.									
Capote Utes	850	900	500	}	5				
Weeminuche Utes.....			750						
Jicarilla Apaches			500						
Oimarron agency.									
Muache Utes	350	400	290						
Jicarilla Apaches.....			460						
AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.									
Round Valley Agency.									
Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Ukie, Wy-lackie, Cancow, and Little Lake Indians.....	549	651	1,200	18	10	29	2	2	2
Hoopa Valley agency.									
Redwood, Siah, and Hoopa Indians.....	304	362	666	24	12	20	1	1	1
Tule River agency.									
Tules and Tejons.	168	139	307	6	7	10	....	1	1
Indians in California not under an agent.									
Mission and other Indians			7,000						
AGENCIES IN OREGON.									
Warm Springs agency.									
Wascoes.....	363	317	320	}	8	23	2	2	2
Warm Springs.....			304						
Terrinoes.....			56						
Grand Ronde agency.									
Molels, Clackamas, and other bands.....	370	430	800	30	8	6	1	2	3
Siletz agency.									
Rogue River and thirteen other bands			1,000	6	7	29	1	1	1
Umatilla agency.									
Walla-Wallas.....	304	378	128	}	6	14	20	1	1
Cayuses			385						
Umatillas.....			169						

(a) 9,068 on reservation.

do, by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

	Males.	Education.		Number of missionaries.	Amounts contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of church members.	Number who have learned trades during the year.	Number who have received medical treatment during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Indians killed during the year.				Number of whites killed by Indians during the year.	Number of whites committing crimes against Indians.	Number of whites punished for crimes against Indians.
		Females.	Number of Indians who can read.										By members of same tribe.	By hostile Indians.	By United States soldiers.	By citizens.			
47	35	5					8	2,304				346				5		9	1
42	60	20	20		\$300			68					1						
								26	20	5	100		1			7		2	2
													1						
								70					1			3			
51	50	64	44				931	789	29	46	1,900								
57	30	25	20					200	45	21									
24	28	19	12					150	5	18	307						1	1	
46	14	30	12				16	2		9	7	500	1						
21	28	31	27	2		1	750	4	325	25	17								
20	16	22					80					1,000							
17	9	14	14				125					400							

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Education.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.	Number of school-buildings.	Number of schools.	Number of teachers.
Klamath agency.									
Klamaths.....	425	600	550	12	13	17	3	1	2
Modocs.....			100						
Yahooskin Snakes.....			130						
Wohlpahpe Snakes.....			145						
Pi-Utes.....			100						
Alsea sub-agency.									
Alseas.....	147	196	108	12	1	5			
Slaselaws.....			68						
Coos.....			123						
Umpquas.....			44						
Malheur special agency.									
Shoshones, Bannacks, Pi-Utes, and roving Indians in eastern and southeastern part of the State....	250	300	550	.....	6	10			
Indians roaming on Columbia River, Oregon.									
Renegades and others.....			2,500	.....				
AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.									
Neah Bay agency.									
Makahs.....	258	300	558	6	6	21	1		
S'Kokomish agency.									
S'Klallams.....	400	450	575	50	7	29	1	1	2
Twanas.....			275						
Yakama agency.									
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowwassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyiks, Ochecholes, Kahmiltpah, and Seapcat.....	1,500	2,000	3,500	35	16	43	2	2	2
Tulalip sub-agency.									
Dwamish and other allied tribes.....	1,200	1,800	3,000	500	5	28	2	2	4
Quinalt sub-agency.									
Quinalt.....	246	297	116	4	7	16	1	1	2
Queets.....			97						
Hohs.....			70						
Quillehutes.....			260						
Colville special agency.									
Colvilles.....	1,600	1,520	625	45		8		1	2
Lakes.....			240						
O'Kinakanes.....			335						
San Poel and Nespeumans.....			510						
Spokanes.....			700						
Callispels.....			400						
Methows.....			310						
Puyallup agency.(a)									
Muckleshoot.....	55	45	100	5					
Puyallups.....	294	285	579	10	7	20	1	1	2
Nisquallies.....	80	70	150	6					
Squaxins.....	85	65	150	4					
Chehalis.....	159	141	300	12	4	9	1	1	2
Shoalwater Bay.....	30	20	50	.....				
INDIANS IN INDIANA, NORTH CAROLINA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.									
Miamies, Cherokees, Seminoles, Lipans, Tonkaways, &c.....			2,350	.....				

(a) Confederated with the

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
<i>Red Lake agency.</i>																				
Chippewas of Red Lake.....	3, 200, 000	300	500, 000	239, 700	1, 500, 000	4	246	20	20	300	500	.....	50	4, 500	50	2, 000	25	5	15	160
NEBRASKA.																				
<i>Santee Sioux agency.</i>																				
Santee Sioux.....	115, 076	30, 000	1, 000	80, 000	4, 200	18	562	75	750	1, 900	175	7	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
<i>Winnebago agency.</i>																				
Nebraska and Wisconsin Winnebagoes.	109, 844	.....	3, 000	104, 800	.....	70	1, 630	300	1, 400	800	200	75	6 500	13, 200	1, 500	1, 000	.....	.....	500	300
<i>Omaha agency.</i>																				
Omahas.....	143, 225	140, 000	2, 000	140, 000	.....	.....	1, 300	200	50	800	200	.....	3, 000	35, 000	.....	300	50	20	200	390
<i>Pawnee agency.</i>																				
Pawnees.....	234, 775	200, 000	50	150, 000	5, 000	340	1, 000	350	.....	25	10	.....	1, 400	.....	200	150	.....	.....	200	450
<i>Great Nemaha agency.</i>																				
Iowas, Sac and Fox of Missouri.	20, 863	20, 000	3, 000	20, 500	.....	.....	700	200	800	1, 500	60	.....	2, 500	2, 500	1, 000	600	.....	.....	.....	800
<i>Otoe agency.</i>																				
Otoes and Missourias	85, 680	85, 000	1, 500	85, 680	.....	250	925	125	400	1, 000	120	.....	1, 200	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	390
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.																				
<i>Kickapoo agency.</i>																				
Kickapoos	20, 273	10, 147	3, 320	6, 700	6, 760	15	1, 180	20	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	500	175	.....	5	.....	500
<i>Pottawatomie agency.</i>																				
Pottawatomies.....	77, 357	50, 000	7, 000	69, 257	.....	50	450	75	75	500	400	.....	.....	175	300	80	.....	.....	.....	1, 000

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and buildings belonging to the different Indian tribes.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres graz- ing.	Number of acres value- less.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by Government.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agri- culture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							Tons of hay cut.	
												Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.		
<i>New York agency.</i>																				
Sonocan, Onondaga, Oneidas, Cayuga, Saint Regis, Tuscar- ora, and eight reservations in State of New York.	85,366						19,586					24,533	62,650	50,385	57,864					6,288
<i>Sas and Fox agency, Iowa.</i>																				
Sacs and Foxes of the Missis- sippi.	419	200	100	300			100	10	300	80	35	10	2,300		400	100	50	100		
<i>Michigan agency, Michigan. (b)</i>																				
Ottawas and Chippewas (b) . . .	55,235	40,000	41,040				15,000	380	32,000	2,500		2,400	10,750	6,263	21,000	500	374	620	421	
Chippewas of Lake Superior (b)							300	100	200	300	200		114	240	2,420	500	25	10	76	
Pottawatomies of Huron (b)							100	100		20			50		920	10	15	10	8	
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River. (b)	11,697	10,000	10,000					350	7,038	950		4,585	25,840	4,657	17,131	3,406	275	940	785	
<i>Green Bay agency. (a)</i>																				
Menomonsee, Stockbridges, Munsee, Oneidas.	303,600					100	4,654	25	600			6,574	13,465	17,651	10,788	930		240	1,554	
<i>La Pointe agency.</i>																				
Chippewas of Lake Superior . . .	536,634					155	615	225					670	680	5,150	500			460	
<i>Chippewa agency, White Earth.</i>																				
Mississippi, Otter-Tail, and Pembina Chippewas.	629,440	400,000	300,000	200,000	100,000	50	350	366	400	1,000	50	2,600	500	700	4,125	1,000	400	250	1,040	
Mille Lac band of Chippewas . .	61,014																			
<i>Leach Lake agency.</i>																				
Pillager and Lake Winnebago- shish Chippewas, Missis- sippi Chippewas, at White Oak Point.	416,000	5,000	410,000				100	5			25		1,500		2,000	100			150	

(a) Report of 1873.

(b) Remainder of lands held in severalty.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres graz- ing.	Number of acres value- less.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by Government.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agri- culture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
<i>Red Lake agency.</i>																				
Chippewas of Red Lake.....	3,200,000	300	500,000	239,700	1,500,000	4	246	20	20	300	500	.....	50	4,500	50	2,000	25	5	15	160
<i>NEBRASKA.</i>																				
<i>Santee Sioux agency.</i>																				
Santee Sioux.....	115,076	30,000	1,000	80,000	4,200	18	562	75	750	1,900	175	7	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
<i>Winnepago agency.</i>																				
Nebraska and Wisconsin Win- nebagoes.	109,844	.....	3,000	104,800	.....	70	1,630	300	1,400	800	200	75	6 500	13,200	1,500	1,000	.....	.....	500	300
<i>Omaha agency.</i>																				
Omahas.....	143,225	140,000	2,000	140,000	.....	.....	1,300	200	50	800	200	.....	3,000	35,000	.....	300	50	20	200	390
<i>Pawnee agency.</i>																				
Pawnees.....	234,775	200,000	50	150,000	5,000	340	1,000	350	.....	25	10	.....	1,400	.....	200	150	.....	.....	200	450
<i>Great Nemaha agency.</i>																				
Iowas, Sac and Fox of Mis- sour.	20,863	50,000	3,000	20,500	.....	.....	700	200	800	1,500	60	.....	2,500	2,500	1,000	600	.....	.....	.....	800
<i>Otoe agency.</i>																				
Otoes and Missourias	85,680	85,000	1,500	85,680	.....	250	225	125	400	1,000	120	.....	1,200	50	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	320
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.																				
<i>Kickapoo agency.</i>																				
Kickapoo	20,273	10,147	3,340	6,760	6,760	15	1,180	20	.....	.....	266	.....	.....	.....	500	175	.....	5	.....	500
<i>Pottawatomie agency.</i>																				
Pottawatomies.....	77,457	50,000	7,000	69,457	.....	50	450	75	75	500	400	.....	.....	175	300	80	.....	.....	.....	1,000

Quapaw agency.															
Black Rob Shawnees, Quapaw, Peorian, Kaskaskias, Piankashaws, Wocaa, Miami, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Buuf, Eastern Shawnees, Modoca, Wyandotta, and Senecas.	945, 000	136, 000	75, 000	75, 000	75, 000	616 7, 302	12, 011	12, 011	6, 075	12, 637	2, 195	840	455	94	1, 403
Orange agency.															
Great and Little Osages	1, 466, 643	63, 000	875, 000	590, 000	150 3, 000	850 3, 150	8, 000	510	50	6, 672	22, 050	1, 350	1, 000	150	2, 100
Kaws	100, 141	25, 000	5, 000	10, 000	60 200	70 280	4, 000	100			200			5	
Wichita agency.															
Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacoas, Tawacemies, Keechies, Penetathkas, Comanches, and Pawnees.	729, 600	146, 000	9, 600	790, 000	130 1, 585	610 1, 715	2, 253	1, 300	7		609	1, 120	150	30	150
Kiowa agency.															
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Delawares.	3, 549, 440				70 193	14 193	457	40			1, 000				60
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.															
yennes, Arapahoes, and paches.	4, 441, 600				200 50	250	2, 500	6							20
Sac and Fox agency.															
Absentee Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Kickapoos.	483, 840	120 000	50, 000	263, 840		83 1, 900	2, 455	640	45	350	25, 650	150	1, 612	126	32
Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles. 2)															
Cherokees (b)	5, 031, 351				89, 250					69, 650	629, 000	35, 000	10, 000		50, 000
Creeks	3, 215, 495				31, 000					600	500, 000	1, 000	75, 000	2, 000	10, 000
Choctaws	6, 688, 000				50, 000	12, 000	300, 000			10, 000	100, 000	10, 000	60, 000	5, 000	50, 000
Chickasaws	4, 649, 958				30, 000	8, 000	200, 000			10, 000	75, 000	10, 000	35, 000	3, 000	25, 000
Seminoles	200, 000				7, 600						150, 600		4, 000		400
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole ceded lands in Indian Territory.	2, 380, 800														
• AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.															
Sisseton Sioux agency.															
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918, 353	200, 000	6, 000	900, 353		230 800	2, 903								3, 125

(a) Report of 1873.

(b) 6,976,000 other lands in Indian Territory.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres valueless.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agriculture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	Tons of hay cut.
<i>Devil's Lake agency.</i> Sisseton, Wabpeton, and Cut-Head Sioux.	230, 400	230, 000	20, 000	230, 000	.....	15	135	15	300	800	80	20	100	2, 000	.....	3, 000	.....	.....	25	400
<i>Grand River agency. (a)</i> Upper and Lower Yanktonal Sioux, Uncapapa Sioux, and Blackfeet Sioux.	25, 964, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	200	.....	.....	800	.....	.....	1, 280	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
<i>Cheyenne River agency.</i> Two-Kettle, Minneconjon, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	200	80	.....	275	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	110
<i>Upper Missouri agency.</i> Lower Yanktonal and Lower Brulé Sioux.	601, 600	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	300	50	350	640	1, 300	40	.....	2, 000	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	650
<i>Fort Berthold agency.</i> Arikarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	8, 320, 000	8, 000	20, 000	12, 000	8, 300, 000	160	1, 200	.....	1, 500	200	1, 100	40	.....	525	.....	6, 000	.....	.....	10	256
<i>Yankton agency.</i> Yankton Sioux.....	400, 000	200, 000	10, 000	120, 000	100, 000	1, 000	1, 200	70	2, 000	.....	1, 000	.....	360	2, 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2, 000
<i>Ponca agency.</i> Poncas.....	98, 000	64, 000	5, 000	64, 000	.....	100	300	10	30	160	143	48	115	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	425
<i>Spotted-Tail agency.</i> Brulé Sioux.....	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	100	.....	100	75	20	20	200
<i>Flandreau special agency.</i> Rantao Sioux.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	177	.....	.....	312	.....	472	440	.....	900	200	.....	30	273

INDIAN AFFAIRS.													
<i>Red-Cloud agency.</i>	(a)												
Ogallalla and Minneconjou Sioux, Northern Cheyennes, Northern Arapahoes.													
AGENCY IN WYOMING.													
<i>Shoshone agency.</i>													
Eastern band of Shoshones.....	1, 520, 000	16, 000	304, 000	1, 140, 000	380, 000	20	300	100	500	800	200	500	75
AGENCIES IN IDAHO.													
<i>Nez Percé agency.</i>													
Nez Percés.....	746, 651					63	1, 800	2, 100	2, 313	5, 250	3, 000	15	10
<i>Fort Hall agency.</i>													
Bannacks and Shoshones	1, 382, 400	10, 000	8, 000	1, 000, 000	384, 400	292	28	20	30	160	32	3, 100	300
<i>Without agency.</i>													
Cœur d'Alenes and Spokanes...	736, 000												
AGENCIES IN MONTANA.													
<i>Blackfeet agency. (b)</i>													
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piepans.	20, 000, 000	720, 000	240, 000	2, 880, 000	960, 000	33	2	40	160	2			35
<i>Crow agency.</i>													
Mountain and River Crows.....	6, 272, 000	627, 200		3, 763, 200		100		500	1, 120	1			300
<i>Flathead agency.</i>													
Flatheads, Pend d'Oreilles, Kootenays.	1, 433, 600	358, 400	358, 400	1, 433, 600			2, 500	200	2, 500	200	288	4, 000	540
<i>Fort Peck agency.</i>													
Assinaboines, Santee and Sis- siton Sioux, Yanktonai Sioux, Uncapapas, and Uncpatina Sioux.	(b)					4		4	4			400	20
<i>Fort Belknap special agency.</i>													
Assinaboines and Gros Ven- tres.	(b)					3		3	3			20	50
<i>Fort Lemhi special agency.</i>													
Bannacks, Shoshones, and Sheep-eaters.	46, 080					115		10	225	190	9	540	3

(a) Includes Grand River, Cheyenne River, Spotted-Tail, and Red Cloud agencies.

(b) Includes Blackfeet, Milk River, and Fort Belknap agencies.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Size of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres value- less.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by Government.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Rods of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agri- culture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							Tons of hay cut.
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.	
AGENCIES IN NEVADA, COLORADO, AND UTAH.																				
Walker River and Pyramid Lake agency, Nevada.																				
Pah-Utes	640, 815	2, 700	800	4, 000	632, 000	.....	900	200	5, 000	1, 800	300	.....	1, 800	110	.....	550	35	.....	.....	.....
Southeast Nevada agency.																				
Pah-Utes and Utes	2, 496, 000	10, 000	1, 000	10, 000	.....	.....	370	370	.....	.....	400	.....	5, 400	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	361
White River agency, Colorado. (a)																				
Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peah's bands of Utes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	45	500	.....	1	112	.....	75	5	.....	.....	.....	80
Los Pinos agency, Colorado.																				
Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes.	11, 724, 800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150
Uintah agency, Utah.																				
Uintah Utes	2, 039, 040	20, 000	540, 000	1, 000, 000	1, 000, 000	25	225	25	350	640	250	.....	1, 550	450	610	2, 400	250	.....	30	50
AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.																				
Colorado River agency.																				
Mojaves, Hualpais, Chimehue- vas, and Coahuillas.	129, 000	50, 000	15, 000	5, 000	5, 000	.....	800	.....	.....	.....	900	50	400	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	25
Pima and Maricopa agency.																				
Pimas and Maricopas	64, 000	8, 000	2, 000	3, 000	50, 000	8, 000	200	8, 000	4, 300	50, 000	500	100	100	100	30
Papago agency. (b)																				
Papagos	70, 400	340	160	300	300

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(d) Partly from report of 1873.

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	State of reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres wooded.	Number of acres grazing.	Number of acres value- less.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by Government.	Number of acres culti- vated during the year by the Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Number of acres under fence.	Herd of fencing made during the year.	Indians engaged in agri- culture.	Indians engaged in other civilized occupations.	Produce raised during the year.							Tons of hay cut.							
													Bushels wheat.	Bushels corn.	Bushels oats.	Bushels potatoes.	Bushels turnips.	Bushels onions.	Bushels beans.								
AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.																											
Round Valley agency																											
Pitt River, Potter Valley, Red- wood, Ukio, Wylickie, Can- cow, and Little Lake Indians.	31,680	22,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,050	150	150	100	400	.....	.....	6,036	2,360	1,220	1,220	.....	35	35	494				
Hoopa Valley agency.																											
Redwood, Slab, and Hoopa In- dians.	38,400	700	.....	500	.....	425	80	80	700	350	104	.....	2,500	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Tule River agency.																											
Tule and Tejons	64,000	900	3,000	15,000	30,351	900	80	.....	950	.....	30	45	1,700	.....	90	.....	5	.....	.....	45	
AGENCIES IN OREGON.																											
Warm Springs agency.																											
Wascoes, Warm Springs, and Terrinosa.	484,000	3,800	.....	.....	.....	30	800	.....	.....	150	800	.....	3,000	300	610	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....			
Grand Ronde agency.																											
Molele, Clackamas, and other bands.	61,440	10,000	40,000	11,460	.....	120	2,000	1,100	2,000	1,500	800	.....	3,800	.....	4,000	1,000	100	50	.....	616			
Siletz agency																											
Rogue River and thirteen other bands.	604,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	950	100	3,000	.....	900	.....	1,500	.....	30,000	500	100	.....	.....	200
Umatilla agency.																											
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla.	203,000	60,000	124,400	960,000	2,800	50	1,500	130	2,000	1,500	600	.....	3,000	500	2,400	600	.....	.....	.....	25			
Klamath agency.																											
Klamath, Modoc, Yahooskie Modoc, Wallopier Modoc, and Little	1,050,000	1,800	200,000	80,000	.....	150	80	90	3,000	200	100	800	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	400

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Agency	444,000	500	500,000	400,000	400	40	384	187	15	350	150	40	40
<i>Alsea subagency.</i>													
Alsea, Siuslaw, Coos, and Curry.	444,000	500											
<i>Mallaw special agency.</i>													
Roaring Indians in eastern and southeastern part of the State.	1,454,000				55						300	35	
Wallawa Valley Nes Perce Indians.	912,000												
AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.													
<i>Nash Bay agency.</i>													
Makaha.....	82,040				30					625	100	500	
<i>S'Kolomish agency.</i>													
S'Kolomish and Twana.....	4,987	800	4,500	500	3,500	40	70	10		60	250	60	
<i>Yakama agency.</i>													
Yakama, Palouse, Plaquose, Wenatchium, Klikitat, Klallam, Kowwawayee, Snywas, Shinnab, Wisham, Shywas, Shupulce, Kahmilt-pai, and Scapeat.	900,000	100,000	400,000	300,000		300	3,000	100	5,000	1,050	2,250	1,150	510
<i>Twinlip subagency.</i>													
Dwamish and other allied tribes.	40,981		40,000	100		30	50	30			30	650	70
<i>Quinalt subagency.</i>													
Quinalt, Quetta, Hobbs, and Quillehates.	204,000		204,000		150,000	15	5				100	900	
<i>Colville special agency.</i>													
Colville, Lakes, Okanagan, San Poil, Nepeeluna, Spokane, Callispela, and Methawa.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	10,000	2,500,000		70	5		100	2,000	100	50
<i>Puyallup agency.</i>													
Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and Shoshwater Bay.	32,200	14,050	25,200	10,500	4,500	50	270	60		1,100	1,500	250	55

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and buildings belonging to the different Indian tribes.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
<i>New York agency.</i>											
Seneecas, Oneidas, Cayugas, Saint Regis, Tuscaroras, on eight tracts attune in State of New York.	1,096	.....	2,683	3,296	558	.....	.....	.....	1,029	.....	1,170 bushels barley, 3,075 pounds sugar, 40 bales hops, 3,199 bushels vegetables.
Sac and Fox agency, Iowa.	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,600	.....	.....	800 pounds sugar.
<i>Michigan agency, Michigan.</i>											
Ottawas and Chippewas.	884	..	440	1,123	.....	.....	12,500	8,480	780	26	
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	..	40	28	.....	288	1,700	1,000	175	4	
Pottawatomies of Huron.	10	..	12	15	.....	.....	.....	200	10	.....
Chippewas of Swan Creek and Black River.	440	.....	163	446	.....	100,000	500	4,912	265	39	
<i>Green Bay agency.</i>											
Menomonies, Stockbridges, Munsees, Oneidas.	514	.....	817	1,408	280	217,000	.....	\$5,000	419	.....	Eye, 300 bushels; rice, 300 bushels; 160,450 pounds sugar, 300 bushels cranberries.
<i>La Pointe agency.</i>											
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	50	.....	107	2	.....	508	1,075	17,000	147	29	1,000 fish barrels; 240 barrels of fish, 40 tons of sugar, \$1,000 worth vegetables; 103 tons rice, 415 gallons sirup, 106 tons of sugar, 2,500 fish barrels of fish sold; fruit, cranberries, &c., \$9,350.
Ojibwees agency, White Earth.											
Mississippi, Otter-Tail, and Pembina Chippewas.	120	.....	600	400	.....	.....	1,000	12,000	146	9	Fur, 400 bushels carrots, 300 bushels, cabbage, 2,000 heads; maple sugar, 5,200 pounds; 50 barrels fish; baskets made, 250; berries, 120 bushels; 700 yards of matting; canoes, 40.
Mille Lac band of Chippewas.											
<i>Lac Seul agency.</i>											
Pillager and Lake Winnebago, which Chippewas, Mississippis, and Whites.	10	..	10	..	..	..	130	40,000	14	3	1,800 barrels fish, 3,000 bushels berries, 5,000 pounds sugar.

<i>Red Lake agency.</i>											
Chippewas of Red Lake	75	30	2	300,000	30	17,000	200	24	1,000 barrels fish, 500 bushels berries 3,500 pounds maple-sugar, 1,000 yards rush-matting.		
NEBRASKA.											
<i>Santee Sioux agency.</i>											
Santee Sioux	300	400	2	62,000	500	2,200	161	11			
<i>Winnebago agency.</i>											
Nebraska and Wisconsin Winnebagoes	400	59	3	123,631	400		160	50			
<i>Omaha agency.</i>											
Omahas	700	175	12	200,000	700	2,000	62	17			
<i>Pawnee agency.</i>											
Pawnees	600	8	2			500	11				
<i>Great Nemaha agency.</i>											
Iowas, Sac and Fox of Missouri	236	219	6		300		40	7	250 bushels barley.		
<i>Otoe agency.</i>											
Otoes and Missourias	400			125,000	150	3,000	12	2			
AGENCIES IN KANSAS AND THE INDIAN TERRITORY.											
<i>Kickapoo agency.</i>											
Kickapoos	242	50	4		150		50	10			
<i>Pottawatomie agency.</i>											
Pottawatomies	650	200	20				80	10			
<i>Quapaw agency.</i>											
Black Bob Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Piankeshaws, Weas, Miamies, Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Buf, Eastern Shawnees, Modocs, Wyandotts, and Senecas	820	1,137	20				320				
<i>Osage agency.</i>											
Great and Little Osages	12,000	3,000	150	250,000		72,800	121	40	5,000 yards matting manufactured.		
Kaws	220		6								
<i>Wichita agency.</i>											
Caddoes, Wichitas, Wacos, Tawacarnies, Keechies, Penetothka Comanches, and Pawnees	6,099	1,800	200	168,485	150	30,000	100	40			

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
<i>Kiowa agency.</i>											
Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, and Delawares.	14,090		125	275		10,870		\$200,000	9	1	
<i>Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.</i>											
Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and Apaches.	5,475	500		200		25,000	100	125,000	6	2	
<i>Sac and Fox agency.</i>											
Absentee Shawnees, Sac and Fox, Kickapoos.	2,183	40	1,296	5,835	6	100,000		4,072	123	16	
<i>Union agency for Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles.</i>											
Cherokees	15,000		103,302	68,862	3,050	480,000			3,965		1,500 bushels pease, 1,500 bushels beans.
Creeks	15,000		35,000	100,000				15,000	4,390		2,500 bushels barley, 4,000 pounds sugar, 3,000 bales cotton.
Choctaws	100,000		100,000	150,000	8,000	3,000,000		8,000			2,500 bushels barley, 2,000 bales cotton.
Chickasaws	35,000		50,000	75,000	2,000	50,000		3,000			25 bushels rice.
Seminoles	2,500		10,500	25,000	50	50,000		12,000	500		
Unoccupied leased lands, Creek and Seminole ceded lands in Indian Territory.											
AGENCIES IN DAKOTA.											
<i>Sisseton Sioux agency.</i>											
Sisseton and Wapeton Sioux.	343		337	179		141,411	1,924		209	62	
<i>Devil's Lake agency.</i>											
Sisseton, Wapeton, and Cut-head Sioux.	350		70	25		40,000	600	1,000	102	39	

[illegible]

Table showing extent and quality of lands agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

[illegible]

<i>White River agency, Colorado.</i> Grand River, Yampa, Uintah, and Peuli's bands of Utes.	1,500	25	11		1			3,000	1	1	100 goats.
<i>Los Pinos agency, Colorado.</i> Tabeguache, Muache, Capote, and Weeminuche bands of Utes.	6,500		900		1,000			4,000	1	1	Some pumpkins.
<i>Uintah agency, Utah.</i> Uintah Utes	600		450			50,000	30			4	10 tons squash ; 320 goats.
AGENCIES IN ARIZONA.											
<i>Colorado River agency.</i> Mohaves, Hualpais, Chime- huevas, and Coalhuillas.	170						60		1	1	400 bushels pumpkins ; 5 tons water-melons ; 4 tons musk-melons.
<i>Pima and Maricopa agency.</i> Pimas and Maricopas	1,800	10	2,000						1,200		4,000 bushels barley.
<i>Papago agency.</i> Papagoes	200		500		100				800		
<i>Moquis Pueblo agency.</i> Moquis Pueblos, in seven vil- lages.											
<i>San Carlos agency.</i> Aribapa and Pinal Apaches, Tontos.	10						200				250 bushels barley.
<i>Camp Apache agency.</i> White Mountain or Coyotero Apaches.	75		235						1		
<i>Rio Verde special agency.</i> Apache Yumas, Mojaves, and Tontos.	150				100					1	
<i>Chiricahua special agency.</i> Cochise's, tribe of Apaches, Southern Chiricahua Apaches, Mimbres, Mogollon and Coy- otero Apaches.	380	30								1	
AGENCIES IN NEW MEXICO.											
<i>Navajo agency.</i> Navajoes	10,000	80	1		130,000				6	4	

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
<i>Mescalero Apache agency.</i>											
Mescalero Apaches	500										
<i>Pueblo agency.</i>											
Pueblos, in nineteen villages											
<i>Southern Apache agency, Tulare reservation.</i>											
Southern Apaches	100	50								2	
Jicarilla Apaches											
<i>Abiquiu or Tierra Amarilla agency.</i>											
Capote, Woominuche, and Jicarilla Apaches	1,200	100									300 goats.
<i>Cimarron agency.</i>											
Muache and Jicarilla Apaches	400							\$5,000			
AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA.											
<i>Round Valley agency.</i>											
Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Ukiah, Wyalackie, Canby, and Little Lake Indians	76					59,400	150		47	12	2,047 bushels barley; 114,325 pounds pumpkins.
<i>Hoopa Valley agency.</i>											
Redwood, Shab, and Hoopa Indians	35	2		114		139,563	100		120	12	
<i>Tule River agency.</i>											
Tule and Tulema	150						50	200	45	12	625 bushels barley; 150 bushels peaches; 15 bushels figs; 2,000 pounds grapes; 100 baskets manufactured, valued at \$200; 100 saddle-grooves manufactured, valued at \$400

AGENCIES IN OREGON.											
Warm Springs agency.											
Wamoca, Warm Springs, and Terrinoca.	6,000	700	60	50	75,000	60	2,000	400	4	8 tons fish.	
Grand Ronde agency.											
Molala, Clackamas, and other bands.	700	60	150	20	950,000	20	2,000	400	51		
Siletz agency.											
Rogue River and thirteen other bands.	300	20	50					150	20		
Umatilla agency.											
Walla-Wallas, Cayuses, and Umatillas.	8,000	15	2,000	150	35,000	300		12	1		
Klamath agency.											
Klamaths, Modocs, Yahooskin Snakes, Walpahpoo Snakes, Pi-Utes.	1,000	4	318		300,000		1,000	25	2	100 bushels barley; 1,000 bushels rye.	
Alsea sub-agency.											
Alseas, Sinselawas, Coos, and Umpquas.	50	2						65	5		
Malheur special agency.											
Roving Indians in eastern and southeastern part of the State. Wallowa Valley Nez Percé Indians.	100								5		
AGENCIES IN WASHINGTON TER- RITORY.											
Neah Bay agency.											
Makahs	10		35				20,000	75		1,000 head of cabbage, 1,000 gallons oil, 100 bushels carrots, and 50 bushels of beets and parsnips.	
S'Kokomish agency.											
S'Klallams and Twanas	100		40			40		50	30	650 bushels apples, 20 bushels beets, 12 bushels carrots, 2,235 pounds pears, 1,783 pounds plums, and 1,500,000 feet logs cut and sold.	
Yakama agency.											
Yakamas, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshapum, Klilikatat, Klinquet, Kowwasaayee, Siaywaa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shiyiks, Ochecholes Kabmilt- pah, and Seapcat.	13,000	30	1,200	250	513,357	350	1,000	175	5	2,000 pounds salmon.	

Table showing extent and quality of lands, agricultural improvements, stock, productions, &c.—Continued.

Name of agency and tribes.	Stock owned by Indians.					Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Value of furs sold.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of houses built during the year.	Remarks.
	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.						
<i>Tulalip subagency.</i> Dwamish and other allied tribes.	20	...	100	40	...	45,000	...	...	30	6	
<i>Quinalt subagency.</i> Quinalt, Queets, Hoho, and Quillehutes.	34	...	...	...	...	...	20	\$1,000	5	2	
<i>Colville special agency.</i> Colville, Lakes, Okinakanes, San Poil, Nespeelums, Spokanues, Callispels, and Methows.	3,930	...	604	...	...	...	400	12,000	40	15	
<i>Puyallup agency.</i> Muckleshoot, Puyallup, Nisqually, Squaxina, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay.	410	1	155	...	...	...	...	...	100	38	

RECAPITULATION.

Size of reserve in acres			145,733,260
Number of acres tillable			4,368,597
Number of acres wooded			7,807,970
Number of acres grazing			18,505,096
Number of acres valueless			16,865,245
Number of acres cultivated by the Government during the year			6,810
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year			317,213
Number of acres broken by the Government during the year			2,909
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year			26,779
Number of acres under fence			63,156
Rods of fencing made during the year			598,188
Indians engaged in agriculture			43,963
Indians engaged in other civilized occupations			2,267
Produce raised during the year:			
	By the Government.	By the Indians.	Total.
Bushels wheat	15,177	269,215	284,392
Bushels corn	6,459	1,720,765	1,727,224
Bushels oats	38,720	171,565	210,285
Bushels potatoes	10,421	346,919	357,340
Bushels turnips	2,565	16,287	18,852
Bushels onions	30	2,519	2,549
Bushels beans	344	14,620	14,964
Tons hay cut	8,701	160,082	168,783
Stock owned:			
Horses	474	336,936	337,410
Mules	282	1,593	1,875
Cattle	2,266	329,602	331,868
Hogs	291	443,963	444,254
Sheep	849	144,408	145,257
Feet of lumber sawed			8,702,975
Cords of wood cut			46,451
Value of furs sold			\$815,618
Number of houses occupied by Indians			18,179
Number of houses built during the year			1,017

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservations, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.					
Makah.....	Neah Bay.....	Makah.....	36	23,040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2, 1873, and October 21, 1873.
Quinalt.....	Quinalt.....	Quinalt, Quillehute, Queet, and Hoh.....	350	224,000	Treaty of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 974; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Chehalis.....	Chehalis.....	Chehalis, Chinook, and Clatsop.....	64	*4,925	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Shoalwater.....	do.....	Chehalis and Shoalwater.....	4	*335	Executive order, September 23, 1860.
S'Kokomish.....	S'Kokomish.....	S'Klallan, Twana, and S'Kokomish.....	8	*4,967	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Squamish Island, (Klah-cho-min.).....	Puyallup.....	Nisqually, Puyallup, Stellacoom, Squawkin, and five others.....	2	*1,484	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Nisqually.....	do.....	do.....	7½	*4,717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1142; Executive order, January 20, 1874.
Puyallup.....	do.....	do.....	28	*18,002	Treaty of Medicine Creek, January 20, 1874, and September 20, 1874.
Muckleshoot.....	Tulalip.....	Duwamish, Suquamish, Lummi.....	5	*3,367	Executive orders, January 23, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison.....	do.....	do.....	11½	*7,384	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Swinomish, (Perry's Island).....	do.....	do.....	13	*7,195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 6, 1873.
Lummi, (Chab-choo-seu).....	do.....	do.....	20	*12,312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Snohomish or Tulalip.....	do.....	do.....	35	*22,490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 21, 1873.
Yakama.....	Yakama.....	Yakama.....	1,250	1800,000	Executive order, December 21, 1873.
Colville.....	Colville.....	Colville, Methow, Spokane, Callispel, Lake, Coeur d'Alene, and Pend d'Oreille, and others.....	4,375	2,600,000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 4, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951; Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.
Total.....			6,147	3,933,502	
OREGON.					
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	Umatilla, Cayuse, and Walla-Walla.....	498	1808,800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs.....	Warm Springs.....	Warm Springs, Wasco, and Timine.....	725	464,000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 961.
Grand Ronde.....	Grand Ronde.....	Calapoia, Molai, Umpqua, Tumwater, Chinaman, and Rogue River.....	10	*61,440	Treaty of January 29, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Milet.....	Milet.....	Shasta, Shasta Shumlaw, and Rogue River.....	1,350	1682,000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 5, 1855, and December 21, 1862.

Area	Area	Also, Census of Indians and others	7000	149,000	Unsettled treaty August 11, 1855; Executive orders No. 11, 12, 13, and December 21, 1863; Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 18, p. 707.
Klamath	Klamath	Klamath, Modoc, and Yalacoquin band of Snake.	1,650	41,034,000	
Mallheur	Mallheur	Piute and Shako	2,275	1,456,000	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, and September 18, 1872.
Wallowa	New Peter, (Idaho)	New Peter	1,425	912,000	Executive order, June 16, 1873.
Total			8,641	5,530,940	
CALIFORNIA.					
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Hoosaton, Hoopa, Redwood, Misacott, Cernilton, and Tishung-a-tung.	60	38,400	Act of Congress, April 8, 1864, vol. 12, p. 39.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Ukon, Pitt River, Con-Con, Redwood, Wyackie, Potter Valley, and Little Lake.	50	131,683	Act of Congress, April 8, 1864, vol. 12, p. 39; and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634, Executive orders, March 30, 1870, and April 8, 1873.
Tule River	Tule River	Tule, Manache, and Telson	100	64,000	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, and October 3, 1873.
Do	Mission	Coahuilla, Mission, and others			No reservation.
Total			210	134,083	
ARIZONA TERRITORY.					
Colorado River	Colorado River	Mojave, Cocopah, Hopai, Yuma, and Chinlehuaya band of Pah-Ute.	200	129,000	Act of Congress March 3, 1865 vol. 13, p. 532; Executive orders November 22, 1873, and November 10, 1874.
Gila River	Pima and Maricopa	Pima and Maricopa	100	164,000	Act of Congress February 22, 1870, vol. 11, p. 401.
Camp Verde	Camp Apache	Yuma, Apache and Mojave	900	576,000	Executive order November 9, 1871
White Mountain	San Carlos	Apache, Coyote, and Jilili	3,950	2,528,000	{ Executive orders November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, and August 5, 1873 and July 2, 1874
Do	Chiricahua	Arasapai, Ponto, and Pinal Apache	4,975	2,736,000	{ Executive order, December 14, 1872
Chiricahua	Papago	Cochise's band of Apache	110	170,400	Executive order, July 1, 1874
Papago	Moquis Pueblo	Papago			
Do		Moquis Pueblo			
Total			9,535	6,103,400	
NEVADA.					
Pyramid Lake	Pyramid Lake	Pah-Ute	500	332,000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	500	314,815	Executive order, March 10, 1874.
Moddy Valley	Southeast Nevada	Shav-wit, Pa-wen-pit, Ta-mont, Chon-ve-wawa, and Kal-be-bit Pi Uto	3,900	2,486,000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 19, 1874.
Total			4,900	3,136,815	
UTAH TERRITORY.					
Uintah Valley	Uintah Valley	Uintah Ute, Pah-vant, Goshup Ute, and Pah-Ute.	3,196	2,039,040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress, May 3, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.

Surveyed. Partially surveyed. Out boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Navajo.....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	5,200	13,328,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667.
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	687	439,664	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; act of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71.
Mescalero Apache, (Fort Stanton).....	Mescalero.....	Mescalero and Mimbres Apache.....	675	1,432,000	Executive order, May 29, 1873, and February 2, 1874.
Jicarilla.....	Abiquiu.....	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	900	576,000	Executive order, March 25, 1874.
Do.....	Cimarron.....	Musache Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	750	480,000	Executive order, April 9, 1874.
Hot Springs.....	Southern Apache.....	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbres Apache.....			
Total.....			2,312	5,255,664	
COLORADO TERRITORY.					
Ute.....	White River.....	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Ute.....	18,320	111,734,800	Treaty of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673; treaty of Mar 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 610; act of Congress April 29, 1874.
Do.....	Los Pinos.....	Capote, Musache, Tabeguache, and Weeminuche Ute.			
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Eastern bands of Shoshone and Bannack.	2,375	1,520,000	Treaty of July 2, 1868, vol. 15, page 673; act of Congress June 22, 1874.
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé.....	1,167	1,746,651	Treaty of June 8, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Coeur d'Alene.....	Fort Hall.....	Spokane and Coeur d'Alene.....	1,150	1,736,000	Executive order, June 14, 1867, and November 6, 1873.
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Shoshone, Bolee, and Bruncan Bannack.....	2,160	11,382,400	Treaty of July 3, 1869, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive order, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lemhi.....	Lemhi Falls.....	Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheep-eater.....	72	46,080	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868.
Total.....			4,549	2,911,131	
MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Flathead.....	Flathead.....	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay.....	2,240	1,432,000	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 973.
Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan.....			Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 637; unratified treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive order, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress April 15, 1874.
Do.....	Fort Belknap.....	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assiniboin.....	31,250	20,000,000	Executive order, January 31, 1874.
Do.....	Milk River.....	Teton, Santee, and Yanktonal Sioux.....	5,065	3,223,600	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 449; agreement with Crow, August 16, 1873.
Do.....	Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	10,000	6,272,000	
Total.....			33,555	31,311,601	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
Devil's Lake.....	Devil's Lake.....	Sioux, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux	260	\$30,400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 30, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 29, 1874.
Lake Traverse.....	Siouxton.....	Siouxton and Wahpeton Sioux.....	1,425	*918,353	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arckaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	13,000	8,320,000	Executive order, April 12, 1870.
Grand River.....	Grand River.....	Upper and Lower Yanktonal, Ojibwapa, and Blackfeet Sioux.			
Do.....	Choyenne River.....	Two-Kettle, Minneconjon, Sans Arc, and Blackfeet Sioux.	40,570	25,964,800	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Do.....	Whetstone.....	and Blackfeet Sioux.			
Do.....	Red Cloud.....	Ogallala and Upper Brulé Sioux			
		Ogallala Sioux Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho.			
Old Winnebago.....	Crow Creek.....	Lower Brulé, Yanktonal, and Two-Kettle Sioux.	3650	410,000	Order of Department, July 1, 1863, (see annual report 1863, p. 218,) treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Crow Creek.....	do.....	Yankton Sioux.....	*290	185,600	Do.
Yankton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	1625	400,000	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744; and treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	Ponca.....	1150	96,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Do.....	Flandreau.....	Santee Sioux.....			Lands entered by Indian families as homesteads.
Total.....			57,060	36,531,153	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara.....	Santee.....	Santee Sioux.....	180	*115,076	Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; Executive order, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 10, 1867, and August 31, 1869.
Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	Winnebago.....	173	*109,844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; agreement of Omaha, July 31, 1874, act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act.)
Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	324	*143,225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President approval, May 11, 1855, treaty of May 6, 1856, vol. 14, p. 667, act of Congress, June 10, 1856, vol. 17, p. 392, agreement for Winnebago Indians, July 31, 1874, act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, (Indian appropriation act.)
Otoe.....	Otoe.....	Otoe and Missouri.....	134	\$85,680	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	367	\$234,775	Treaty of September 24, 1857, vol. 11, p. 729; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Iowa.....	Great Nemaha.....	Iowa.....	25	\$10,000	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Sac and Fox.....	do.....	Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	8	*\$4,863	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Total.....			1,110	709,463	
		* Surveyed.	† Partially surveyed.		§ In Kansas.
			‡ Out-boundaries surveyed.		

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Navajo.....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	5,200	13,328,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667. Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants, act of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. Executive orders, May 22, 1873, and February 2, 1874. Executive order, March 25, 1874. Executive order, April 9, 1874.
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	5,087	439,664	
Mescalero Apache, (Fort Stanton.)	Mescalero.....	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache.....	675	1432,000	
Jicarilla.....	Abiquin.....	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	900	576,000	
Do.....	Cimarron.....	Musche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	750	480,000	
Hot Springs.....	Southern Apache.....	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbre Apache.....	8,212	5,955,664	
Total.....					
COLORADO TERRITORY.					
Ute.....	White River.....	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Ute.....	18,320	111,724,800	Treaty of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673; treaty of Mar 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress April 29, 1874.
Do.....	Los Pinos.....	Capote, Musache, Tabeguache, and Weeminuche Ute.			
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Eastern bands of Shoshone and Bannack.	2,375	1,520,000	{ Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, page 673; act of Congress June 22, 1874.
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé.....	1,167	15746,651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Cœur d'Aléne.....	Fort Hall.....	Spokane and Cœur d'Aléne.....	1,150	736,000	
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Shoshone, Boise, and Bruncan Bannack.....	2,160	1,282,400	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lemhi.....	Lemhi Farm.....	Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheep-eater.....	72	46,080	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868.
Total.....			4,549	2,911,131	
MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Flathead.....	Flathead.....	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay.....	2,240	1,433,000	Treaty of July 10, 1855, vol. 19, p. 975. Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress April 15, 1874.
Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan.....	31,250	20,000,000	
Do.....	Fort Belknap.....	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assiniboin.	5,005	3,625,600	Executive order, January 31, 1874. Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement with Ute, August 16, 1873.
Milk River.....	Milk River.....	Teton, Santee, and Yanktonal Sioux.....	9,000	6,720,000	
Judith Basin.....	Crow.....	Mountain Crow.....	30,311	30,311,300	
Crow.....	Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....			
Total.....					

PLACES.	DATE.	AMOUNT.	REMARKS.
Devil's Lake	1857	230,400	Treaty of February 19, 1857, vol. 12, p. 567; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	912,323	Do.
Fort Berthold	1857	8,320,000	Executive order, April 12, 1870.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	40,570	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	416,000	Order of Department, July 1, 1863, (see annual report 1863, p. 318.) treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	185,600	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	400,000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	96,000	Lands entered by Indian families as homesteads.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	57,040	36,531,153
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	180	Act of Congress of March 3, 1853, vol. 12, p. 219. Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, and August 31, 1869.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	172	Treaty of March 2, 1855, vol. 14, p. 671; agreement of October 22, 1874 (not in appropriation act).
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	224	Treaty of March 10, 1854, vol. 14, p. 1043; selections by Indians with price, 614,400, May 11, 1855, treaty of March 10, 1854, vol. 14, p. 1043; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 39, agreement for Winnebago Indians, July 1, 1874, act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Indian appropriation act).
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	134	Treaty of December 3, 1851, vol. 11, p. 605; act of Congress, February 27, 1866, vol. 15, p. 635.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	367	Treaty of September 24, 1854, vol. 11, p. 729; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 39.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	25	Treaty of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	8	Treaty of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171, act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857	1,110	709,461
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857		Partially surveyed.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857		Out-boundaries surveyed.
Stanton and Wahpeton Sioux	1857		In Kansas.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.					
Navajo.....	Navajo.....	Navajo.....	5,200	13,322,000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667. Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; a. l. of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 23, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. Executive orders, May 20, 1873, and February 2, 1874. Executive order, March 25, 1874. Executive order, April 9, 1874.
Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.....	5,687	439,664	
Mescalero Apache, (Fort Stanton.)	Mescalero.....	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache.....	675	1432,000	
Jicarilla.....	Abiquin.....	Capote and Weeminuche Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	900	576,000	
Do.....	Cimarron.....	Musache Ute and Jicarilla Apache.....	750	480,000	
Hot Springs.....	Southern Apache.....	Gila, Mogollon, and Mimbre Apache.....			
Total.....			8,212	5,255,664	
COLORADO TERRITORY.					
Ute.....	White River.....	Grand River, Yampa, and Uintah Ute.....	18,320	111,724,000	Treaty of October 7, 1868, vol. 13, p. 673; treaty of Mar 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress April 20, 1874.
Do.....	Los Pinos.....	Capote, Musache, Taibequacho, and Weeminuche Ute.....			
WYOMING TERRITORY.					
Wind River.....	Shoshone.....	Eastern bands of Shoshone and Bannack.....	2,375	1,520,000	{ Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, page 673; act of Congress June 23, 1874.
IDAHO TERRITORY.					
Lapwai.....	Nez Percé.....	Nez Percé.....	1,167	15746,051	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647. Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 4, 1873. Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869. Unratified treaty of September 24, 1869.
Cur d'Aléne.....	Fort Hall.....	Spokane and Cur d'Aléne.....	1,150	1736,000	
Fort Hall.....	Fort Hall.....	Shoshone, Boise, and Bruncan Bannack.....	2,160	11,382,400	
Lemhi.....	Lemhi Farm.....	Bannack, Shoshone, and Sheep-eater.....	72	46,080	
Total.....			4,549	2,911,131	
MONTANA TERRITORY.					
Flathead.....	Flathead.....	Flathead, Pend d'Oreille, and Kootenay.....	2,240	1,433,600	Treaty of July 10, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657, unratified treaty of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 3, 1872, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress April 15, 1874. Executive order, January 31, 1874. Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 640; agreement with Crow, August 10, 1873.
Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot.....	Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan.....	31,250	20,000,000	
Do.....	Fort Belknap.....	Gros Ventre, River Crow, and Assinibeline.....			
Do.....	Milk River.....	Teton, Nantec, and Yanktonal Sioux.....	5,005	3,025,000	
Judith Basin.....	Crow.....	Mountain and River Crow.....	0,180	6,272,000	
Total.....			1,100	31,340,800	

DAKOTA TERRITORY.					
David's Lake.....	David's Lake.....	Sioux, Wahpeton, and Cut-head Sioux	340	920, 400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 13, p. 503; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874.
Lake Traverse.....	Siouxton.....	Siouxton and Wahpeton Sioux	1, 435	*918, 353	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	Fort Berthold.....	Arikaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	12, 000	8, 320, 000	Executive order, April 12, 1870.
Sioux.....	Grand River.....	Upper and Lower Yanktonai, Ojapope, and Blackfoot Sioux.			
Do.....	Cheyenne River.....	Two-Kettle, Minneconjou, Sans Arc, and Blackfoot Sioux	40, 570	25, 964, 800	Treaty of April 20, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Do.....	Whetstone.....	Ojapope and Upper Brule Sioux			
Do.....	Red Cloud.....	Ojapope Sioux and Northern Cheyenne, and Arapaho			
Old Winnelago.....	Crow Creek.....	Lower Brule, Yanktonai, and Two-Kettle Sioux	1650	418, 000	Order of Department, July 1, 1863, (see annual report 1863, p. 318;) treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Crow Creek.....	do.....	do	2900	185, 600	Do.
Yankton.....	Yankton.....	Yankton Sioux.....	1625	400, 000	Treaty of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	Ponca.....	1150	96, 000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Do.....	Flandreau.....	Santee Sioux.....			Lands entered by Indian families as homesteads.
Total.....			57, 060	36, 531, 153	
NEBRASKA.					
Niobrara.....	Santee.....	Santee Sioux.....	180	*115, 070	Act of Congress of March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819. Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, and August 31, 1869.
Winnelago.....	Winnelago.....	Winnelago.....	172	*109, 844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; agreement of the above July 31, 1874, act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Indian appropriation act).
Omaha.....	Omaha.....	Omaha.....	234	*143, 225	Treaty of March 11, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1014; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855, treaty of March 1, 1866, vol. 13, p. 1007, act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, agreement for Winnelago Indians July 31, 1874, act of Congress approved June 22, 1874 (Indian appropriation act).
Otoe.....	Otoe.....	Otoe and Missouria.....	134	185, 620	Treaty of December 6, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	367	1234, 775	Treaty of September 24, 1857, vol. 11, p. 729; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Iowa.....	Great Nemaha.....	Iowa.....	25	116, 000	Treaty of May 14, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Sac and Fox.....	do.....	Sac and Fox of the Missouri.....	8	*54, 863	Treaty of May 14, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, treaty of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; act of Congress, June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391.
Total.....			1, 110	709, 463	
		* Surveyed.	† Partially surveyed.		
				§ In Kansas.	

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
KANSAS.					
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	32	*20, 273	Treaty of June 28, 1863, vol. 13, p. 623.
Pottawatomie.....	Pottawatomie.....	Prairie Band of Pottawatomie.....	121	*77, 357	Treaty of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; treaty of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; Relinquish treaty. February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Kansas.....			122	*77, 965	Treaty of October 5, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1111; act of Congress, May 8, 1872, vol. 17, p. 85.
Chippewa and Munsee.....		Chippewa and Munsee.....	7	*4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Miami.....		Miami.....	16	*10, 608	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093.
Black Bob.....	Quapaw.....	Black Bob's band of Shawnee.....	52	*33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Total.....			350	223, 991	
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Quapaw.....	Quapaw.....	Quapaw.....	84	‡54, 000	Treaty of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424; and treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Peoria.....	do.....	Peoria, Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wca, and Miami.	79	‡50, 595	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Ottawa.....	do.....	Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boeuf.	23	‡14, 860	Do.
Shawnee.....	do.....	Eastern Shawnee and Modoc.....	27	‡17, 212	Treaty of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; treaty of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Wyandott.....	do.....	Wyandott.....	31	‡20, 000	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Seneca.....	do.....	Seneca.....	70	‡45, 000	Treaty of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; treaty of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				4, 480, 000	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne reservation, treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593.
				2, 496, 000	Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100°; unoccupied.
				‡5, 031, 351	Cherokee lands east of 96°.
Cherokee.....	Consolidated.....	Cherokee.....	18, 761	12, 007, 351	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414; treaty of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478; treaty of July 19, 1856, vol. 14, p. 799.
Creek.....	do.....	Creek.....	5, 024	‡3, 215, 495	Treaty of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417; treaty of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Chickasaw.....	do.....	Chickasaw.....	10, 450	‡6 088, 000	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Chickasaw.....	do.....	Chickasaw.....	7, 200	‡4 019, 054	Do.
Seventeenth.....	do.....	Seventeenth.....	313	‡200, 000	Treaty of March 21, 1860, vol. 14, p. 755.

Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	Pottawatomie and Abenaki Shawnee	736		Treaty of February 9, 1867, vol. 15, p. 539; act of Congress, May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 150.
Sac and Fox	do	Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	2, 293	450, 840	Treaty of February 14, 1867, vol. 15, p. 405.
Chicago	Omaha	Great and Little Omaha		1, 408, 643	Article 18, Cherokee treaty of July 16, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 492.
Kawa	do	Kansas or Kawa	150½	*100, 141	Act of Congress, June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 422.
				480, 000	Creek country.
				4, 480, 000	Cherokee lands.
Arapahoe and Cheyenne	Upper Arkansees	Unoccupied	7, 750	14, 950, 000	Treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593.
Do		Arapahoe, Cheyenne, and Apache	6, 940	14, 441, 600	Executive order, August 10, 1869, agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872; (annual report, 1872, p. 111.)
Wichita	Wichita	Wichita, Caddo, Waco, Tawacanie, Keechie, Tonio, Delaware, and Pene-tetka Comanche	1, 140	1729, 600	Unoccupied agreement, October 19, 1872; (see annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa, Comanche, Apache, and Delaware	5, 546	13, 549, 440	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 531 and 539.
			1, 620	1, 036, 800	Unoccupied leased lands not included in Indian reservations.
			1, 200	763, 000	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands not included in Indian reservations.
			900	576, 000	Seminole ceded lands.
Total			62, 678	40, 114, 515	
MINNESOTA.					
Red Lake	Red Lake	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa	5, 000	13, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	Chippewa	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Pembina, Otter Tail, Pillager, and Gull Lake	1, 286	1229, 440	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719.
Winnipegosis, (Oak Point)	do	Lake Winnipegosis and Pillager bands of Chippewa	500	1320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	do	Mille Lac band of Chippewa	95	61, 014	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, (article 12,) vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	Pillager, Snake, and Leech Lake bands of Chippewa	150	196, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; treaty of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693; treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 9, 1874.
Fond du Lac	La Pointe	Fond du Lac band of Chippewa of Lake Superior	156	*100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Bois Forte	do	Bois Forte band of Chippewa	168	107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 763.
Pigeon River, (Grand Portage.)	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewa of Lake Superior	91	51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Total			7, 446	4, 765, 924	
	Surveyed.	Partially surveyed.			Out-boundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN.					
Red Cliff.....	La Pointe.....	La Pointe band (Buffalo, Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13, 871	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856; (lands withdrawn by General Land-Office, May 8, 1863.)
La Pointe, (Bad River)	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac Court d'Orielles	do	Lac Court d'Orielles and of Chippewas.	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas.	109	*69, 824	Do.
Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	Menomonee.....	362	†231, 680	Treaty of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; treaty of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Stockbridge.....	do	Stockbridge and Munsee.....	18	*11, 520	Treaty of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; treaty of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress, February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Oneida.....	do	Oneida.....	102	†65, 400	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Total .....	.....	.....	915	585, 764	
MICHIGAN.					
Ontonagon	Mackinac.....	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
L'Anse.....	do	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82	*52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Isabella.....	do	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaty of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633; and treaty of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
Total .....	.....	.....	104	66, 332	
NEW YORK.					
Tuscarora.....	New York.....	Tuscarora	72	5, 000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551; and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Tonawanda.....	do	Seneca.....	11½	*7, 549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 1091; purchased by Indians and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.
Cattaraugus.....	do	Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga	34	21, 680	Treaty of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and treaty of May 30, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Alleghany	do	Munsee.....	47½	30, 460	Treaty of May 26, 1812, vol. 7, p. 587.

Oil Spring	do	do	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Cayuga	do	Cayuga			Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement
Onondaga	do	Onondaga and Onondaga	9†	6,100	with State of New York.
Oneida	do	Oneida	†	888	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Total			135	86,388	
Grand total			248,848	156,703,409	

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed.

‡ Out-boundaries surveyed

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, tribes occupying the reservation, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WISCONSIN.					
Red Cliff.....	La Pointe.....	La Pointe band (Buffalo, Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13, 871	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, February 21, 1856; (lands withdrawn by General Land-Office, May 8, 1863.)
La Pointe, (Bad River) .....	.....do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Lac Court d'Orielles .....	.....do	Lac Court d'Orielle band of Chippewas.	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress, May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau .....	.....do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas.	109	*69, 824	Do.
Menomonee.....	Green Bay.....	Menomonee.....	362	†231, 680	Treaty of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; treaty of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Stockbridge.....	.....do	Stockbridge and Munsee.....	18	*11, 520	Treaty of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955; treaty of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663; and treaty of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress, February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Oneida.....	.....do	Oneida.....	102	†65, 400	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Total .....	.....	.....	915	585, 764	
MICHIGAN.					
Ontonagon	Mackinac.....	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
L'Anse.....	.....do	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82	*52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Isabella.....	.....do	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17½	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaty of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633; and treaty of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
Total .....	.....	.....	104	66, 332	
NEW YORK.					
Tuscarora.....	New York	Tuscarora	73	5, 000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551; and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Tonawanda.....	.....do	Seneca.....	11½	*7, 549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians and held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.
Cattaraugus .....	.....do	Seneca, Cayuga, and Onondaga	34	91, 680	Treaty of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70; and treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 527.
Albany .....	.....do	Seneca	47½	30, 460	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 527.

Oil Spring	do	do	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Cayuga	do	Cayuga			Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangements with State of New York.
Onondaga	do	Onondaga and Oneida	9	6,100	Do.
Oneida	do	Oneida	1	288	Do.
Saint Regis	do	Saint Regis	23	14,640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 35.
Total			135	86,366	
Grand total			248,848	156,703,409	

* Surveyed. † Partially surveyed. ‡ Out-boundaries surveyed

Indian trust lands.

Name of reservation.	No. of acres.	Authority for sale.
NEBRASKA.		
Omaha, remaining unsold	49, 160. 99	Act of June 10, 1872 ; vol. 17, p. 391.
Otoe	56, 042. 28	Do.
Pawnee	48, 424. 76	Do.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	9, 548. 24	Do.
Total.....	163, 276. 27	
KANSAS.		
Kansas trust lands, (formerly known as Kansas Trust Lands, 137,802.13 ; and Kansas Diminished Reserve, 77,965.00.)	215, 773. 13	Act of June 23, 1874.
Otoe	21, 131. 88	Act of June 10, 1872 ; vol. 17, p. 391.
Sac and Fox of the Missouri	4, 863. 00	Do.
Miami, remaining unsold.....	2, 327. 92	Act of March 3, 1873.
Osage trust lands, (original area ; portion has been sold.)	8, 834, 727. 00	Treaty of Sept. 29, 1865 ; vol. 14, p. 627 ; act of July 15, 1870 ; vol. 16, p. 362
Total.....	9, 078, 822. 93	
MINNESOTA.		
Sioux, (original area ; larger portion has been sold.)	606, 065. 00	Act of March 3, 1863 ; vol. 12, p. 819.
DAKOTA.		
Sioux, (original area ; portion has been sold)	115, 108. 00	Do.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the receipts and disbursements of funds by the Indian-Office during the twelve months ending the 31st ultimo, under the heads of appropriations named, on account of fulfilling treaties with various Indian tribes—proceeds of land.

Account fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies—proceeds of lands. Treaty of February 27 1867. (15 Stat., p. 532.)

Mode of sale.—The eleventh article of the treaty provides for the sale to certain parties of 1,014⁶²/₁₀₀ acres of land at \$1 per acre. Number of acres sold, 1,014⁶²/₁₀₀.

1873.		
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand on account of proceeds of sale of lands to Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad.	\$162, 251 37
1874.		
July 1.	Amount remitted to Superintendent Hoag on account of interest on deferred payments of sales of lands due the Prairie band	\$7, 376 32
Sept. 3.	Amount invested (temporarily) for benefit of the Prairie band. (See account of purchase of bonds in Trust Fund Report).....	118, 634 00
		<hr/>
		\$126, 010 32
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand	36, 241 05
		<hr/>
		162, 251 37 162, 251 37

Account fulfilling treaty with Osages—proceeds of lands. Second article treaty September 29, 1865, (Stat. at Large, vol. 14, p. 688,) and section 12 act July 15, 1870, (Stat. at Large, vol. 16, p. 362.)

Mode of sale.—Under the direction of the General Land-Office.

The account stood upon the books of the Indian-Office, October 31, 1873, as follows, viz:

Balance on hand	\$556, 852 05
No additional funds have been received on this account since the above date.	
Disbursements have been made as follows, viz:	
1874.	
May 18.	By transfer to Cherokees, (act Feb. 14, 1873).....
Aug. 5.	Paid to William P. Adair and C. N. Vanu for services as attorneys.....
Aug. 24.	Remitted to Superintendent Hoag to be expended for the benefit of the tribe.....
Oct. 20.	Paid W. H. Schieffelin & Co. for medicines.....
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand
	<hr/>
	556, 852 05 556, 852 05

From reports received from the General Land-Office it appears that there were large balances, October 31, 1873, and October 31, 1874, in the Treasury of the United States on the account of sales of the Osage lands, under second article of the treaty of September 29, 1865, in excess of balances as above reported on the books of the Indian-Office.

The net proceeds of sale of said lands to November 1, 1873, as per statement of the General Land-Office, is	\$1,983,672 44
From which is to be deducted the amount transferred to the Cherokees in payment for land sold to the Osages..	\$1,096,478 80
And amounts advanced by the United States by appropriations to subsist and remove the Osages, as follows, viz :	
Act of April 10, 1869.....	30,000 00
Act of July 15, 1870.....	50,000 00
Act of March 3, 1871.....	50,000 00
Act of May 18, 1872.....	36,174 63
	<hr/> 1,262,923 43

Leaving the sum of..... 720,749 01

Upon which the Osages were entitled to interest from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1874, as provided by section 12 of the act of July 15, 1870. (16 Stat., p. 362.)

The act of Congress making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department approved June 22, 1874, provides as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to expend, from the proceeds of the sale of lands of the Great and Little Osage Indians, provided to be sold by section twelve of said act of July fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars per annum for two years, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the purchase of stock and agricultural implements, opening farms, erection of houses, and for the civilization and support of the Osages and of their tribal government."

The sum of \$200,000 has been set apart in accordance with the direction of the Department (a part of which has already been disbursed) to be expended for the benefit of said Indians in accordance with the provision of the act above quoted, which being deducted from the sum of....

\$720,749 01
<hr/> 200,000 00

leaves a balance of..... 520,749 01

to form a part of a new principal, upon which interest at 5 per cent. will accrue to said Indians from November 1, 1874.

The General Land-Office reports sales of 190,448.51 acres in the interim from November 1, 1873, to October 1, 1874, (returns not having been received at said office for the month of October, 1874,) amounting to the sum of

And accrued interest on deferred payments

\$239,065 17
<hr/> 4,477 67

Making the total avails during the period stated..... 243,542 84

Expenses reported incident to said sales during the same period to be deducted.....

<hr/> 1,715 68

Leaving a balance of 241,827 16

Which, being added to the sum of \$520,749 01, (balance of principal sum reported November 1, 1873,) makes a total of..... 762,576 17

(yet to be increased by the net sales of said lands during the month of October, 1874,) to form the principal upon which interest is to accrue to said Indians at 5 per cent. per annum from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875.

Account fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri—proceeds of land, Treaty of March 6, 1861. (Stat. at Large, vol. 12, p. 1171.)

Mode of sale.—Upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement, no sale to be less than \$1.25 per acre.

1871.		
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$216 06
1872.		
Apr. 30.	Warrant No. 514, sale of land	22,989 61
June 19.	Refunded by Hon. C. Delano, Secretary and trustee, uninvested balance.....	3 10
	Paid for advertising	\$1,066 25
	Drawn by Hon. C. Delano, Secretary and trustee, for the purchase of \$19,650 United States 5 per cent. bonds, \$9,825 of which belong to the Sacs and Foxes, and \$9,825 belong to the Iowas.....	22,011 10
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand	131 42
	Total	<hr/> 23,208 77
		<hr/> 23,208 77

1872.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand.....	\$131 42	
1873.			
June 5.	Amount received on settlement of the account of John A. Burbank, late Indian agent	115 75	
1874.			
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand.....		\$247 17
	Total	247 17	247 17

Account fulfilling treaty with Iowas—proceeds of land.

	Warrant No. 628, being amount received from Omaha Mining Company for royalty on coal taken from Iowa lands in Nebraska.....	\$18 30	
1874.			
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		\$18 30
	Total	18 30	18 30

Account fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges—proceeds of land.

1874.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand	\$184,354 26	
	Receipts:		
Aug. 15.	Warrant No. 625	7,081 80	
	Disbursements:		
Jan. 13 and 19.	Paid to sundry persons for debts contracted by the tribe.....		\$10,988 00
Feb. 16.	Remitted to Agent Chase to be expended for benefit of the tribe.....		5,081 80
Oct. 10.	Remitted to Agent Bridgeman to be paid to individuals for improvements.....	\$8,420 00	
	And to citizen class of Indians.....	94,179 57	
			102,599 57
Oct. 30.	Balance on hand.....		72,766 69
		191,436 06	191,436 60

Statement of appropriation in accordance with third article of treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi, of February 8, 1867, ratified July 25, 1868, in payment for lands ceded to the United States in accordance with first and second articles of said treaty.

1873.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on hand	\$2,000	
	No additional funds have been received on this account since the above date.		
	Disbursements have been made as follows, viz:		
1874.			
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		\$2,000
	Total	2,000	2,000

Proceeds of Sioux reservation in Minnesota and Dakota. Treaty or act.—Sold in accordance with an act of Congress approved March 3, 1863. (Stat. at L., vol. 12, p. 819.)

Mode of sale.—Sold under the direction of the General Land-Office.

1874.			
Nov. 1.	Balance on books of Indian-Office	\$113,018 49	
	Receipts:		
Dec. 6.	Warrant No. 603.....	2,234 11	
	Warrants Nos. 605, 607, and 629.....	12,468 65	
	Disbursements:		
	Expenditures for Santee Sioux.		
	By sundry amounts remitted to Superintendent White to be expended for their benefit.....	\$5,100 71	
	By amount paid to John H. Burleigh for one bull.....	300 00	
			\$5,400 71

1874.			
Dec. 6.	Expended for Sioux of Lake Traverse. By sundry amounts remitted to agents to be expended for the benefit of the tribe.....	\$26,011 01	
	By amount expended for annuity goods, and supplies.....	10,493 18	
			\$36,504 19
	Expended for Sionx of Devil's Lake. By amount remitted to agents to be expended for benefit of the tribe	\$12,000 00	
	By amount expended for annuity goods, and supplies	20,354 36	
			32,354 36
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand		53,461 99
		127,721 25	127,721 25

Fulfilling treaty with Omahas—Proceeds of lands. Treaty or act of July 31, 1872.

The land was appraised under instructions from the Department, and advertised for sale, on sealed bids, to the highest bidder for cash. Bids were opened June 1, 1873. The whole number of acres advertised was 50,000. But few bids were received. Total number of acres awarded was 300.72, the proceeds of which amounted to the sum of \$702.20. This amount was covered into the Treasury and brought upon the books of this Office by appropriation-warrant No. 602, dated October 1, 1873, and still stands to the credit of said appropriation \$702 20

Account fulfilling treaty with Kansas Indians—Proceeds of lands. Treaty.—Article 4 of treaty of October 5, 1859. (Stat. at L., vol. 12, p. 1112.)

Mode of sale by awards made upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement.			
1873.			
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand.....	\$3,298 99	
	Warrant No. 613 on account of balance reported in safe October 31, 1873.....	15 00	
1874.			
Aug. 28.	Amount re-imbursed by appropriation for money paid J. L. Sharp, special commissioner.....	1,200 00	
Oct. 31.	Balance on hand.....		4,513 99
		4,513 99	4,513 99

Accounts were reported in suspense at the date of the last annual report, for 605.22 acres of lands awarded, upon which no official action has since been taken other than to include the same in schedules of unsold lands authorized to be sold under the direction of the General Land-Office, by act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, which provides for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

Section 4 of said act provides for defraying the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of said Kansas tribe of Indians, from the net proceeds arising from the sale of their lands.

Account fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas—Proceeds of lands. Act of March 3, 1873. (Stat. at L., vol. 17, p. 631.)

Mode of sale,—By awards made upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement.

These lands comprise the unoccupied portion of the unallotted lands set apart and reserved by the 1st article of the treaty of June 5, 1854, and were advertised for sale November 4, 1873, in accordance with the provisions of the 1st and 2d sections of the act approved March 3, 1873.

Number of acres offered for sale.....	2,433 2
Number of acres sold.....	165 2
Number of acres remaining unsold.....	2,267 2

The amount received on account of said sales was..... \$1,823 56

Which was covered into the Treasury and brought upon the books of the Indian-Office June 12, 1874, by appropriation warrant No. 618.

Amount since disbursed in payment of expenses incurred in advertising the sale of said lands..... \$1,823 56

1,823 56 1,823 56

The first section of an act approved June 23, 1874, entitled "An act to further provide for the sale of certain Indian lands in Kansas," provided "that those persons who by the provisions of the second section of the act entitled 'An act to abolish the tribal relations of the Miami Indians, and for other purposes,' approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, are entitled to purchase for cash the land occupied by them, at the appraised value thereof, be permitted to make payment for said lands at the land-office at Topeka, Kans., under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, in three equal annual installments, the first installment to be payable on or before the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and the remaining two installments annually thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the thirtieth day of October, eighteen hundred and seventy-four."

The second section of the act approved June 23, 1874, provides "that those persons who, by the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas,' approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, are entitled to enter and purchase for cash, the lands as set forth in said act, "be permitted to make payment for the same at the land-office at Independence Kans., under such regulations as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, in two equal installments; the first installment to be payable on or before the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and the remaining installment within one year thereafter, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from said thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and seventy-five: *Provided, however,* That this act shall only apply to actual settlers on the land so purchased."

Account fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes—Proceeds of lands. Treaty.—Article 2 of the treaty of 1859, act of February 2, 1863.

Mode of sale, by awards made upon sealed proposals invited by advertisement.

The sale of this class of lands was in progress at the date of the last annual report. 1873.

Nov. 1. Balance on hand..... \$1,397 11

Receipts:

1874.

May 18. Warrant No. 613 14,129 75

Disbursements:

June 8. Amount paid to Robert Patterson for redemption of a Winnebago Indian certificate of indebtedness, (principal and interest).....

\$452 61

Oct. 31. Balance on hand.....

15,074 25

15,526 86 15,526 86

Award for the sale reported in progress October 31, 1873, was approved by the Department October 2, 1873.

The number of acres awarded being balance of said lands was 4,146.43.

The aggregate of the amounts required in payment for the same in accordance with the prices at which the awards were originally made was.... \$14,959 28

The amount has since been reduced as follows, viz:

By an abatement under direction of the Department on award to

Charles Cowley of..... \$90 53

And by difference in price of 40 acres, originally awarded

to Edward Hayden at..... \$100 00

Since canceled and awarded to J. T. Williams for 32 00 68 00 158 53

Making the total avails of said sale..... 14,800 75

Of which there has been covered into the Treasury and carried

to the proper head of account..... \$14,129 75

Leaving a balance, being the amount of suspended account for

838.71 acres, for which payment was not completed until the

24th ultimo, yet to be covered into the Treasury on account

of said sales, of..... 671 00 14,800 75

In addition to the receipts on account of sales of Indian trust-land, as stated in the preceding accounts, appropriation-warrants have been received from the Treasury Department for funds to be placed to the credit of the civilization-fund, on account of the sale of Osage Indian lands in accordance with the first article of the treaty of September 29, 1865, (Stat., 14, page 687,) amounting to the sum of \$24,681.65, which the treaty provides to be used under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for the education and civilization of Indian tribes residing within the limits of the United States. The civilization account stands as follows, viz :

1873.	
Oct. 31. Unexpended balance of \$100,000, received December, 1872.....	\$75, 448 77
1874.	
May 6. Appropriation-warrant, No. 616.....	24, 681 65
	<hr/>
	100, 130 42
	<hr/>
Amount disbursed since November 1, 1873	\$80, 429 04
Oct. 31. Balance on hand.....	19, 701 38
	<hr/>
	100, 130 42
	<hr/>

Appropriation-warrants have also been received for funds realized since November 1, 1873, from the sale of pine timber cut upon the Menomonee Indian reservation in Wisconsin, amounting to the sum of \$8,214.27, which was covered into the Treasury under the head of "Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees—proceeds of land"..... \$8, 214 27

Amount since remitted to Agent Chase for the benefit of the tribe..... 8, 214 27

One of the objects of this report has been, as heretofore, to exhibit the condition of each trust-land account and the balances on hand under each head of account to date.

Previous to the present year such time has been allowed, after the date of the report, in which to complete the same, as would enable this Office to obtain from the General Land-Office full information in regard to the sales of trust-lands under the direction of that officer after full returns had been received for the month of October from the several land districts in which said lands were located.

In making this report I have confined myself to the records and accounts of the Indian-Office, with the exception of a statement obtained from the General Land-Office of the sale of Osage lands under the 2d article of the treaty of September 29, 1865.

The necessity that the Indian-Office should be officially advised at the end of each quarter of the net avails of the sale of all trust-lands authorized to be sold under the direction of the General Land-Office becomes more apparent every year. Not only is this necessary to enable this Office to complete the annual report in season, but to prevent discrepancies that might otherwise occur. Under the present system, this Office has in most cases no official information prior to the receipt of the Treasury appropriation-warrants issued on account of the proceeds of said sales, nor is it always easy to determine when the Indians have been credited with all the funds to which they are entitled.

I therefore respectfully suggest that some method may be adopted to keep this Office fully advised in regard to said sales.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian-Office.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Office, Indian Affairs, November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my ninth annual report upon the Indian trust-fund business. The general plan carried out in presenting this report is the same as in 1873.

Tables Nos. I, II, and III (purchase of bonds) should be considered collectively: also the interest-tables on non-paying stocks.

All important transactions which have occurred since the 1st of November, 1873, are explained in detail.

Recapitulation-statements A and B at the close of the report, have been prepared in accordance with your special instructions, and will be valuable tables for reference.

PURCHASE OF STOCKS.

No. I.—Schedule showing the description, amount, cost, and date of purchase.

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.	Commission:	
						Rate.	Amount.
United States loan of 1865	Dec. 10, 1873	\$28,700 00	6	117	\$33,614 87	3	\$35 87
Do.....	May 7, 1874	28,600 00	6	119½	34,141 25	.....	.....
United States loan of 1864	Sept. 14, 1874	80,000 00	6	114½	91,300 00	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 14, 1874	24,450 00	6	114½	27,934 13	.....	.....
Total.....		161,750 00	.....	.....	186,990 25	.....	35 87

No. II.—Schedule showing the tribes or funds for which the bonds exhibited in Schedule No. I were purchased.

Kind of bonds.	Amount.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Amount to each.
United States loan of 1865	\$28,700 00	6	Cherokee national fund	\$12,294 97
			Cherokee school-fund	8,611 80
			Cherokee orphan-fund	3,690 77
			Pottawatomie education	1,922 37
			Pottawatomie mill-fund	2,180 09
United States loan of 1865	28,600 00	6	Shawnees	31 43
			Cherokee national fund	1,256 54
			Cherokee school-fund	49 73
			Delaware general fund	26,387 43
			Senecas and Shawnees	837 70
United States loan of 1864	104,450 00	6	Senecas	37 17
			Prairie band Pottawatomies	103,924 72
			Cherokee school-fund	85 19
			Kickapoos	440 09
	161,750 00			161,750 00

No. III.—Schedule showing the sources from which funds were derived for the investments exhibited in Schedules Nos. I and II.

Kind of bonds.	Amount of purchase.	Per cent.	Tribe or fund.	Amount drawn for investment.	Sources from whence drawn.
United States, act of March 3, 1865; loan of 1865.	\$12,294 97	.....	Cherokee nation'l fund	\$28,818 78	{ Fulfilling treaty; proceeds of lands.
	8,711 80	.....	Cherokee school-fund.		
	3,690 77	.....	Cherokee orphan-fund		
	1,922 37	.....	Pottawatomie education-fund.		
	2,180 09	.....	Pottawatomie mill-fund.		
United States, act of March 3, 1865; loan of 1865.	31 43	.....	Shawnees	37 52	{ Proceeds of sale of Pottawatomies.
	1,256 54	.....	Cherokee national fund.	1,500 00	
	49 73	.....	Cherokee school-fund.	75 63	{ Trust-fund bonds.
	26,387 43	.....	Delaware general fund	1,500 00	
	837 70	.....	Senecas and Shawnees ..	30,000 00	{ Proceeds of Georgia bonds redeemed.
	37 17	.....	Senecas	1,000 00	
	103,924 72	.....	Prairie band Pottawatomies.	44 37	{ Proceeds of school-land in Alabama.
United States; loan of 1864.	85 19	.....	Cherokee school-fund...	118,634 00	
	440 09	.....	Kickapoos.....	116 45	{ Fulfilling treaty; proceeds of lands.
Total	161,750 00			502 80	
				187,034 55	{ Fulfilling treaty; proceeds of school-lands.
					{ Proceeds of sale of United States bonds.

Statement of requisitions and refundments.

Date.	Requisition and refundments.	Amount drawn.	Amount invest- ed and refunded.
1873.			
Nov. 1	Balance in hands of the Secretary of the Interior.....	\$37 52	.....
Nov. 19	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 476 .....	.....	\$37 52
Dec. 1	Requisition in favor of the Secretary of the Interior.....	33,623 78	33,614 87
1874.			
Jan. 12	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 650.....	.....	8 91
Apr. 28	Requisition in favor of the Secretary of the Interior.....	34,157 52	34,141 25
June 20	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 679 .....	.....	16 27
Sept. 3	Requisition in favor of the Secretary of the Interior.....	119,253 25	119,234 13
Oct. 14	Amount refunded by refunding-requisition No. 534 .....	.....	19 12
		187,034 55	187,034 55

No. IV.—Statement showing the sale of bonds since November 1, 1873.

Kind of bonds.	Per cent.	Fund or tribe.	Date of sale.	Amount sold.	Premium real- ized on amount sold.	Amount of commis- sion.	Net proceeds of bonds sold
United States loan of 1881.	5	Stockbridges and Munsees.	1874. Sept. 4	\$6,000 00	\$750 00	.....	\$6,750 00

No. V.—Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1873.

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
Georgia six per cent. bonds	Cherokee national fund.....	Apr. 28, 1874	\$1,500 00
Missouri State six per cent. bonds.....	Delaware general fund.....	Apr. 28, 1874	1,500 00
	Senecas and Shawnees.....	.....	1,000 00
Total.....	.....	.....	4,000 00

RECAPITULATION OF STATEMENTS AFFECTING AGGREGATE OF BONDS HELD IN TRUST BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Whole amount of bonds reported on hand November 1, 1873.....	\$5,064,216 83½
Amount of bonds since purchased, (see purchase of bonds, Schedules Nos. I, II, and III).....	\$161,750 00
Deduct amount of bonds sold, (as per statement No. IV, sale of bonds).....	\$6,000 00
And amount of bonds redeemed, (as per statement No. V, redemption of bonds).....	4,000 00
	10,000 00
	151,750 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1874.....	5,215,966 83½

It will be seen by reference to the preceding schedules that only an index has been made to the sources from which funds were derived for the investments made. I therefore consider it important to make some further explanations in relation to the same.

The investment in United States bonds for the Cherokees December 10, 1873, for which the honorable Secretary of the Interior as trustee drew the sum of \$28,815.78 for investment under the provisions of the 23d article of the treaty of 1866 for the national, school, and orphans' funds, (Stat., vol. 14, p. 808,) was made from funds arising from the sale of what is known as the "Cherokee strip," act of May 11, 1872 (Stat., vol. 17, p. 98,) and was a balance in excess of \$100,000, arising from the same source, set apart to establish and maintain an asylum for certain members of the Cherokee Nation in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 14, 1873. The cost of the bonds purchased for the three funds named was \$28,809.87, leaving a balance of the amount drawn for investment of \$8.91, which has been refunded to the head of appropriation from which the same was originally drawn.

The investment in United States bonds for the Pottawatomies December 10, 1873, for which a requisition was drawn for the sum of..... \$4,805 00 was made from funds from the following sources, viz :

Uninvested balance of \$10,737.50 of proceeds of sale of \$10,000 United States bonds, sold October 28, 1873, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to make payment to Pottawatomie citizens, of which \$5,000 belonged to educational fund, and \$5,000 to the mill fund.

The uninvested balance on account of said sale belonging to the education fund was..... \$1,919 98

And to the mill fund 2,553 43

4,473 41

There was also included in this investment the sum of \$331 belonging to the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, being a balance on hand from sales of United States bonds also sold April 13, 1871, to pay Pottawatomie citizens

331 59

4,805 00

Investment of \$30,000 for the Delawares.

This investment to be understood requires a full explanation.

An agreement having been made April 8, 1867, between the Cherokee and Delaware Indians, for the sale by the former to the latter of a portion of their lands for a new reservation for the Delawares, a transfer of stocks, amounting to \$157,600, was effected May 13, 1869, upon the trust-fund books of the Department, from funds belonging to the Delawares to the credit of the Cherokees, being the amount required to pay for said reservation; but provision had been made by the 14th article of the Delaware treaty of July 4, 1866, that the United States should credit the Delaware Indians with the sum of \$30,000 to aid them in the purchase of a new reservation, and Congress appropriated said amount, by an act approved March 2, 1867, (Stat., vol. 14, p. 500.) This item of \$30,000 not having been considered in the transfer above referred to, it has been invested in United States bonds, in accordance with a decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, to re-imburse the fund from which the transfer was made.

The sum of \$37.52, expended in the purchase of \$31.43 in United States bonds for the benefit of the Shawnees, was an uninvested balance of the sum of \$12,860.27 drawn from the head of appropriation "Proceeds of sale of Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Boenf trust-fund bonds for investment for the Eastern Shawnees, as provided by the second section of the general appropriation act of Congress, approved February 14, 1873, and was invested in accordance with the provisions of the 8th and 16th articles of the treaty of the Senecas, Shawnees, and other tribes, approved February 23, 1867, (Stat., vol. 15, pp. 515 and 517.)

The sum of \$44.37, expended in the purchase of \$37.17 United States bonds for the Senecas, arose from the sale of \$39.01 uninvested balance of \$36,781.61 coin, purchased with \$40,000 currency, originally drawn for investment in accordance with the sixth article of the treaty of February 25, 1867, (Stat., vol. 15, p. 515.)

The investment of \$108,634 in \$103,924.72 United States six per cent. bonds, loan of 1864, for the benefit of the Prairie band of Pottawatomies, is a temporary investment, and was made in accordance with their request. The funds were drawn from the amount standing to their credit upon the books of the Department, which, according to the decision of the Department, May 9, 1874, in relation to a division of funds between the citizen Pottawatomies and the Prairie band, was found to be due the latter from the proceeds of the sale of surplus lands to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Company.

Provision was made by the fifth section of the act of February 6, 1871, entitled "An act for the relief of the Stockbridge and Munsee tribe of Indians in Wisconsin," (Stat., 16, p. 404,) "that the sum of money thus found due to the said tribes should be divided between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes in proportion to the number of each respectively." * *

By the enrollment since made, the tribe appears to number 251, of which the citizen class is reported to be 139.

On the 27th of August, 1874, this Office recommended the sale of \$6,000 in United States 5 per cent. stocks held in trust for said tribe, to enable the Department to pay the citizen class their proportion of the same.

The following is a statement of the funds belonging to said Indians found subject to division, as stated September 25, 1874, between the citizen and Indian parties of said tribes, as provided by the fifth section of the act referred to, viz :

Value of lands sold under the second section of act of February 6, 1871, (Stat., 16, p. 405) \$179,272 46

Value, of two sections of land unsold, 11,803 acres, at 60 cents, appropriated by act of June 22, 1874..... 7,081 80

Total proceeds of lands..... 186,354 26

The third section of the act first referred to provides "that from the first proceeds of the sale of lands as provided in the second section of this act shall be paid the expenses of appraisal and sale of said lands, the amount due to individuals for improvements as returned by the appraisers, and the amount of debts contracted by the sachem and councilors for the benefit of said tribes, amounting to the sum of \$11,000, according to a schedule to be certified by them, and returned to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs." In accordance with these provisions, the Indian-Office has paid debts contracted by the sachem and councilors, upon a schedule certified by them, amount-

ing to.....	\$10,988 00
The value of improvements to be paid to individuals, per report of Special Commissioner Wells.....	8,420 00
Amount due to the United States on account of expenses of sale of lands.....	3,177 82
Amount due Special Commissioner W. F. Richardson, for services and expenses in connection with the appraisal of said lands.....	532 90
Amount due Special Commissioner Wells, for services, expenses, &c.....	881 40

Total debts and expenses..... 24,000 12

which, deducted from the total proceeds of the sales of the lands, 186,354 $\frac{2}{100}$, leaves a net amount from this source to be divided of..... \$162,354 14

To which should be added the proceeds of the sale of \$6,000 United States 5 per cent. stocks, as per Department letter of instruction..... 6,750 00

And the amount of interest then on the books of the Indian-Office to the credit of said tribes, under appropriation "Trust-fund interest due Stock-bridges and Munsees"..... 779 08

Total amount subject to division..... 169,883 22

A.—List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large.		Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
		Vol.	Page.				
Cherokee national fund ..	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	\$955,602 37	\$55,907 01	\$68,000 00	\$4,000 00
Cherokee school-fund .. {	Feb. 27, 1819	7	195	528,881 36	31,101 61	15,000 00	900 00
	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478				
Cherokee orphan-fund.. {	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	252,291 28	15,057 80		
	Feb. 14, 1871	17	462				
Cherokee asylum-fund....	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	67,675 27	4,060 52		
Chickasaw national fund {	Oct. 20, 1832	7	381	1,261,996 73	75,157 84		
	May 24, 1834	7	450				
Chickasaw incompetents ..	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian...	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42,792 60	2,449 79		
Choctaw general fund....	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,781 90	27,206 91		
Choctaw school-fund.....	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	50,355 20	2,701 31		
Creek orphans.....	May 24, 1832	7	366	77,015 25	4,397 90		
Delaware general fund ...	May 6, 1854	10	1048	460,171 33	26,037 28		
Delaware school-fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00		
Iowas..... {	May 17, 1854	10	1069	107,463 43	6,617 37		
	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171				
Kansas schools.....	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,267 31	1,525 48		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c. {	May 30, 1854	10	1082	80,047 92	4,939 40		
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519				
Kaskaskias, &c., school-fund.....	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	44,700 00	3,129 00		
Kickapoos.....	June 28, 1862	13	625	131,840 09	6,596 41		
Menomonees.....	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,457 41	7,753 05		
Osage schools.....	June 2, 1825	7	240	40,236 63	2,074 20		
Ottawas and Chippewas..	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	21,209 47	1,199 57		
Pottawatomies, education.	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	88,313 31	4,443 80	1,000 00	50 00
Pottawatomies, mills.....	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,180 09	820 80		
Pottawatomies, Prairie band.....				103,924 72	6,235 48		
Sacs and Foxes of Missis-							
issippi.....	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,105 41	2,764 32		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25		
Senecas..... {	June 14, 1836	5	47	40,981 54	2,046 45		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas and Shawnees.. {	June 14, 1836	5	47	15,277 09	857 69		
	Jan. 9, 1837	5	135				
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50		
Shawnees..... {	May 10, 1854	15	515	16,524 12	943 08		
	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515				
				5,215,966 83	302,301 82	84,000 00	5,030 00

B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	\$1,781 90	\$106 91
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	.....	.....	14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	11,055 25	552 76
Total.....				27,267 31	1,525 48
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	16,300 00	1,141 00
State of Louisiana.....	6	.....	.....	15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	97 04	5 82
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	.....	.....	3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	2,647 03	132 35
Total.....				80,047 92	4,939 40
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida.....	7	.....	.....	20,700 00	1,449 00
State of Kansas.....	7	.....	.....	24,000 00	1,680 00
Total.....				44,700 00	3,129 00
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864....	6	.....	.....	440 09	26 40
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	131,400 00	6,570 00
Total.....				131,840 09	6,596 41
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	19,000 00	950 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	8,018 52	481 11
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	126,438 89	6,321 94
Total.....				153,457 41	7,753 05
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	6,336 63	374 20
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	34,000 00	1,700 00
Total.....				40,236 63	2,074 20
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee.....	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia, (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company).....	6	.....	.....	3,000 00	180 00
State of Virginia, registered, act of June 30, 1864.....	6	.....	.....	2,000 00	120 00
State of Virginia, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	8,909 47	534 57
State of Virginia, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	6,300 00	315 00
Total.....				21,209 47	1,199 57
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana.....	5	.....	.....	67,000 00	3,350 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	2,813 31	168 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	18,500 00	925 00
Total.....				88,313 31	4,443 80
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864....	6	.....	.....	103,924 72	6,235 48

B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	\$2,180 00	\$130 40
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	15,000 00	750 00
Total.....		.....	.....	17,180 00	880 40
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s.....	5	.....	.....	54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	905 41	54 32
Total.....		.....	.....	55,105 41	2,764 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865....	6	.....	.....	5,100 00	306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	.....	.....	7,000 00	420 00
United States funded loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	9,825 00	491 25
Total.....		.....	.....	21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	40,944 37	2,047 22
Total.....		.....	.....	40,981 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s.....	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	.....	.....	6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	4,894 37	244 72
Total.....		.....	.....	15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONOWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	11,689 47	701 30
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	4,835 65	241 78
Total.....		.....	.....	16,524 12	943 08

C.—Statement of stocks held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	.....
State of Florida.....	7	132,000 00	.....
State of Indiana.....	5	69,000 00	\$1,000 00
State of Kansas.....	7	41,600 00	.....
State of Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	.....
State of Maryland.....	6	8,350 17	.....
State of Missouri.....	6	10,000 00	50,000 00
State of North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee.....	5	165,000 00	.....
State of Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	.....
State of Virginia.....	6	692,300 00	.....
United States loan of 1862.....	6	61,000 00	.....
United States 10-40s.....	5	86,400 00	.....
United States, registered, act of June 30, 1864.....	6	382,800 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865.....	6	798,200 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	399,950 00	.....
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868.....	6	10,000 00	.....
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division.....	6	280,000 00	.....
United States funded loan of 1861.....	5	862,700 00	.....
Total.....	.....	5,215,966 83½	84,000 00

D.—Statement of funds held in trust by the Government in lieu of investment.

Tribes.	Dates of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the United States Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Choctaws.....	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	\$390,257 92	\$13,512 29
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Iowas.....	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas.....	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos.....	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	95,945 95	4,797 29
Miamies of Indiana.....	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas.....	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Osages.....	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
Pottawatomies.....	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	168,123 85	8,406 19
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi.....	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri.....	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminoles.....	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York.....	June 27, 1846	9	35	2,3	112,050 00	5,902 50
Shawnees.....	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Winnebagoes.....	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	894,909 17	40,245 46
	Oct. 13, 1846	9	879	4	75,387 28	3,769 36
	July 15, 1870	16	355	.....	78,340 41	3,917 02
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,271,460 44	263,572 99

The difference between the amount of funds held in lieu of investment, as exhibited in the preceding statement, and the amount of the same reported in the last annual report, is accounted for as follows, viz:

1st. By a deduction in accordance with a decision of the Department of October 23, 1874, on account of a re-imbursement to the United States for moneys appropriated by Congress per general appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, to enable the Secretary

B.—Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	\$2,180 09	\$130 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	15,000 00	750 00
Total.....		.....	.....	17,180 09	880 80
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s.....	5	.....	.....	54,900 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	905 41	54 32
Total.....		.....	.....	55,105 41	2,764 32
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865...	6	.....	.....	5,100 00	306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.....	6	.....	.....	7,000 00	420 00
United States funded loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	9,825 00	491 25
Total.....		.....	.....	21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865.....	6	.....	.....	37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	40,944 37	2,047 22
Total.....		.....	.....	40,981 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s.....	5	.....	.....	1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	.....	.....	6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	4,894 37	244 72
Total.....		.....	.....	15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONOWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881.....	5	.....	.....	86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	.....	.....	11,688 47	701 30
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	.....	.....	4,835 65	241 78
Total.....		.....	.....	16,524 12	943 08

No provision has yet been made by the Government to replace \$83,000 of the abstracted bonds originally held in trust for the Cherokees, as follows:

Cherokee general fund.....	\$68,000 00
Cherokee school-fund.....	15,000 00
And on bond lost by G. N. Fitch, which was held in trust for the Pottawa- tomie education-fund	1,000 00
Making a total of.....	84,000 00

which should in my opinion (although not so stated in the preceding schedule) be treated as funds held in trust in lieu of investment, since the Government annually appropriates the interest on the same, amounting to \$5,030.
Special attention was invited, in my last report, to the deficit in the principal of the bonds originally held in trust for said Indians.

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin inter-est.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	\$122,118 06 30,911 49 245,382 75 30,911 49 12,294 97 122,118 06 30,911 49 258,934 26 30,911 49	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874 Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874 Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874 May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	\$3,663 54 386 39 7,361 48 386 39 368 85 3,663 54 386 39 7,768 04 386 39	\$299 95 31 64 841 97 44 19 42 19 467 10 49 26 801 08 34 53
			24,371 01	2,611 91
Cherokee school-fund	38,933 05 28,525 00 345,622 31 38,933 05 8,611 80 31,200 00 28,525 00 38,933 05 354,283 84 38,933 05 31,200 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874 Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874 Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874 May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874 Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	486 66 855 75 10,364 67 486 66 258 36 780 00 855 75 486 66 10,628 51 486 66 780 00	39 85 70 07 1,185 92 55 66 29 55 87 75 109 11 62 05 1,096 07 43 50 76 05
			26,473 68	2,855 58
Cherokee asylum-fund	67,675 27 67,675 27	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	2,030 26 2,030 26	232 21 209 37
			4,060 52	441 58
Cherokee orphan-fund	7,848 08 12,225 00 206,304 17 7,848 08 3,690 77 12,225 00 7,848 08 209,994 94 7,848 08	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874 Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874 Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874 May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	98 10 366 75 6,189 13 98 10 110 72 366 75 98 10 6,299 85 98 10	8 03 30 03 707 88 11 22 12 66 46 76 12 51 649 67 8 77
			13,725 60	1,487 53
Chickasaw national fund	6,197 01 296,731 94 50 95 6,197 01 296,731 94 6,187 01 50 95 6,197 01	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873 July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874 Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874 Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874 Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874 May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	77 46 8,901 96 1 53 77 46 8,901 96 77 46 1 53 77 46	6 35 728 85 18 8 86 1,135 00 9 88 16 6 92
			18,116 82	1,896 20

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Chippewa and Christian Indians.....	\$11,775 48	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	\$147 19	\$12 17
	31,017 12	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	930 51	106 41
	11,775 48	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	147 19	16 57
	11,775 48	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	147 19	16 57
	31,017 12	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	930 51	95 51
	11,775 48	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	147 19	13 15
			2,449 78	263 14
Choctaw general fund.....	2,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	25 00	2 57
	1,781 90	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	53 46	6 14
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	25 00	2 57
	2,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	25 00	3 11
	1,781 90	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	53 46	6 14
	2,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	25 00	2 57
			206 92	21 50
Choctaw school-fund.....	32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	400 00	38 71
	18,355 20	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	550 66	51 54
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	400 00	41 57
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	400 00	51 57
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	550 66	51 54
	32,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	400 00	38 71
			2,701 32	285 54
Creek orphans	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	28 76	2 57
	414 16	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	12 42	1 24
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	28 76	3 23
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	28 76	3 23
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	12 43	1 24
	2,301 09	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	28 76	3 23
			139 89	14 52
Delaware general fund.....	210,300 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	2,622 75	215 53
	26,200 00	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	726 00	69 54
	210,300 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	2,622 75	215 53
	210,300 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	2,622 75	215 53
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	1,577 62	152 51
	210,300 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	2,622 75	215 53
			12,878 62	1,305 57
Delaware school-fund.....	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	137 50	11 28
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	137 50	15 23
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	137 50	17 51
	11,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	137 50	12 54
			550 00	57 56
Iowas.....	22,643 24	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	283 04	25 13
	12,220 19	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	366 61	41 23
	22,643 24	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	283 04	25 13
	22,643 24	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	283 04	25 13
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	366 61	37 23
	22,643 24	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	283 04	25 13
			1,865 37	186 58
Kansas schools.....	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	138 19	11 28
	16,212 06	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	426 36	55 53
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	138 19	15 23
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	138 19	17 51
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	426 36	55 53
	11,055 25	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	138 19	12 54
			1,525 49	160 52

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c. —Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Kickapoos	\$131,400 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	\$1,642 50	\$134 48
	131,400 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,642 50	187 76
	131,400 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,642 50	209 42
	131,400 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,642 50	146 80
			6,570 00	678 56
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	33 09	2 71
	100 89	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	3 03	35
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	33 09	3 78
	2,647 03	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	33 09	4 22
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	3 03	31
	2,647 03	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	33 09	2 96
			138 42	14 33
Menomonees	126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1874	1,580 48	129 40
	8,018 52	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	240 55	27 51
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,580 48	180 77
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,580 48	201 51
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	240 55	24 81
	126,438 89	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,580 48	141 26
			6,803 02	705 26
Osage schools	34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	425 00	34 79
	6,236 63	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	187 10	21 40
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	425 00	48 61
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	425 00	54 19
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	187 10	19 30
	34,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	425 00	37 98
			2,074 20	216 27
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	78 75	6 45
	2,000 00	May 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	60 00	4 91
	8,909 47	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	267 28	30 57
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	78 75	9 01
	2,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874	60 00	7 65
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	78 75	10 04
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	267 28	27 56
	6,300 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	78 75	7 04
			969 56	103 23
Pottawatomies, education	23,500 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	293 75	24 06
	890 94	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	26 73	3 06
	18,500 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	231 25	26 45
	1,922 37	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	57 67	6 60
	18,500 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	231 25	29 48
	2,813 31	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	84 40	8 70
	18,500 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	231 25	20 67
			1,156 30	119 04
Pottawatomies, mill	20,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	250 00	20 47
	15,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	187 50	21 45
	2,180 09	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	65 40	7 48
	15,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	187 50	23 91
	2,180 09	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	65 40	6 74
	15,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	187 50	16 76
			943 30	96 81
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	9,825 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	122 81	10 06
	12,100 00	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	363 00	41 51
	9,825 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	122 81	14 05
	9,825 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	122 81	15 66
	12,100 00	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	363 00	37 43
	9,825 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	122 81	10 92
			1,217 24	129 69

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi ...	\$905 41	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	\$27 16	\$3 31
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	1,355 00	132 44
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	27 16	2 51
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	1,355 00	132 11
			2,764 32	290 45
Senecas	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	511 80	41 9
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	511 80	5 34
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	511 80	65 65
	37 17	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	1 12	12
	40,944 37	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	511 80	45 34
			2,043 32	211 55
Senecas, (Tonawanda band)	86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	1,086 87	5 9
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,086 87	124 0
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,086 87	13 77
	86,950 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,086 87	97 16
			4,347 48	449 1
Senecas and Shawnees	4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	61 18	5 0
	8,545 02	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	256 35	26 1
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	61 18	7 0
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	281 48	26 1
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	61 18	7 0
	4,894 37	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	61 18	7 0
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	25 00	2 5
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	25 00	2 44
			832 55	7 57
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	60 45	4 0
	11,657 04	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	349 71	4 0
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	60 41	6 9
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	60 45	7 7
	11,668 47	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	350 65	3 1
	4,835 65	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	60 45	5 4
			942 16	101 13
Stockbridges and Munsees.....	6,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	75 00	6 4
	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	75 00	5 2
	6,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	75 00	5 2
	6,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	75 00	6 0
			300 00	31 9

F.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	\$9,375 2
Cherokee school-fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	3,111 2
Cherokee orphan-fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	1,332 4
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	2,977 1
Total.....	280,000 00		16,800 0

G.—Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
<i>Missouri State, Hannibal and Saint Joseph Railroad bonds.</i>			
Cherokee national fund.....	\$2,000 00	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874.....	\$120 00
Delaware general fund	8,000 00	.....do	480 00
<i>Kansas seven per cent. bonds.</i>			
Iowas	17,600 00	.....do	1,232 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaw school-fund.	24,000 00	.....do	1,680 00
<i>Louisiana 6s.</i>			
Cherokee national fund.....	11,000 00	May 1, 1873, to November 1, 1873..	330 00
Cherokee school-fund.....	2,000 00	.....do	60 00
Iowas	9,000 00	.....do	270 00
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws	5,000 00	.....do	150 00
	10,000 00	April 1, 1873, to October 1, 1873....	300 00
<i>Missouri State, Pacific Railroad six per cent. bonds.</i>			
Senecas and Shawnees.....	1,000 00	July 1, 1873, to March 3, 1874.....	40 03
<i>Maryland six per cent. bonds.</i>			
Chickasaw national fund	8,350 17	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874.....	494 06
	97,950 17		5,156 09

H.—Collections made since November 1, 1873, due and unpaid July 1, 1873, and prior thereto.

INTEREST ON NON-PAYING STATE STOCKS.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Deposited in the Treasury to reimburse the U. S. for money appropriated.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—				
Cherokee national fund	\$675 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	\$1,500 00	Georgia.	\$675 00	.....
Delaware general fund.	900 00	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1868	2,000 00	...do	900 00	.....
Cherokee national fund.	90 00	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1,500 00	...do ....	.....	\$90 00
Delaware general fund.	90 00	July 1, 1872	July 1, 1873	1,500 00	...do ....	.....	90 00
	1,735 00					1,575 00	180 00

J.—Collections of interest made since November 1, 1873, falling due since July 1, 1873.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected.	Period for which collected.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund.	\$6,000 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	\$100,000	Virginia Richmond and Danville Railroad.	\$6,000 00
	30,720 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720 00
	3,120 00	Jan. 1, 1874	July 1, 1874	104,000	Tennessee.....	3,120 00
Chickasaw incompetents'.	100 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	2,000	Indiana	100 00
Creek orphans'	210 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	3,500	Virginia Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210 00
Pottawatomies' education.	3,350 00	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1874	67,000	Indiana	3,350 00
Cherokee national fund.	67 50	July 1, 1873	April 1, 1874	1,500	Georgia	67 50
Delaware general fund.	67 50	July 1, 1873	April 1, 1874	1,500	.....do	67 50
Totals	43,635 00					43,635 00

E.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi ...	\$905 41	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	\$27 16	\$3 10
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	1,355 00	152 44
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	27 16	2 80
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	1,355 00	132 11
			2,764 32	290 45
Senecas	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	511 80	41 90
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	511 80	52 54
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	511 80	65 25
	37 17	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	1 12	12
	40,944 37	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	511 80	45 74
			2,048 32	211 55
Senecas, (Tonawanda band)	86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	1,086 87	82 99
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	1,086 87	124 31
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	1,086 87	132 37
	86,950 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	1,086 87	97 14
			4,347 48	449 01
Senecas and Shawnees	4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	61 18	5 01
	8,545 02	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	256 35	29 32
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	61 18	7 00
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	281 48	29 03
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	61 18	7 80
	4,894 37	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	61 18	5 46
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1873, to Mar. 1, 1874	25 00	2 81
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1874, to Sept. 1, 1874	25 00	2 44
			832 55	82 87
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	60 45	4 95
	11,657 04	July 1, 1873, to Jan. 1, 1874	349 71	40 00
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	60 41	6 91
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	60 45	7 71
	11,668 47	Jan. 1, 1874, to July 1, 1874	350 65	36 16
	4,835 65	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	60 45	5 40
			942 16	101 13
Stockbridges and Munsees	6,000 00	Aug. 1, 1873, to Nov. 1, 1873	75 00	6 14
	6,000 00	Nov. 1, 1873, to Feb. 1, 1874	75 00	7 52
	6,000 00	Feb. 1, 1874, to May 1, 1874	75 00	9 58
	6,000 00	May 1, 1874, to Aug. 1, 1874	75 00	6 70
			300 00	30 94

F.—Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	\$156,638 56	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	\$9,392 32
Cherokee school-fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	2,111 36
Cherokee orphan-fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874	2,957 02
Total	280,000 00		16,800 00

It will be seen by reference to statement "J.—Collections of interest on certain State bonds," that there was deposited in the United States Treasury, to reimburse the Government on account of appropriation made, the sum of \$1 575

A re-imbursement account was also stated by the Indian-Office, October 23, 1874, by which the Treasury Department was requested to reimburse the United States, on account of excess of appropriations, viz :

CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS'.

For twelve months' interest for year ending June 30, 1874, appropriated on \$2,000 Indiana 5s	100
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CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.

For six months' interest from January 1 to July 1, 1874, appropriated on \$104,000 Tennessee 6s	\$3, 120
And for excess of appropriation on \$168,000 Arkansas 6s, for year ending June 30, 1874	7, 740
	<hr/> 10, 860

POTTAWATOMIES' EDUCATION.

For twelve months' interest for year ending June 30, 1874, appropriated on \$67,000 Indiana 5s	3, 350
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KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.

For twelve months' interest for year ending June 30, 1874, on \$24,000 @ 5 %..	1, 200
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Total amount re-imbursed as stated	17, 085
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There is also due the United States, for which no re-imbursement account has yet been stated, from interest due Osages under 2d article of the treaty of September 20, 1865, the sum of \$3,333.33, arising on account of the sum of \$200,000 (part of \$720,749.01) on which interest had been appropriated for the year ending November 1, 1874, said sum of \$3,333.33, being one-third of twelve months on \$200,000, the expenditure of which was authorized by act of Congress approved June 22, 1874.

RECAPITULATION A.—Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, including appropriations for fulfilling treaty-stipulations and special appropriations of a specific, general, beneficial, or incidental character.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to the credit of the Treasury in aid of the account.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico (special).....						\$500,000 ■	\$500,000 00
Apaches, Kiowa, and Comanches					\$67,700 00		67,700 00
Arapahoe, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowa, Comanches, and Wichitas, (special).....						300,000 00	300,000 00
Aminaboines, (special)						20,000 00	20,000 00
Arikarae, Gros Ventres, and Mandans, (special).....						85,000 00	85,000 00
Blackfoot, Bloods, and Piegans, (special)						50,000 00	50,000 00
Calapooias, Moloks, and Clackamas of Willamette Valley.....					5,500 00		5,500 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoe					47,200 00		47,200 00
Chickasaws.							
National fund, investment.....	\$1,261,906 73						
Interest on same		\$15,157 84					15,157 84
Fulfilling treaty					3,000 00		3,000 00
Total.....							78,157 84
Chickasaws:							
Incompetents fund, investment.....	2,000 00						
Interest on same		100 00					100 00
Chippewas, Doims' Fort band					15,100 00		15,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior:							
Fulfilling treaty					30,000 00		30,000 00
Special appropriation						2,000 00	2,000 00
Total							32,400 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					45,100 01		45,100 01

Re appropriation of unexpended balances					22, 090 22		22, 090 22
Total.....							68, 997 24
Chippewas and Christian fund, investment.....	42, 732 60						
Interest on same		2, 449 79					2, 449 79
Chippewas, Pillager, and Lake Winnabagoish bands.....					25, 666 66		25, 666 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribes of Chippewas					35, 400 00		35, 400 00
Chippewas, Pembina band on White Earth reservation, (special)						15, 000 00	15, 000 00
Choctaws							
Cluctaws							
General fund, investment	453, 781 90					10, 520 00	10, 520 00
Interest on same		27, 290 91					27, 290 91
School fund, investment	50, 355 20						
Interest on same		2, 701 31					2, 701 31
Fund in lieu of investment			\$390, 257 92				19, 512 99
Interest on same							
Total.....							59, 941 12
Crows							
Foolfilling treaty.							
Special appropriation.....						68, 873 00	68, 873 00
Total.....						100, 000 00	100, 000 00
Creeks:							
Creeks							
Fund in lieu of investment			875, 166 00			70, 968 40	70, 968 40
Interest on same					43, 753 40		43, 753 40
Total.....						114, 726 40	114, 726 40
Creek orphan-fund investment	77, 015 25						
Interest on same		4, 397 90					4, 397 90
Cherokees:							
National fund, investment	955, 002 37						
Interest on same		55, 907 01					55, 907 01
National fund, investment	68, 000 00						
Interest on same appropriated in lieu		4, 080 00					4, 080 00
School fund, investment	524, 881 36						
Interest on same		31, 101 61					31, 101 61
School fund (restricted)	15, 000 00						
Interest on same appropriated in lieu		900 00					900 00
Orphan fund investment	252, 291 28						
Interest on same		15, 057 80					15, 057 80

RECAPITULATION A.—Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Cherokees—Continued.							
Asylum-fund, investment	\$67,675 27	\$4,060 52					\$4,060 52
Interest on same							
Total							111,106 94
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					\$13,100 00		13,100 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					13,700 00		13,700 00
Delawares:							
General fund, investment	460,171 33	26,037 28					26,037 28
Interest on same							
School-fund, investment	11,000 00	550 00					550 00
Interest on same							
Fund in lieu of investment			\$37,095 25	\$1,854 76			1,854 76
Interest on same							
Special, (re-imbursable)					54,514 23		54,514 23
Fund in lieu of abstracted bonds			423,990 26				
Interest on same				21,199 51			21,199 51
Total							104,155 78
NOTE.—The \$37,095.25 principal in lieu of investment, and \$17,418.98 from the \$423,990.26 in lieu of abstracted bonds, have been taken to re-imburse the appropriation of \$54,514.23; and the principal and interest on funds in lieu of investment for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, will be reduced accordingly.							
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					18,500 00		18,500 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation: Special appropriation in lieu of proceeds of their lands						\$5,000 00	5,000 00
Three Ventres: Special appropriation						35,000 00	35,000 00
Iowas.							
Investment	107,463 43						
Interest on same		6,617 37					6,617 37

Funds in lieu of investment			57,500 00			2,875 00		2,875 00
Interest on same								
Abstracted bonds, re-imbursed fund			60,735 00					
Interest on same						3,336 75		3,336 75
Total								12,820 12
Kansas Indians:								
School-fund, investment	27,267 31			1,525 46				1,525 46
Interest on same								
Funds in lieu of investment			200,000 00					10,000 00
Interest on same								40,000 00
Special appropriation, re-imbursable								
Total								51,525 46
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c.:								
Investment	80,047 92							
Interest on same				4,939 40				4,939 40
School-fund, investment	44,700 00							
Interest on same				3,129 00				3,129 00
Abstracted bonds, re-imbursed fund			44,583 27					
Interest on same						2,229 16		2,229 16
Total								10,297 56
NOTE.—The \$44,583.27 principal, in lieu of abstracted bonds, re-imbursed, has been reduced by the sum of \$24,000, to re-imburse the Government for moneys advanced in payment for lands for them, leaving the sum of \$20,583.27 upon which interest will accrue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876.								
Kickapoo:								
Investment	131,840 09							
Interest on same				6,596 41				6,596 41
Funds in lieu of investment			95,945 95					
Interest on same						4,797 29		4,797 29
Special appropriation							90,000 00	90,000 00
Total								101,393 70
Klamaths and Modocs						17,000 00		17,000 00
Modocs in Indian Territory, (special)							10,000 00	10,000 00
Makabs						8,600 00		8,600 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on (special)							35,000 00	35,000 00

RECAPITULATION A.—Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Menomonees							
Investment	\$153,457 41	\$7,753 05					\$7,753 05
Interest on same							16,179 06
Fulfilling treaty					\$16,179 06		
Total							\$3,932 11
Miamies of El River					1,100 00		1,100 00
Miamies of Indiana:							
Fund in lieu of investment			\$231,257 86	\$11,002 89			11,002 89
Interest on same							
Miamies of Kansas:							
Fund in lieu of investment			50,000 00	2,500 00			2,500 00
Interest on same							9,040 00
Fulfilling treaty					9,040 00		
Total							11,540 00
Mojels					3,000 00		3,000 00
Mixed Siouxones, Bannocks, and Sheep Eaters:							
Special appropriation						20,000 00	20,000 00
Navajoes							
					80,675 00		80,675 00
Nea Perces					27,800 00		27,800 00
Nisqually, Puyallup, and other tribes and bands of Indians					9,200 00		9,200 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					83,700 00		83,700 00
Omahas					25,100 00		25,100 00
Omahas:							
Omahas, investment	60,426 53						
Interest on same							
Total		\$8,074 50					\$8,074 50

Fund in lieu of investment.....				369, 123 00		18, 453 00			
Interest on same.....									14, 456 00
Net proceeds of sale of lands, at 5 per cent. per annum.....				*720, 740 00					
Interest appropriated on same from November 1, 1873, to November 1, 1874.....						*36, 037 45			*36, 037 45
Total.....									56, 567 05
Otter Tail Pillagers on White Earth reservation:								15, 000 00	15, 000 00
Special appropriation.....									
Ottoes and Missourias									
Special appropriation, and re-imbursable from proceeds of their lands.....								12, 000 00	12, 000 00
Special appropriation for school-buildings, and re-imbursable from proceeds of their lands.....							9, 000 00	13, 000 00	13, 000 00
Fulfilling treaty.....									9, 000 00
Total.....									34, 000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas:									
Investment.....	21, 209 47				1, 199 57				1, 199 57
Interest on same.....									
Pawnees:									
Fulfilling treaty.....							48, 369 09		48, 369 09
Special appropriation of unexpended balances.....								8, 530 01	8, 530 01
Total.....									56, 899 10
Ponces							18, 000 00		18, 000 00
Pottawatomies:									
Fulfilling treaty.....							14, 144 44		14, 144 44
Education, investment.....	88, 313 31								
Interest on same.....					4, 443 80				4, 443 80
Education, abstracted.....	1, 000 00								
Interest on same.....					50 00				50 00
Mills, investment.....	17, 180 09								
Interest on same.....					880 80				880 80
In lieu of investment.....									
Interest on same.....						168, 123 85			
Prairie band, temporary investment.....	11, 924 72					8, 406 19			8, 406 19
Interest appropriated on same.....					11, 503 21				11, 503 21
Total.....									39, 428 44
Pottawatomies of Huron.....							400 00		400 00

* Two hundred thousand dollars of this principal having since been appropriated and set apart June 30, 1874, the interest on \$200,000 from July 1 to November 1, 1874, (\$3,333.33) should be deducted from the sum of \$36,037.45, and re-imbursed to the United States.

†This principal should be increased by the Government to \$230,064.20, to accord with the annual interest appropriated thereon.

RECAPITULATION A.—Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Quapaws					\$2,600 00		\$2,600 00
Quinaltoia and Quillehutes					8,100 00		8,100 00
River Crowe, special appropriation						\$30,000 00	30,000 00
Rogue River					3,000 00		3,000 00
Saga and Foxes of the Mississippi.							
Investment.....	\$55,105 41	\$2,764 32					2,764 32
Interest on same							
In lieu of investment.....			\$1,000,000 00	\$50,000 00			50,000 00
Interest on same					1,000 00		1,000 00
Fulfilling treaty						1,200 00	1,200 00
Special appropriation for school buildings							
Total.....							54,964 32
Saga and Foxes of the Missouri:							
Investment	\$1,925 00	1,217 25					1,217 25
Interest on same							
In lieu of investment			157,400 00	7,870 00			7,870 00
Interest on same					1,200 00		1,200 00
Fulfilling treaty							
Total.....							10,287 25
Reminants:							
In lieu of investment			570,000 00	26,300 00			26,300 00
Interest on same							
Benecan:							
Investment	40,601 54	9,040 45					9,040 45
Interest on same							
Fulfilling treaty					2,650 00		2,650 00
Total.....							4 71m 45

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION A.—Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Quapaws					\$2,660 00		\$2,660 00
Quinalta and Quillebutes					8,100 00		8,100 00
River Crows, special appropriation						\$30,000 00	30,000 00
Rogue River					3,000 00		3,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi:							
Investment.....	\$55,105 41	\$2,764 32					2,764 32
Interest on same							
In lieu of investment			\$1,000,000 00	\$50,000 00			50,000 00
Interest on same					1,000 00		1,000 00
Fulfilling treaty.....						1,200 00	1,200 00
Special appropriation for school-buildings							
Total.....							54,964 32
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri:							
Investment.....	21,925 00	1,217 25					1,217 25
Interest on same							
In lieu of investment			157,400 00	7,870 00			7,870 00
Interest on same					1,200 00		1,200 00
Fulfilling treaty.....							
Total.....							10,287 25
Seminoles:							
In lieu of investment			570,000 00	28,500 00			28,500 00
Interest on same							
Total.....							
Souccas:							
Investment.....	40,981 54	2,049 45					2,049 45
Interest on same							
Fulfilling treaty.....					2,000 00		2,000 00
Total.....							4,709 45

Senecas of New York:					118,020 00	5,902 50	6,000 00	5,902 50	5,902 50
In lieu of investment									6,000 00
Interest on same									
Fulfilling treaty									
Total									11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees:									
Investment					15,277 09				857 69
Interest on same									
Fulfilling treaty							2,060 00		2,060 00
Total									2,917 69
Senecas, Tonawanda band:									
Investment					86,950 00				
Interest on same									4,347 50
Senecas, Shawnees, Quapaws, Peorias, Kaskaskias, Ottawas, Wyandotts, and others							1,123 29		1,123 29
Shawnees:									
Investment					16,524 12				
Interest on same									943 08
In lieu of investment						40,000 00			
Interest on same								2,000 00	2,000 00
Fulfilling treaty							3,000 00		3,000 00
Total									5,943 08
Shoshones:									
Eastern bands, fulfilling treaty							10,000 00		10,000 00
Western bands, fulfilling treaty							5,000 00		5,000 00
Northwestern bands, fulfilling treaty							5,000 00		5,000 00
Goship band, fulfilling treaty							1,000 00		1,000 00
Total									21,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks:									
Fulfilling treaty							4,000 00		4,000 00
Bannacks, fulfilling treaty							24,737 00		24,737 00
Shoshones, fulfilling treaty							43,874 00		43,874 00
Special agreement								5,500 00	5,500 00
Total									78,111 00
Shoshones, Bannacks, and other bands of Indians in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon, special appropriation								20,000 00	20,000 00
Six Nations of New York							4,500 00		4,500 00

RECAPITULATION —Statement of all trust funds and stocks upon which interest accrues for various Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	On account of bonds and stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior.		On account of funds placed to their credit in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment.		Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, in addition to interest on stocks and funds.		Totals.
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	In fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux, in the State of Nebraska:							
Fulfilling treaty.....					\$464,800 00		\$464,800 00
Special appropriation.....						\$1,100,000 00	1,100,000 00
Total							1,564,800 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.					80,000 00		80,000 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe					41,200 00		41,200 00
Sioux, at the Fort Peck agency, special appropriation						150,000 00	150,000 00
Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1,200 00		1,200 00
S'Kallams					10,000 00		10,000 00
Stockbridge and Muncie, special appropriation on account of estimated value of balance of two townships of their lands remaining unsold.....						7,061 80	7,061 80
Utes, Tabeguache band					750 00		750 00
Tabeguache, Muncie, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.....					36,000 00		36,000 00
Umpqua and Calapooias, of Umpqua Valley, Oreg					2,450 00		2,450 00
Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.....					17,500 00		17,500 00
Winnebagoes							
Fund in lieu of investment.....	\$1,040,636 86						52,031 84
Interest on same				\$52,031 84			52,031 84
Special appropriation from their funds held in lieu of investment ..						68,000 00	68,000 00
Fulfilling treaty.....					5,400 00		5,400 00
Total							127,431 84
Whitman and other allotted lands for colonizing and support specified ap- propriations						50,000 00	50,000 00

Yukamas	Special appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1875, of a general, incidental, and miscellaneous character, do	24,400 00	24,400 00	702,831 65
Indian service in Arizona			65,000 00	
Indian service in California			70,000 00	
Indian service in Colorado Territory			5,000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory			90,000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory			10,000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory			90,000 00	
Indian service in Minnesota and Michigan			4,000 00	
Indian service in Nevada			18,000 00	
Indian service in New Mexico			40,000 00	
Indian service in Oregon			40,000 00	
Indian service in Utah Territory			20,000 00	
Indian service in Washington Territory			25,000 00	
Indian service in Wyoming Territory			5,000 00	
For Indians visiting Washington City			5,000 00	
For Indians, presents and provisions			5,000 00	
Indiana, vacation of			2,000 00	
For Indian schools in Central Superintendency			10,000 00	
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency			10,000 00	
Re-appropriation of unexpended balance for the instruction, &c., of Indians in Central Superintendency			10,000 00	
Re-appropriation of unexpended balance for the education of the various Indian tribes			24,050 86	
For contingencies, Indian Department			39,416 94	
For clothing, boxes, Indian trust funds			30,000 00	
For buildings and repairs at Indian agencies			1,500 00	
For wagon road to agency of Chippewa Indians of the Mississippi			10,000 00	
For pay of superintendents and agents			106,500 00	
For pay of special agents			10,500 00	
For pay of clerks for Central Superintendency			3,400 00	
For pay of clerk for Northern Superintendency			1,200 00	
For pay of interpreters			33,900 00	
For pay of Indian inspectors			15,000 00	
For pay and expenses of commissioners to appraise Round Valley reservation in California			4,000 00	
For expenses of general council of Indians in Indian Territory			7,000 00	
For expenses of Indian inspectors			7,500 00	
For expenses of investigating alleged frauds			2,634 15	
For expenses of Indian Commissioners			15,000 00	

* The sum of \$22,000 having been appropriated from \$1,040,636.66, principal in lieu of investment, said principal has been reduced to \$958,636.66, and the annual interest on the same will hereafter be \$47,931.84.

RECAPITULATION B.

	Amount of stocks and funds in lieu of investment.	Annual interest.
Amount of bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as exhibited by Statement C.....	\$5,215,966 83½	\$302,301 22
Amount of funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment, as exhibited by Statement D.....	5,271,460 44	263,572 99
Amount of funds in United States Treasury in lieu of investment on account of abstracted bonds. (See Statement D, No. 2).....	493,829 55	24,694 67
Amount of abstracted bonds belonging to Pottawatomies, interest annually appropriated.....	1,000 00	50 00
Amount of abstracted bonds belonging to Cherokees, interest annually appropriated:		
National fund.....	68,000 00	4,000 00
School fund.....	15,000 00	900 00
Amount of net avails of Osage Indian lands, (2d article treaty,) upon which interest will accrue from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875, yet to be increased by net avails for the month of October, 1874, and interest on same from November 1, 1874, to November 1, 1875, the returns of sales during the month of October, 1874, not having been received at the General Land-Office. (See trust-land report for full account of said sales to date).....	762,576 17	38,122 21
Total amount of trust funds as above stated upon which interest accrues to various Indian tribes.....	11,827,892 99½	
Total annual interest on same.....		633,722 10

The preceding recapitulation, Statement A, of stocks, funds, interest, appropriations, &c., does not embrace the balances on the books of the Indian-Office to the credit of various Indian tribes on account of proceeds of Indian lands, except in the case of the net proceeds of Osage lands under the 2d article of the treaty of September 29, 1865.

The general civilization fund, arising under the 1st article of the treaty with the Osages, has an unexpended balance, at this date, of \$19,701.38 for the civilization of Indian tribes within the limits of the United States.

Other balances on hand, on account of proceeds of sale of Indian lands, will be stated in an accompanying "trust-land report."

It will be seen by reference to Table C, preceding, that the Secretary of the Interior holds in trust for Indian tribes various State bonds, amounting in the aggregate, at their face value, to the sum of \$2,328,916.93½.

These State bonds, with the exception of those issued or guaranteed by the States of Maryland, Missouri, Kansas, and Indiana, should be classified as non-paying stocks, and appropriations will be required on account of the same to meet the past indebtedness of the Government, and for the interest falling due during the present fiscal year, as indicated in the following schedule, viz:

Bonds.	Per cent.	Amount of stock.	Present value.	Interest due.
Arkansas.....	6	\$168,000 00	17%	\$10,080 00
Florida.....	7	132,000 00	(*)	9,240 00
North Carolina.....	6	192,000 00	22%	11,520 00
South Carolina.....	6	125,000 00	20%	7,500 00
Tennessee.....	6	104,000 00	70%	6,240 00
Tennessee.....	5½	66,666 66½	(*)	3,300 00
Tennessee.....	5	165,000 00	(*)	8,250 00
Virginia.....	6	594,800 00	34%	35,672 00
Louisiana.....	6	37,000 00	21%	2,280 00
Deficiency on account of arrears of interest on \$37,000 Louisiana 6 per cent. bonds from November 1, 1873, to May 1, 1874.....				1,110 00
For arrears of interest from July 1, 1852, to July 1, 1866, on Arkansas bonds.....	6	90,000 00	17%	76,680 00
For arrears of interest from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, on Tennessee bonds.....	6	616,000 00	70%	203,200 00
For arrears of interest from January 1, 1861, to July 1, 1866, on Tennessee bonds.....	5½	66,666 66½	(*)	19,010 25

Those marked with a star are not quoted at present date as having any market value.

The last items in the preceding statement, for arrears of interest on Arkansas and Tennessee bonds, as stated, are due the Chickasaw Nation, and amount to the sum of \$297,890.25.

Estimates have been submitted to Congress twice for the amount stated. The deficit occurred while the bonds were held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury, and is

appears, from the records of the Department, that the reason why estimates were not submitted to Congress for said arrears prior to 1868 was owing to a controversy between the officials of the Treasury and Interior Departments as to whose duty it was to prepare and submit the same—the Secretary of the Treasury claiming to be only custodian of said stocks, without other responsibilities in relation to the same, while the Secretary of the Interior urged his inability to do so while the official records in regard to said arrears were in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. Subsequent to 1868 the records of both Departments were carefully examined and the estimates submitted as before stated. A bill was also before Congress during the first session of the Forty-third Congress, providing for the payment of this claim, the passage of which was urged by the Department, as will appear by reference to a communication addressed to Hon. J. T. Averill by the Secretary of the Interior on the 23d of April, 1874.

The depreciation in the value of all the non-paying State bonds held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, as exhibited in the above schedule, has caused great dissatisfaction to all the tribes interested.

The Creek orphans, in accordance with the opinion of Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Smith, and the rulings of the Department, are entitled to the sum of \$251,055.97, on account of an unauthorized investment in depreciated State bonds and other unauthorized disbursements of their trust funds prior to 1868.

These just claims are based upon the most careful and the most thorough examination of the records and accounts of the Department, and have received the approval of the highest law-officers of the Government. But in view of the repeated failures of the Department and of the Indian delegations from the respective nations interested to secure favorable legislation thereon, earnestly recommended year after year on the former, and as patiently and as consistently urged on the part of the latter, and by their respective nations in their memorials to Congress and to the President of the United States, it seems hardly possible that the whole matter should be regarded by the individual members of said nations in any other light than a forced loan from them on the part of the Government to the extent of the amount of said claims, without any provision for the payment of the interest which would annually accrue for their benefit upon safe and profitable investments.

No more advantageous, just, or equitable provision could be made at the present time on the part of the Government for disposing of these debts than to fund them by assuming the depreciated non-paying stocks purchased for their benefit, and issuing Government bonds in lieu of the amount originally invested therein, and also for all other just claims found to be due from the Government to said tribes and not otherwise provided for, as indicated in your letter (copy herewith) addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Interior on the 10th of February, 1874, setting forth the necessities of the case, and inclosing a copy of a "proposed act of Congress" to authorize the issue of United States 5 per cent. bonds in lieu of said depreciated stocks and other indebtedness on the part of the Government to various Indian tribes.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

LONSVILLE TWITCHELL,
Trust-Fund Clerk, Indian Office.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

LETTER A.

Copy of letter referred to at the close of the preceding report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to invite your attention to a large class of trust-fund investments, made by your predecessors in office, in what are known as internal-improvement or State bonds.

The stocks, the greater portion of which is still held in trust, have severally proved unprofitable both to the Indian tribes for which the investments were made and to the Government. The loss to the tribes occurs by the heavy depreciation in value of the stocks, and by the payment of interest being deferred until paid by said States, often after long periods of default.

The loss to the Government is through loss of interest on appropriations advanced until reimbursed from collections subsequently made from said States.

The only reasons that appear from the records to have been urged for such investments, were that the Government stocks were then at so high a rate of premium as to bring the rate of interest lower than the rates guaranteed by the improvement companies and States issuing said bonds.

Whatever reasons may have formerly justified the investments, no reasons now exist which can justify the Government in continuing them.

It is specifically stipulated in nearly all treaties providing for the investment of any



portion of the proceeds of the sale of Indian trust lands that the investments so authorized shall be in "*safe and profitable stocks.*"

A principal portion of the funds thus intrusted to the keeping of the Government was pledged for purposes of education in the knowledge and pursuits of a civilized life.

The Government has recognized its obligations relative to these trusts by appropriations made from time to time to re-imburse the fund for arrears of interest on the aforesaid stocks, past due and unpaid. But such delay has actually occurred in these re-imbursements that the interest accruing upon deferred payments of interest within the last fifteen years has amounted to over \$250,000, which amount is a loss to the tribes. In view of these facts, I respectfully suggest to the honorable Secretary that for the purpose of simplifying the trust-fund accounts, and further business relative to the same, rendering the whole subject better understood by Congress and by members of the tribe, and more especially for the purpose of equity and prompt settlement of dues, all bonds and stocks, and other evidence of indebtedness now held in trust by the Department, except United States securities, be turned over to the Treasurer of the United States, and the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to issue in lieu thereof United States 5 per cent. registered bonds to the amount of the principal sum due, and also for the arrears of interest now due to various tribes on account of said investments.

To this end I have prepared a draught of a bill, (accompanied by a brief statement of the stocks and arrears of interest referred to,) and if this course meets with the approval of the Department, I respectfully recommend that it be transmitted to Congress for further action.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Copy of proposed bill referred to in preceding letter.

AN ACT relating to investments made by the Government for the benefit of various Indian tribes in certain State bonds and other stocks guaranteed by said States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior shall, on or before the 1st day of July, 1874, cause an account to be stated of all State bonds or other evidences of debt for which any State is responsible, held by him in accordance with treaty stipulations, or otherwise, in trust for various Indian tribes; also a statement indicating the arrears of interest due said tribes, or to the individual members thereof, on account of investments made in their behalf, which interest shall be computed to July 1, 1874.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior shall turn over to the Treasurer of the United States, taking his receipt therefor, all State bonds and other evidences of debt for which any State is responsible, and any other stocks, bonds, and evidences of debt, excepting United States bonds, held in trust for any Indian tribes or individual members thereof, and shall transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury a certified copy of the Treasurer's receipt for said bonds and other evidences of debt as aforesaid, together with a certified copy of the account or statement directed to be prepared by the first section of this, and also a certified statement of the balance of trust funds remaining in the Treasury of the United States, which, by an act of Congress entitled "An act relating to trust funds of several Indian tribes invested by the Government in certain State bonds abstracted from the custody of the late Secretary of the Interior," approved July 12, 1862, the Secretary of the Treasury was directed to place upon the books of the Treasury, to the credit of certain Indian tribes, as therein named, in lieu of certain bonds previously held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior, together with the amount of certain abstracted State bonds previously held in trust for the Cherokee Indians, and of one Indiana State bond, previously held in trust for the Pottawatomie Indians, which bond was handed to Hon. G. N. Fitch to be used as a memorandum before the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs during the Thirty-fifth Congress, which the Secretary of the Interior has never been able to recover, and for the re-imbursement of the amounts which were originally invested in said bonds for the benefit of said Cherokee and Pottawatomie Indians, no provision has been made by the Government.

SEC. 3. That, upon the receipt of the said certified account or statement and receipt of the Treasurer, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, with interest accruing on the same from July 1, 1874, for the full amount of the principal authorized by treaty stipulations to be invested, and shall deliver said 5 per cent. bonds to the Secretary of the Interior, to be held in trust as provided by sundry treaty stipulations not heretofore abrogated or fulfilled.

SEC. 4. That for all arrears of interest and moneys now due or to become due July 1, 1874, the various tribes, or individual members thereof, on account of said bonds or

evidences of debt and investments in their behalf, referred to in section 1 of this act the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to issue United States 5 per cent. registered bonds, with interest accruing on the same from July 1, 1874, which bonds shall be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior for the benefit of the respective Indian nations, tribes, or individual members thereof respectively entitled thereto under treaty stipulations.

SEC. 5. That all statutes, parts of statutes, and provisions of law inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

Friends.—The Northern Superintendency and the Agencies therein, viz: Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Pawnee, Otoe, and Santee, located within the State of Nebraska. B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.

Friends, (Orthodox.)—The Central Superintendency and the Agencies therein, viz: Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory. Dr. Rhoades, Philadelphia, Pa.

Methodist.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama and Quinalt, in Washington Territory; Siletz and Klamath, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, Fort Peck, and Fort Belknap, in Montana; Fort Hall, in Idaho; and Michigan, in Michigan. Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church, 805 Broadway, New York.

Catholic.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; Grand River and Devil's Lake, in Dakota; Papago, in Arizona. Gen. Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C.

Baptist.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles) in the Indian Territory; and Pyramid Lake and Pi-Ute, in Nevada. Rev. Joseph F. Shord, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society, 150 Nassau Street, New York.

Presbyterian.—Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, Cimarron, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Moquis Pueblo, in Arizona; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uinta Valley, in Utah. Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, 23 Center street, New York.

Congregational.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish and Neah Bay, in Washington Territory. Rev. Geo. Whipple, secretary American Missionary Association, 56 Reade Street, New York.

Reformed.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, San Carlos, and Camp Apache, in Arizona. Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church, 34 Vesey Street, New York.

Protestant Episcopal.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Ponca, Crow Creek, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud, in Dakota; Shoshone, in Wyoming. Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, 30 Bible-House, New York.

Unitarian.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association, 7 Tremont Place, Boston.

Lutheran.—Sac and Fox, in Iowa. Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.

United Presbyterian.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. ————

SCHEDULE OF SUPERINTENDENCIES AND AGENCIES, WITH STATES AND TERRITORIES IN WHICH LOCATED; ALSO SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS OF THE SAME, WITH POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

State or Territory.	Agency.	Agent.	Address.
Arizona.....	Camp Apache.....	J. E. Roberts.....	Camp Apache, Ariz.
	Chiricahua.....	T. J. Jeffords.....	Camp Bowie, Ariz., via Mesquite, N. Mex.
	Colorado River.....	J. A. Tonner.....	Parker, Ariz.
	Moquis Pueblo.....	W. S. Defrees.....	Fort Wingate, N. Mex.
	Papago.....	R. A. Wilbur.....	Tucson, Ariz.
	Pima and Maricopa....	J. H. Stout.....	Sacaton, Ariz.
California.....	San Carlos.....	J. P. Clum.....	San Carlos, Ariz.
	Hoopa Valley.....	E. K. Dodge.....	Hoopa Valley, Klamath County, Cal.
	Mission.....	John H. C. Bonte.....	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal.
Colorado.....	Round Valley.....	J. L. Burchard.....	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal.
	Tule River.....	J. B. Vosburgh.....	Los Pinos agency, Saquache County, Colo.
	Los Pinos.....	H. F. Bond.....	White River agency, via Laramie Station, Wyo.
Dakota.....	White River.....	Ed. H. Danforth.....	White River agency, via Laramie Station, Wyo.
	Cheyenne River.....	H. W. Bingham.....	Cheyenne River agency, Dak.
	Flandreau.....	J. P. Williamson.....	Greenwood, Dak.
	Fort Berthold.....	L. B. Sperry.....	Fort Berthold, Dak.
	Grand River.....	E. Palmer.....	Grand River agency, Dak.
	Ponca.....	C. P. Birkett.....	Ponca agency, Dak.
	Red Cloud.....	J. J. Saville.....	Red Cloud agency, via Cheyenne, Wyo.
	Crow Creek.....	H. F. Livingston.....	Crow Creek agency, Dak.
	Spotted Tail.....	E. A. Howard.....	Whetstone agency, White (La) Dak., via Fort Laramie, Wyo.
	Yankton.....	J. G. Gasman.....	Yankton agency, Dak.
	Devil's Lake.....	W. H. Forbes.....	Fort Totten, Dak.

Schedule of superintendencies, agencies, &c.—Continued.

State.	Agency.	Agent.	Address.
Dakota	Sisseton	M. N. Adams	Sisseton agency, Fort Wadsworth, Dak.
Idaho	Fort Hall	James Wright	Ross's Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.
	Nez Percés	J. B. Monteith	Lewiston, Nez Percés County, Idaho.
Indian Territory...	Union	George W. Ingalls	Muskogee, Ind. T.
	Kiowa and Comanche*	J. M. Haworth	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
	Osage*	I. T. Gibson	Osage agency, Ind. T.
	Quapaw*	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Mo.
	Sac and Fox*	J. H. Pickering	Sac and Fox agency, via Okmulgee, Ind. T.
	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	J. D. Miles	Darlington, Ind. T., via Wichita, Kans.
	Wichita*	J. Richards	Anadarka, Ind. T.
Iowa	Sac and Fox	A. R. Howbert	Toledo, Tama County, Iowa.
Kansas	Central Superintendency.	Enoch Hoag, superintendent.	Lawrence, Kans.
	Pottawatomie*	M. H. Newlin	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans.
Michigan	Mackinaw	George I. Betts	Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota	White Earth	Lewis Stowe	White Earth, Becker County, Minn.
	Leech Lake	James Whitehead	Leech Lake, Minn.
	Red Lake	R. M. Pratt	Red Lake, via Leech Lake, Minn.
Montana	Blackfeet	R. F. May	Blackfeet agency, via Fort Shaw, Mont.
	Crow	Dexter E. Clapp	Crow agency, Bozeman, Mont.
	Flathead	Peter Whaley	Flathead agency, Missoula County, Mont.
	Fort Belknap	W. H. Fanton	Fort Belknap, via Fort Benton, Mont.
	Lemhi Farm	H. Fuller	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannack City, Mont.
	Fort Peck	W. W. Alderson	Fort Peck, Mont., via Fort Buford, Dak.
Nebraska	Northern Superintendency.	Barclay White, superintendent.	Omaha, Nebr.
	Great Nemaha†	Mahlon B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr.
	Omaha†	T. T. Gillingham	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr.
	Otoe†	J. W. Griest	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr.
	Pawnee†	William Burgess	Genoa, Platte County, Nebr.
	Santee†	Joa. Webster	Springfield, Dak.
	Winnebago†	Taylor Bradley	Winnebago agency, Dakota County, Nebr.
New Mexico	Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
	Southern Apache	John M. Shaw	Tularosa, Socorro County, N. Mex.
	Abiquiu	Samuel A. Russell	Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex.
	Cimarron	Alex. G. Irvine	Cimarron, N. Mex.
	Mescalero	W. D. Crothers	Fort Stanton, N. Mex.
	Navajo	W. F. M. Army	Fort Defiance, Ariz., via Santa Fé, N. Mex.
New York	New York	Daniel Sherman	Forestville, N. Y.
Nevada	Pyramid Lake	C. A. Bateman	Wadsworth, Nev.
	Pi-Ute	A. J. Barnes	Saint Thomas, via Pioche, Nev.
Oregon	Alsea	George P. Litchfield	Drift Creek, Benton County, Oreg.
	Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg.
	Klamath	L. S. Dyar	Linkville, Jackson County, Oreg.
	Malheur	S. B. Parish	Malheur agency, via Canyon City, Oreg.
	Siletz	J. H. Fairchild	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg.
	Umatilla	N. A. Cornoyer	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg.
	Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg.
Utah	Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Salt Lake City, Utah.
Washington	Colville	J. A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash.
	Neah Bay	C. A. Huntington	Port Townsend, Wash.
	Nisqually, Puyallup, &c.	Hiram D. Gibson	Olympia, Wash.
	Quinalt	G. A. Henry	Chehalis Point, Wash.
	Skokomish	E. Eells	Skokomish, Mason County, Wash.
	Tulalip	E. C. Chirouse	Tulalip agency, Wash.
	Yakama	J. H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Wash.
Wisconsin	Green Bay	J. C. Bridgeman	Keshena, Wis.
	La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Bayfield, Wis.
Wyoming	Shoshone	James Irwin	Camp Brown, Wyo.

* Central Superintendency.

† Northern Superintendency.

APPENDIX.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS OF INDIANS.

NEW YORK INDIAN AGENCY,
Forestville, N. Y., October 21, 1874.

SIR: In submitting my fifth annual report, I have the honor to state that the Indians in this agency number 5,140, of whom 1,046 reside on the Allegany and Cornplanter reservations, 1,712 on Cattaraugus reservation, 208 on Oneida, 394 on Onondaga, 704 on Saint Regis, 660 on Tonawanda, and 416 on Tuscarora reservation. Of these Indians, 3,060 are Senecas, 506 Onondagas, 704 Saint Regis, 302 Oneidas, 180 Cayugas, and 388 are Tuscaroras. There are on these reservations 1,807 Indian children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. There are thirty Indian schools in the agency, which have been taught on an average of thirty-three weeks during the school-year ending October 1, 1874. Of the teachers employed in these schools in the past year 12 were Indians, who have generally succeeded well. Among them are some successful and excellent teachers. Several of these teachers received aid from the appropriations heretofore made for the civilization of Indians, in securing their education, and in special training to become teachers on the reservations. The money so expended is producing good results.

Of the 1,870 Indian children of school-age, 1,418 have attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the thirty-three weeks the schools have been taught during the year was 908, being an increase in the daily attendance over the preceding year of 97. An encouraging evidence of the advancement of these people in civilization is found in the increasing interest they take in the education of their children. Each year marks a decided improvement in the regularity and numbers of these children in attendance at school.

An institute for the training of teachers of these schools was held on the Cattaraugus reservation during the first week in August last. Thirty-six teachers attended the institute, which was conducted by Prof. R. H. Sanford, president of the New York State Teachers' Association, and was a success. Lectures were given by Professor Sanford and others to the Indians at different places on the reservation during the holding of the institute, the object being to arouse an increased interest among the Indians in the schools, and to secure greater regularity in attendance. The institute must produce good results. Especial efforts were made to impress the teachers with the important missionary character of their work, not in the school-room only, but among the Indian people.

I attended the annual fair of the New York Indians on the Cattaraugus reservation in the first week of the present month. The fair was conducted by the Iroquois Agricultural Society, which is incorporated, all the officers being Indians. The society has erected upon its fair-grounds within the past year a substantial frame building, 30 by 60 feet, to be used as a hall for the exhibition of grain, vegetables, fruit, and articles of domestic manufacture. The fair was largely attended notwithstanding the weather was cold and inclement. The display in domestic animals, grain and vegetables was very creditable. The receipts of the fair, which were mostly paid out in premiums, were about \$1,300.

The crops on these reservations have been better this year than usual, and I report a growing interest among the Indians in agricultural pursuits. I estimate their wealth in individual property, not including farm-buildings, at \$381,214. The evidences of their advancement in civilization are unmistakable. Some of the Indians are becoming good mechanics.

The Indians of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations have been considerably agitated during the past year about legislation by Congress affecting leases of their lands at the village of Salamanca, on the Allegany reservation. This village is situated at the junction of the Erie Railway with the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad; is wholly on the reservation, and numbers over 2,000 inhabitants, who occupy the lands either under leases made by the Seneca Nation of Indians, or under leases made by individual Indians, approved by the council of the Seneca Nation, and most of them confirmed by laws of the State of New York. Among the leases first named are those

given to the railroad companies for right of way and railroad buildings at Salamanca. The courts of New York have adjudged all these leases void. Since the making of these leases, which were supposed to be valid, \$1,000,000 or more have been expended on the leased property in the erection of railroad-buildings, dwelling-houses, stores, churches, school-houses, and other buildings. The people of Salamanca are entitled to some relief by the legislation of Congress, growing out of this condition of affairs, and the Indians are as yet unable to agree among themselves as to what specific measures of relief to recommend. The village is only of a few years' growth; and the lands, before being used for village purposes, were in part covered with logs and brush, and were but partially cultivated. Some of the smartest of the Indians, seeing that a village was likely to be built up at this point, purchased the improvements on a portion of the lands of the Indian occupants, and they and the other Indian occupants not so selling leased these lands to white men for terms of years, some of the leases covering several acres. The white lessees have sublet to other parties in smaller lots, on which valuable buildings have been erected. The council of the Seneca Nation, which is annually elected by ballot, claims the right to extinguish the claims of these Indian lessors to the leased lands, upon paying them a fair compensation for the improvements upon the lands at the time the same were leased to white men, and upon this being done, to have the rents paid to the treasurer of the Seneca Nation of Indians. I think this claim just, and in legislation by Congress affecting these leases provision should be made accordingly, by the appointment of commissioners, with power to determine the sums to be paid to the several Indian lessors for their improvements and interest.

The Thomas asylum for orphan and destitute Indian children on the Cattaraugus reservation was incorporated by the legislature of New York in 1855, and was by the act of incorporation declared to be entitled to share in the appropriations thereafter to be made to the incorporated asylums of the State. It has fifty acres of land connected with it, on which the orphan boys are required to labor a portion of the time in the summer season. In winter they make brooms and do other work. The girls are instructed in household duties. An appropriation of \$2,500 was recently made by the State of New York for the repair and enlargement of the asylum buildings, which have been greatly improved thereby. It can now accommodate one hundred Indian children, and over that number has been kept the past year. This asylum is practically a boarding and manual labor school of the best kind. It is under judicious management, and has done a most excellent work in the civilization of the Indians in this agency. I respectfully recommend the continuance of the annual appropriation of \$1,000 for its support, from the fund for the civilization of Indians. I inclose herewith the last report of this institution, which was delivered to me on the 19th instant.

The Friends' boarding-school for Indian children, on land adjoining the Allegany reservation, under charge of Mr. A. P. Dewees, superintendent, has had an average daily attendance of twenty-five children the past year. It has a farm of about 300 acres connected with it, on which the male Indian children are required to work some, and the girls are trained to do house-work. This manual-labor school is wholly supported by the Society of Friends at Philadelphia, and is doing a good and humane work for the Indians of the Allegany reservation.

I have been unavoidably delayed in making this report by the delay of the local superintendents of the Indian schools in the agency in forwarding to me copies of their official school-reports. I desired to embrace reliable statistics in relation to the schools, which are contained herein.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent*.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF MICHIGAN INDIAN AGENCY,
Lansing, September 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to present my annual report of the Michigan Indian agency for 1874.

The status and condition of the Indians of this State have undergone no particular change since my last annual report. The religious and civil instrumentalities engaged in their improvement in Christian civilization are too few and feeble to justify a reasonable expectation for any very marked improvement. I deeply deplore the fact that the largest tribe, viz, the Ottawas and Chippewas, are very destitute of educational facilities. Having no more treaty-funds with which to maintain schools among them, they are retrograding in the matter of education. This, of course, darkens the prospect of the coming generation, and seriously affects their progress in the scale of their social and civil well-being. Their material prosperity, however, is gradually advancing, but is not sufficient as yet to enable them to sustain schools among them. The "annuities" to this tribe having ceased, no general enumeration of it has been made, so that I cannot definitely state its number; but from their general condition I would

judge they are gradually on the increase. Their reservations are located in an extremely healthy part of the State, and no general sickness or epidemic has prevailed among them for many years. Their dwellings are mostly quite comfortable log-houses, and they wear the dress of citizens. The patenting to them of their lands has stimulated them to labor and improve their farms. Their religious advantages are better than their educational. The Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches are doing the principal work in this regard.

CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.

This tribe is the most prosperous in every particular of either of those in the State. About one-half of the tribe only reside on the reservation. The balance reside in seven or eight different settlements, where they have purchased lands and are doing, I am of the opinion, better in every respect than those located on the reservation. This is owing to the fact that they are more contiguous to, and have the benefit of the example of, the whites.

The agricultural statistics of this tribe for this year show a most gratifying advance beyond any previous year. By special application for a portion of their educational funds to be expended for seeds, cattle and farming implements, I was furnished with the means of giving them the best supply of these articles last spring that they had ever had. I took great pains to suitably distribute these among them just at the time required for putting in for a spring crop, and the result has been very satisfactory, and I am convinced that money thus expended for them is five times more advantage to them than it would be to be put into their hands. I am nearly convinced that money disbursed to Indians is, on the whole, a damage to them.

In the matter of school facilities they are very well furnished. The tribe is nearly all Protestant in faith, and under the missionary care of the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are a peaceable and law-abiding class of citizens, gradually rising to a better and higher condition in intelligence and respectability. Many of them are men of sterling Christian integrity.

THE CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR

are located on their reservation, which is on the upper peninsula of the State, and on either shore of Keweenaw Bay. They have a beautiful and excellent tract of land, furnishing them good fisheries and agricultural advantages. They are a peaceable and improving tribe of Indians, numbering about twelve hundred.

In religious character they are about equally divided between the Catholics and Methodists. The present generation shows a vast improvement over the former. They have two Government schools and two missions.

During the month of July I made an allotment of their lands as provided in the treaty of September 30, 1854. This pleased them very much, and I think will call out extra exertions in the improvement of their circumstances. This fall they receive the last of twenty annual appropriations in money and goods.

In reviewing the year I can see a considerable degree of progress has been attained in the moral and material condition of the Indians. Being very much scattered and far removed from each other in their settlements, it is impossible for me to be with them: as much as I could if they were collected upon one reservation, and the clerical duties of my office requiring my personal attention, (not being allowed a clerk,) I am not able to devote that personal attention to their instruction that I could wish, and that I believe would aid them very much in improvement in the arts of civilization.

For further particulars I respectfully refer to my statistical report.

Very respectfully submitted.

GEO. I. BETTS,
United States Indian Agent, Michigan.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Keshena, Wis., September 1, 1874.

DEAR SIR: The following report of this agency, for the year ending August 31, 1874, is respectfully submitted:

The statistics of the tribe have not been completed, and I cannot therefore refer to them.

ONEIDAS.

This tribe receives from the Government only \$800 in annuity and about \$1,000 in support of schools, and the agent has been accustomed to give them little attention. Their reservation is completely surrounded by whites. A large portion of them speak English, and many

of them have good farms. As a tribe, they are like boys sixteen or seventeen years old; they know too much to be Indians and too little to be white people. Two important changes at least should be made. Their government by hereditary chiefs should be superseded by some simple but strong system, and their lands should be allotted to individuals of the tribe. How to accomplish these things without the aid of corrupt politicians, or resorting to the usual base artifices, I have been unable to determine. Members of the tribe have continued to cut and market large quantities of wood and timber without much benefit to themselves, since they have been extensively swindled by purchasers and have invested a large fraction of the proceeds in whisky. The late decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Cook case has checked this business, and it is to be hoped that the Department will stop it entirely. If individuals are to be allowed to cut and market timber, some system should be devised by which the tribe shall receive pay for the standing timber. A division of lands will correct this evil.

The two schools and missions under Rev. E. A. Goodnough, Episcopal, and Rev. S. W. Ford, Methodist, have been more than usually successful. The combined efforts of the teachers and agent have availed to increase the attendance of the pupils and the interest of the Indians in the subject of education.

Intemperance has continued to prevail. The Oneidas are as completely surrounded by grog-shops as any southern city was by earth-works during the late war. Efforts to suppress this evil will be alluded to under a separate head.

During the year I have asked the Department to consider and settle the status of those Oneidas living on the reservation called the "homeless Indians," and hope that the subject will be taken up at an early day.

STOCKBRIDGES.

Most of their business has been transacted by congressmen, and Special Commissioner Wells, of New York, who has made three visits to the tribe during the year. I have not been able to shut my eyes to what have seemed to me great wrongs practiced upon a portion of this tribe, but have felt that it would be useless to raise my voice in their behalf. Allow me in this connection, as an agent whose resignation has been accepted, respectfully to submit that, for an agent to perform his duty intelligently and efficiently, he needs to be informed of all the correspondence had, or business done, in connection with the tribes of his agency, whether through private individuals, special commissioners, or members of Congress.

The school taught by Mrs. J. Slingerland has been well attended, and the pupils have made good progress. The spirit of kindness and harmony manifested in the school-room is in pleasing contrast with the selfishness and bitterness that seem to reign when the older people gather in the same place for business.

A large addition has been made to the membership of the church, and it is probably no fault of the doctrines of Calvin that the fruits of the Spirit are no more manifest in the lives of many of these people who profess Christianity.

Many teams and tools have been purchased by members of the tribe, and more ground has been cultivated than usual.

MENOMONEES.

This tribe needs more attention than the other two, because they receive more aid from the Government and are less advanced in what is commonly called civilization. The farmer has raised for the Indians upon the farm at Keshena about 200 bushels corn, 600 bushels potatoes, 30 tons of hay. The corn and potatoes will be distributed among members of the tribe for seed next year, and the unusually heavy crops raised will tend to stimulate the Indians to a better cultivation of their lands. He has devoted all the time he could to visiting the homes of the Indians, teaching them how to cultivate their land, care for their stock, and build houses and fences. In the main they appreciate this service and are anxious to improve.

The miller has ground about 2,000 bushels of grain, sawed 150,000 feet of lumber, and superintended putting 2,000,000 feet of logs into the river for the mill and for market. The mill-site has been seriously injured by the works of the Keshena Improvement Company.

The blacksmith reports that he has shod 214 horses and 69 oxen; mended 63 chains; made 20 chain-hooks; repaired 100 guns, 33 traps, 50 hoes, 62 wagons, 61 sleds, 9 stoves, 9 axes, 8 bells, 9 plows; set 27 wagon-tires; ironed 27 whiffletrees, 9 neck-yokes, 8 ox-yokes; bailed 10 kettles; mended 11 scythes; ironed 1 cultivator, 23 rakes, 5 wagon-boxes, 1 wagon-tongue, 25 new sleds, 6 new cutters; made 25 hinges, 14 knives, 25 pan-handles, 91 stove-rods, 14 wedges, 50 hasps and staples, 130 spears, 84 needles, 45 scythe-wedges, 8 heel-rings, 123 cold-sheets, 9 shovels, 164 trammel chains, 20 sap-gouges, 24 clevises, 20 drag-teeth, and 2 cant-hooks.

This report gives a good idea of the state of advancement of the tribe.

The physician, who came the 1st of July, has had a large number of patients, and has met with less opposition from the medicine-men than was expected.

The two schools, taught by Alexander Grignon and Mrs. H. E. Stryker, have been small. All efforts of the teachers and agent, including a generous distribution of clothing and a soup dinner for the pupils, to secure a better attendance, were unavailing, until at a council held the last of June the words of the agent, for some reason, produced such an impression

upon the Indians that the attendance for July was three times as large as before. I hope that my successor may have an opportunity to put into execution all the devices he can originate for building up schools.

The agency buildings at Keshena village, founded upon the sand, have had stone foundations put under them, and have been otherwise repaired, mostly by Indian labor.

A plan has been inaugurated for permanently locating these Indians in a regular manner upon some of their best farming-land. To this end a road has been surveyed and partially built, and lots of forty acres each laid off upon it. This seems to me to be the best thing to be done for this tribe at the present time. The Indians are beginning to appreciate the plan, and I recommend that a large portion of their annuity-money be used in making roads upon section-lines and in aiding them in making farms along these roads.

Contrary to the inclination of the agent, circumstances led him to carry on lumbering operations for the Menomonees the past winter. All the work of cutting, sawing, swamping, teaming, scaling and cooking was done by Menomonees. The miller was the only white person in the camp. The logs have not yet been sold, but if they bring a fair price the net proceeds of the standing pine will be over \$8 a thousand, which is more than twice its market value. I have become converted to the policy of allowing these Indians to cut and market their own pine, and in a separate report shall urge that the business be conducted the coming season on an extensive scale, and sincerely hope that no one man, nor set of men, will be allowed to prevent this from being done.

At the beginning of the year I was hoping to start a manual-labor school, but my experience and observation have led me to the conclusion that it is impracticable for Protestants to undertake such an enterprise for this tribe, about two-thirds of whom are Catholics, easily and fully controlled by their priests, who would naturally create opposition. I have, however, had logs brought to the mill suitable for making lumber for such buildings as would be required. This tribe is slowly advancing from year to year by building comfortable block-houses, clearing good land, raising cattle, &c., and if they can be protected from the whisky-sellers and pine-thieves that hover around them like birds of prey, and too often have the sympathy and support of men in high places, they will become an industrious and valuable class of citizens.

INTEMPERANCE.

Special efforts have been made to suppress this evil. Early in the year I employed a detective, but he was not successful. I then offered a reward of \$25 for evidence sufficient to convict, which secured one case. By my own efforts, principally, eleven persons have been indicted for selling whisky to Indians. Three of these have not been arrested by the United States marshal. Most of the others pleaded guilty, and were fined \$100 and imprisoned one day. The extreme penalty is two years' imprisonment and \$300 fine, and I think there should be a minimum penalty of not less than three months and \$100. Public opinion, as reflected by the grand and petit juries, would sustain it. The conduct of the district attorney has discouraged me very much. At one time he positively refused to bring two good cases before the grand jury; he has allowed persons to go at liberty on their own recognizance, and has been unwilling to ask for any heavier penalty than has been inflicted. The churches and temperance society among the Oneidas have had considerable influence for good in this direction, and the efforts of the Catholic priest among the Menomonees have been remarkably successful. He, however, thwarted the attempts of the agent and employés to supplement his labors by holding temperance meetings at the council-house and school-houses upon Sunday.

The use of tobacco among the Menomonees has been discouraged, and "free tobacco" has been abolished.

Allow me to remark, in conclusion, that my futile efforts to punish certain pine-thieves and to prevent the extortions of the Keshena Improvement Company are familiar to you, and while I cannot refrain from expressing my regret at the course that has been pursued, I am aware that this is not the place to dwell upon these topics.

Very respectfully,

THOS. N. CHASE,
United States Indian Agent

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Bayfield, Wis., August 29, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following as my annual report for the year ending July 29, 1874:

PAYMENTS

were made to the Grand Portage bands at Grand Portage in September, at which point it was expected to meet the Boise Fort bands; but owing to disaffections among the chiefs a

portion declined to meet the agent at the designated time. The few, however, who came were paid, and their proportion of annuity-goods turned over to them; the balance or residue in goods and money was brought back to Duluth, where the goods were placed in a warehouse subject to orders, and the Department notified. The Indians of Red Cliff, Lac du Flambeau, and Bad River were paid at Bad River in September. The Lac Courte Oreille bands were paid in October on their reservation, being the first payment ever made on this reservation. The Fond du Lac bands were paid at Norman Station, on Northern Pacific Railroad, (within the reserve,) in November. Up to this time nothing had been heard from the Boise Forts, who had refused to come to payment at Grand Portage. In December I had planned to send a messenger to call them, when a report came to the agent, through traders who had been into their country, that the Indians were not then on their reserve, but were hunting, trapping, and fishing in or near the Canadian line, which put to rest all hope of getting them till later in the season. On the 20th of January, 1874, I received a dispatch from the honorable Commissioner calling my attention to the starving condition of the Boise Forts. I at once hastened to Duluth, where I found about fifty souls belonging to these bands camped about three miles northwest of the town. On making an investigation, I found that they were supplied with pork and flour, purchased with their own money, the fruits of the summer's hunting. I also learned that the others of these bands of Indians were then near the Canada line, and in no unusually destitute condition, and that the starvation story was manufactured out of whole cloth by designing individuals, who are too well known to need mention. Messengers were sent, however, in the direction the Indians were supposed to be, calling them to payment; and on the 20th day of February they were paid at the Saint Louis River, sixty miles northwest of Duluth, thus closing the annual payment for 1873. The payments have been spoken of by those who were present as being characterized by less drinking and rowdiness of any payment ever made to the Chippewas of the Lake; the goods were said to be of better quality, and sure it is they gave general satisfaction.

RED CLIFF.

This reservation is situated on the shore of Lake Superior, commencing at a point three miles north of Bayfield, and running north about three miles by about one mile deep, or back from the lake. The agency buildings being located on this reserve, together with the Government saw-mill, farmer's house, and carpenter and cooper shops, make Red Cliff one of the points on the lake. The Indians of this reserve have adopted the white man's manner of living without a single exception. They all dress, and live in houses, as do the whites. They send their children to school, and most of them will work, and work well, if the work is provided and they can get paid for it. They ask not for high wages, but are willing to work if a comfortable living is assured. On the 1st of December last I was waited upon by the Indians of this reserve *en masse*. They informed me that their women and children were starving. Many of them had not eaten a mouthful of food in four days, and none of them had food for the next meal. I told them I would see what could be done. I instituted a thorough investigation, and found, alas, too true, they had no meat or bread. I at once decided to set them to work, and so informed them that they were to go into the woods and cut logs, for which I would pay them in provisions. They went to work, and I laid the matter before the Department in hopes of getting the necessary assistance. I laid my plan before the Department and asked the sum of \$4,000 to start this work, hoping in time to be able to refund out of the profits of their labor. This, at the end of two months, was denied me, and I found myself in debt for the supplies I had furnished, and no money. I could not stop, for the Indians would starve; I could not go on for want of money. I however made arrangements by which I was enabled to proceed, and the Indians were kept at work. I was furnished the necessary supplies for which I agreed to pay lumber on the opening of navigation, at the rate of \$9 for every 1,000 feet, mill-run. This was a good price for the lumber, and I felt and have had cause to feel thankful almost daily since, as no happier and [more] contented people ever lived than the Indians of this reserve since the 1st of December last. I have added 70 feet of dock, making it the most perfect harbor on the lake. Have made a boom at the mill, — feet in length, putting in cribs and filling them with stone; have built a cooper and carpenter shop, boarding-house for the men, and additional warehouses besides furnishing all the lumber required for Bad River, Grand Portage, and Red Cliff for building houses, and this done without handling one cent of money. The goods were furnished at fair prices, and the lumber paid the bills.

The agricultural department is in charge of H. C. Walker, who relieved Mr. Milligan in April, and has given entire satisfaction. The soil is not adapted to any very great results; but it is found ample for garden, especially for the small vegetables, potatoes, &c. I offered a reward of a good suit of clothes for the best garden, and learn that this has put life and activity into the gardens of many who heretofore received the seed to sow it upon "stony ground," or eat it as soon as the farmer's back was turned. The Indians' gardens are well tended and are really handsome. The chiefs of this reserve are hardly known in the affairs of government; they are never consulted, and, with the exception of head chief Buffalo, are hardly known. Buffalo, however, takes an active part in all the business of the agency.

and is one of the hardest working Indians I have. He is active in providing labor for his men, and usually has from five to ten men at work, and from the labor of his own hands has accumulated quite a property in cattle, horses, &c.

BAD RIVER.

This reservation is situated in Ashland County, Wisconsin, lying on both sides of Bad River from the lake to the falls, a great portion being timber; there is, however, quite a considerable tillable land within its boundary. In fact the only tillable land within the agency is found on Bad River: here we find about eight hundred souls, objects of our Christian charity, in that they are poor, without any of the comforts of civilized life, yet within the boundary of civilization; they hunt, fish, and trap, tend their gardens, make hay, eat, sleep, and smoke their pipes. A quieter and more contented people can hardly be found. For statistics of the farming and other operations, I would ask that the tables herewith transmitted receive your attention. The next best reservation is that occupied by the

LAC COURTE OREILLE BANDS

situated in the interior of Wisconsin, one hundred and fourteen miles east of Rush City. The timber in this reservation was sold by private contract in 1871 or 1872; but through the interference of Hon. E. P. Smith and Rev. George Whipple, the contract was not approved until the parties contracted to offer an additional \$50,000; this, it was thought, was an ample sum, and the timber passed into the hands of lumbermen, who, as I was informed by the logging superintendent, cut last winter about 14,000,000 feet. The contract runs twenty years at an annual payment of \$10,000 for five years, after which \$5,000 per year for fifteen years. With a judicious expenditure of the money, it is thought this sum will put them in a self-supporting condition. There had been but little done in the way of starting this people in the way of education, civilization, or morality until my arrival in July. Teacher and farmer had been provided, and the work commenced at Lac Courte Oreille. We have built quite a number of houses; one school-house, two story, 21 by 31 feet, and furnished it complete; also stable and warehouse; and have bought and furnished another house for school purposes at Pah-kwa-a-wah Village, fifteen miles from the lake. This latter has never been opened as a school; but it is hoped we will be able to get a teacher this winter. The other house has been opened since December, and is now a flourishing school.

About twenty-five acres of timber were cleared and plowed last fall for this spring, all of which has been under cultivation this season. Roads have been cut out across the reserve, bridges built, and the reserve put in shape for active operations this next spring, when it is hoped the embarrassments of the last year will have been done away with.

FOND DU LAC.

This reserve is situated on the North Pacific Railroad, just west of the junction with the Lake Shore and Michigan Railroad; is but of little value aside from the timber; there is some tillable land, however, and this season, I am informed, the Indians have done nobly. They, as all the Indians of this agency, were supplied with everything in the way of seed. It is estimated that twice the amount of seed was furnished this summer over any preceding year. These Indians are within the boundary of civilization; they are poor and very suspicious, having had trouble, first with the railroad, then with the agency and the Department; and when I arrived I found some thirty or forty of the young men engaged in building houses, and clearing the timber off of a portion of Bad River reserve, this, as I understand from the former agent, for the purpose of permanently settling thereon. Supposing all things had been settled, I did not interfere until, coming to payment at Bad River, General Whittlesey, who was in attending upon my payment, and myself, had a talk with these men, when for the first time it was discovered that they had never consented to remove to this reserve permanently, but had come because the former agent had offered them better wages than they could get elsewhere. I at once discharged the men and paid them off. Six weeks later the commission to appraise their land met at Norman Station, on the reserve, where a lengthy council was held, at which I learned that they had either never given their consent at all, or, if they had, it was done through the free use of whisky (not by the former agent) or other deceptions. The matter was reported by myself and the board of commissioners, who thought best to postpone any further action for the present, since which time nothing has been done, with the exception of three or four "talks" with the Indians, in which it has been my endeavor to impress them with the fact that their condition will be much improved, and that the Department will hold them to a faithful performance of their part of the agreement. This removal should be effected, and the Indians started in the way of improvement, mentally, morally, and physically.

FLAMBEAU BANDS.

Their reserve is situated in Marathon County, Wisconsin, about one hundred and fifty miles north of Wausau. The Indians subsist entirely upon the proceeds of their hunting

fishing, and trapping. There is no white settlement within sixty miles of the reserve. There are no houses or agency buildings on this reserve; in fact they have nothing but the land and the timber, and such game and fish as the good God sends them. Poor, isolated, neglected, and forgotten people! No missionary has ever raised his voice within their hearing; no cross has ever been held up to them; no beacon-light has ever been shown to the people to lead them to a loving Savior's arms. About seven hundred souls living in the utmost darkness, degradation, and sin. Shall we let them live, die, and be lost, or will the good and great Government of ours come to the rescue?

GRAND PORTAGE BANDS.

This is the smallest reserve and most needy, being situated on the north shore of Lake Superior, about two hundred miles northeast of Duluth, so far north that but little can be done in the way of farming, even though the land would admit thereof. But such is the case; but little land has been found that is really worth the clearing, except for the minerals. There is supposed to be some copper and silver within the boundary of this reserve, where, is not positively known, as the Indians will not reveal the secret. I have, however, some fair specimens of ore brought to me by the Indians. They have a Catholic church, school-house, warehouse, and most of the Indians live in comfortable log houses. They subsist entirely from their fishing, hunting, and trapping, and the little aid the agency is enabled to give them. It was upon this reserve that I tried the experiment of local Indian government. Being compelled to remain there some three weeks longer than I expected, I found that whisky to some extent had found its way into camp, and considerable had been made of much rowdyism among the young men. I instituted search, found and destroyed the whisky in presence of the Indians. I permitted them, on my suggestion, to employ five policemen, with one captain, who were commissioned to keep the peace during the year; to arrest and bring before the judges (three old chiefs) any one charged with misdemeanor, theft, or other inimical practices. The three old chiefs were constituted a court, the voice of the majority ruling, who were to hear the evidence and pass judgment, but careful to inflict no bodily injury. The policemen were uniformed, and all were commissioned and thoroughly instructed in their duties. They were proud, very proud, of this distinction, and kept the peace without intermission during our stay, and I have no cause to regret the experiment since. A similar experiment will be tried at Red Cliff and Bad River this year.

BOISE FORT BANDS,

whose reservation is within the interior of Minnesota, one hundred and fifty miles northwest of Duluth, is so isolated and within a district so difficult of access, that it seems an impossibility to do anything more than pay them their annuities. I have, however, for the first time in their history, secured three employes, blacksmith, farmer, and teacher. We have been sent to Vermillion Lake this season, where a school-house and blacksmith shop have been erected and a school opened. Seed has been furnished them, and quite a farming interest has been secured. They have an annual income in money of \$3,500, besides game and provisions ample for present need, through treaty stipulations made in 1856.

SCHOOLS.

We have but two schools, supported entirely by Government: Grand Portage and Red Cliff. The former is taught by a Catholic, and is in every way satisfactory, so far as I have been able to inform myself. The Indians are well pleased with the teacher, and I am inclined to think that this school is doing as much good as any day-school. You will understand that my experience does not favorably impress me with day-schools. The day-school, supported entirely by Government, is on Red Cliff reserve, three miles north of Bayfield. This school has prospered beyond expectations. The teacher has been faithful; every encouragement has been given him, and the school has reached a degree of prosperity beyond my expectations; but faithful men are in demand, so my teacher (Mr. Flander) has been called to another field of labor, merely because I could not pay him a large salary.

ODANAH MISSION,

on Bad River reserve, is an industrial, agricultural, and boarding school for both sexes, supported almost entirely by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and is in charge of Rev. I. Baird, assisted by most excellent assistants. Twenty-five or twenty-six boys and girls are boarded, clothed, and taught, for which the Government pays \$557.50 per quarter. The balance of this large expense is met by the board. They have kept up a day-school all the year, and a great portion of the time a night-school, all of which have prospered. It is indeed the fountain of civilization within this agency. We can point with pride to the Odanah mission. (See special recommendation accompanying this report, and made in accordance thereof; also report of Rev. I. Baird, superintendent.)

In September we were enabled to commence the school at Lac Courte Oreille, being the first attempt ever made for those Indians. The school, under excellent Mrs. Holt, is fitted for the onerous, irksome, and laborious work of a missionary among the Indians. It was opened, and by hard work and close application, kindness, and her ladylike deportment.

she soon secured the confidence of the Indians, and her school was soon filled up; and when I visited the reserve in March many of her scholars could read anywhere in the First Reader without difficulty, thus showing what can be done. This school is supported entirely from the proceeds of the sale of their timber.

In March last we had so far progressed with our operations for the Boise Fort bands that a school was opened at Vermillion Lake. Progress cannot be reported for want of information.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In view of the near expiration of the treaty of 1854 I would respectfully suggest that a commission be authorized by Congress, or the Department, to visit this agency for the purpose of instituting inquiry into the needs and demands of these Indians; and as the Indians claim, with some degree of justice, large arrearages on account of old treaties, &c., I would recommend that the same appropriations for the coming year be made. The little that has been gained in their progress towards civilization would be lost were they left without this guardian care of the Government. In addition I would respectfully recommend that an amount equal to \$2,000 for each reservation be appropriated for labor, to be expended as the honorable Secretary may think proper in furnishing labor to the Indians. An appropriation of at least \$1,000 in addition to that already provided for, for school and educational purposes on Bad River reserve, is recommended.

The large amount of office-business necessary in completing papers and reports for the Department, caused by the system of civilization now being practiced, that is, in furnishing labor to the Indians, necessitates the appointment of a clerk for this agency at an annual salary of not less than \$1,200. It is hoped this want will be supplied without further words. This agency is literally a superintendency, and certainly requires the facilities for performing the labor.

Article 2, section 7, treaty of 1854, provides that each head of a family, or single person over twenty-one years of age, of the mixed bloods, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land. It is also provided, by article 3, that each head of a family, or single person over twenty one years of age, shall be entitled to eighty acres of land, to be selected by themselves under the direction of the President.

In view of these articles I would respectfully recommend that a competent person from the land division of the Indian Bureau be designated to visit this agency for the purpose of a signing, to those who are prepared to receive and take care of [it,] eighty acres of land, and that patents be issued accordingly.

Article 9, treaty of 1854, provides that an examination shall be made, and all sums found to be due the Indians on account of former treaties shall be paid as the chiefs may direct. I would recommend that a delegation of chiefs be allowed to visit Washington with a view of having this matter definitely settled. This is one of the principal grievances, and certainly deserves the attention of the Department.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The fire which destroyed the office and warehouse at Bayfield, June 4, 1874, occasioned but little loss to the Government, as most of the furniture and goods were saved, some of them, however, damaged.

The hand-loom enterprise of last summer has not proved all it "might have been," in consequence of the imperfect condition in which it was left by the gentleman in charge. Three rooms were put up, but imperfectly, and left without any one knowing perfectly the *modus operandi*, or how they should be worked to advantage. About \$900 of the \$1,500 appropriated for this experiment was used in paying the salary of the gentleman who had charge of the introduction, leaving but a small amount for the purchase of material and instruction of the Indian women. I have given this branch of the work into the hands of the mission people at Odanab, where, if any place, it can be made successful.

The lumber operations, with facts and figures, will be made the subject of a special report.

With regard to the Fond du Lac removal, I have but little to say. The Indians are determined to remain where they are. My own opinion is this: that they should be given to understand just what the Department intends to do. If they are not to be held by the former agreement, I would recommend that a large portion of their reserve be sold after an appraisal, and that the proceeds be expended in providing schools and furnishing houses, &c., for the Indians who live on or near the reserve.

The Flambeau band should be induced to remove to Bad River, under act of Congress passed some years since, and their reserve appraised and sold for their benefit.

I would respectfully call your attention to the report of employés, statistics of farming, education, &c., inclosed and made part of this report.

Thanking you for past favors, and expressing a hope that the peace policy may be continued in its successful effort to educate and christianize a poor, ignorant, and despised race,

I am, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ODANAH INDIAN MISSION,
Bad River Reservation June 30, 1874.

DEAR SIR: As all matters of intelligence respecting the welfare and progress of the Indians under your care will be of interest, and perhaps even of service, to you, I gladly seize the present opportunity to furnish you with a few items.

As a resident simply among the Indians, it affords me much pleasure to note the evidences of progress which I have witnessed during the past year. Some of these I will mention. In no one direction, perhaps, has more marked improvement been made than in the matter of cleanliness. Families that formerly lived in miserable wigwams, in the midst of the most abounding filth, have managed to get into little log cottages that look comparatively neat and comfortable, and their personal appearance, likewise, is greatly improved. Another feature that strikes me is the almost entire abandoning, on the part of a number of our old men, of their ancient mode of dressing, and the adoption of citizens' clothing. These two things give the people of this reserve a much more civilized appearance. But as I am something more than a resident, simply, in this place, there are some other matters that naturally enough come under my observation. Foremost among these are the manual-labor boarding-school, and also the day-school, both of which are under my personal care and supervision. Respecting both of these institutions, it affords me very great pleasure to be able to report decided progress. The manual-labor boarding-school is an institution of very great value to this race. Through its teachings and influence a home feeling is engendered; the idle, roving habits of uncivilized life are broken up, and habits of industry, prudence, and forethought are carefully and steadily cultivated. The boys and girls in our boarding-school, of whom we have twenty-six, are all making wonderfully rapid improvement in the above directions. The acquiring of the English language is a matter upon which we firmly insist also; and the rapidity with which this is done, especially by the younger children, is fairly astonishing. In less than one year some of our children have acquired such a knowledge of our tongue, that it is utterly unsafe to speak in their hearing unless you wish your words reported all over the reserve: and in speaking it, too, many can use it quite intelligently in all the most ordinary matters of every-day conversation. Then, in their attendance upon the day-school, being regular and punctual, their progress in learning will lose nothing by comparison with the majority of white scholars throughout the land, notwithstanding that all the teaching they receive is, to them, in a strange and difficult language. Though it is only about two and a half years since any of our children were received into this boarding-house or school, and when they came to us, they came, many of them just wild from the woods, ignorant alike of the names or existence of letters forming an alphabet, yet, in this short time, quite intelligent letters, written solely by themselves, have gone to various points in the United States and have been read with deep interest and pleasure. In all household duties, likewise, and work upon the farm, our girls and boys are as well versed and as apt as the majority of white children of a like age who have had perhaps better opportunity to learn. With my present experience, therefore, in the working and management of a manual-labor boarding-school for Indian children, I certainly regard it as the quickest and most effectual means of civilizing the wild, wandering denizens of our vast forests. Not only has this kind of school a rapidly-transforming effect upon its immediate pupils, but the outside children stimulated by a desire to appear as well as those in the boarding-house, and their parents participating in this desire, exert themselves to accomplish this end, and thus a wholesome emulation is awakened. I regard, therefore, every dollar thus expended as the best possible way in which the Government can employ its resources to benefit the aborigines of this land. Next to the manual-labor boarding-school in exerting a civilizing and elevating influence—that is, of course, aside from direct religious teachings—stands the day-school. This with us has been a more marked success than such schools on some other reserves. Of course we have the same drawbacks as on other reserves, viz, irregularity and non-punctuality of attendance; but these things are not carried to such excesses with us as elsewhere. Still these things are evils, and if only some remedy could be devised therefor the day-school's efficiency and worth would be greatly enhanced. I have sometimes thought that if some reliable man, such as the Government farmer on our reserve here, were clothed with power to arrest and inflict some suitable punishment upon disobedient and troublesome children, who, disregarding alike the wishes and injunctions of their parents, instead of appearing in the school-room spend their time in idle roving, or even at times in boisterous sport about the very doors of the building while school is in session, it would have a very salutary effect, and would doubtless secure a much more regular attendance. But, notwithstanding the many drawbacks and evils against which we have to contend, still the day-school has proved a source of great good to this people, and neither the Indians nor ourselves would be willing to see it abandoned.

Besides the day-school we have also tried a night-school during the past winter, which met with great acceptance, particularly among those young men who are obliged to labor hard all day. From early in November up to the time of their moving to their sugar-bushes the night-school was their favorite place of resort, and not only young men but even some well advanced in life were quite regular in their attendance, and assiduous in their efforts to acquire knowledge. Of the good effects of this night-school I can scarcely speak too highly. With us it was an experiment, but the good order maintained, the eagerness

evinced to learn, as well as the anxiety to see the school continued, all combined to impress us with the necessity and importance of continuing this work. At the present time many seem to be looking forward anxiously to the time when it will probably be re-opened.

The two ladies who cheerfully undertook the work of teaching this school, both having a very fair knowledge of the Chippewa language, being daughters of the Rev. P. Dougherty, former missionary among the Ottawas, were able to explain difficulties in the native language of their scholars, and thereby were much more successful doubtless than if they had lacked this qualification. The night-school, therefore, so far as my experience goes, is a very valuable institution, and one calculated to do a great deal of good to this people.

As a missionary laborer and superintendent of this mission I have not been without encouragement. I have held two regular services each Sabbath, through the aid of Mr. Blatchford as interpreter. Conducted a school, and kept up a regular weekly prayer-meeting. All these have not only been well but been largely attended. The quiet and orderly conduct of Indians in religious services is very commendable. During the winter season I had an extra service each week for the Christians, and those contemplating embracing the Christian faith, in order to instruct them more carefully in the doctrines of revealed religion. This also was well attended, and was accompanied with very beneficial results. My aim is not only to make, that is, so far as human instrumentality is concerned, Christians, but intelligent, working Christians. The Indians thus far have shown themselves capable of improvement, and the majority of those who have embraced the religion of the white man, as they term it, evidence a very creditable amount of intelligence respecting its doctrines. Since my arrival here, a little over a year ago, I have received into the fellowship of the church fifteen persons on a public profession of their faith in Christ. The majority of these have been received right from the ranks of the heathen party. Some five were from the R. C. party, and one or two were children of Christian parents. Have baptized ten children according to the Presbyterian order, and married two couples. Thus you perceive the work goes steadily on. All through the past winter there was quite a deep and strong religious feeling abroad among this people. A number of persons, most of them quite young, came to see and talk with me in reference to their soul's salvation who never as yet have been received to the fellowship of the church. In reference to the most of them, however, I still entertain hope. In fact I consider this a hopeful people. If only we could be allowed to labor here undisturbed by others it would be a pleasant, cheerful field of labor. Up to the time of the coming of a Roman Catholic priest among us, a month or two ago, ours was a comparatively united and happy band; but since his arrival they have been split into factions, dissensions have been rife, and the whole band more or less agitated. Fortunately my own people have had comparatively little to do with these dissensions. Still it is a grief to me to witness them. The question continually arises in my mind, why could not the priest have gone elsewhere? There are but a mere handful of his followers here, while there are five or six other reserves in this agency, every one of which is without a missionary, and two or three of these reserves have a largely Catholic population. Now, if this man is seeking honestly the glory of God and the good of men, why could he not go to one of these other reserves, where he might have a united people, and where he would have the whole field to himself? This would seem to be the proper course. It seems to me, however, that such interference as we are having here just now on the part of men calling themselves religious teachers ought not to be allowed on an Indian reserve. The Indians are naturally jealous and suspicious, and such conduct greatly intensifies these feelings, and makes it very difficult, if not quite impossible, for any religious denomination to do anything for them. That you may know that I am not speaking at random, let me state that one of the first acts of this priest on visiting this reserve was to order all parents of his persuasion to immediately remove their children from this manual-labor boarding-school, which the Government does so much to support. This order produced quite an excitement. Some of the parents heeded the injunction, others disregarded it. Now when it is remembered that all children received here are clothed, fed, educated, and cared for in sickness and in health, solely at the expense of the boarding-school, the parents having freest access to them at all times, such a demand was clearly antagonistic to the best interests of the children, and evinced a spirit of opposition to the good work of the Government here that marks such a man a foe rather than a friend of the Indian. The children removed at his dictation have come to no good, and some of them have been heard to express their regret that ever they left so good a home. In view of such circumstances as this, and the fact that he is here now attempting to start another school, and doing all in his power to draw off children from our school, I cannot help reiterating my candid, earnest conviction that such interference is altogether unwarranted. In the inauguration of what is termed the peace policy of President Grant, it was well understood, I believe, that all the agencies should be given to those religious denominations that had been first in the field, and who still maintained their missionaries there, and it does seem to me, to carry out the spirit of that just appropriation of the work among the Indians, interference from other denominations should not be allowed, especially when it proves the prolific source of trouble and dissensions, as it has done here.

I have spoken out my mind freely on this subject because I feel that the present state of matters is an evil that might and should be remedied. Were we left in uninterrupted possession of this field, with the continued aid of the Government and the constant sympathy

and support of such a careful Christian agent as yourself, I have every reason to believe that in the life-time of a single generation a distinctive mission to this people would be quite unnecessary. Hoping, therefore, that you may long continue in your present sphere, and that you will in the future, as in the past, still extend to us the right hand of your sympathy and co-operation,

I subscribe myself, yours, most respectfully,

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent, Bayfield, Wis.

I. BAIRD,
Superintendent Odanak Indian Mission.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY.

Lac Courte Oreille, Wis., July 16, 1874.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of operations for the past year:

In June, 1873, we passed through Rush City on our way to the reserve, where we met Col. E. E. Henderson, acting agent. On arriving, purchased three yoke of oxen, two wagons, and four cows, together with the balance of supplies necessary, and proceeded to Lac Courte Oreille.

Commenced the next morning building fence, and soon after the conclusion of council commenced cutting hay, of which we cut 50 tons, most of which was hauled to the stable (six miles.) Cut timber and brush from 40 acres; grubbed 25 acres. Put up school-building and dwelling-house combined, 21 by 31 feet, 18 feet post of hewn timber, three floors, and cellar; also warehouse, stable for twelve head of cattle, and other outbuildings. Assisted in putting up six hewn-timber houses for the Indians. Built good house, 16 by 24, for head chief, A-ke-wen-zee. Whipsawed 6,000 to 8,000 feet board, shaved 30,000 shingles, cut and hauled 3,000 rails, cut 50 cords of wood, mostly timber, down and going to decay. Have also finished up the school-building and dwelling-house at Pah-kwa-a-wah. Have planted a good area to garden, as an example to the Indians. Have plowed a large number of pieces of ground here and at Pah-kwa-a-wah for individual Indians, upon which they have good crops. Quite an interest is manifested by them to raise vegetables—corn and beans—for themselves; something of rivalry existing as to who shall excel. The hauling of supplies has been no small item, of which we have kept a stock on hand, consisting of flour, pork, tea, sugar, saleratus, soap, and salt, furnished at cost, transportation added, exchanging for work. Have now on hand some 800 pounds of maple-sugar. Since the 1st of December comparatively little work has been done. Previous to your order suspending work, I had purposed preparing ground, and putting in quite an amount of seed, and putting up a number of buildings for the Indians, and grubbing the balance of the ground upon which the timber had been cut. I shall cut all the hay and grass there is, and break up all we can in July and August, it being much the best time, as far as the decay of vegetable matter is concerned.

There has been a marked improvement in the habits of the Indians, and quite an advance made toward civilization. The desire to exchange the wigwam for houses is quite prevalent.

It has been much more quiet since the trading-post was removed, there being no reason now for the whites to congregate, whose influence with the Indians was pernicious, the whites opposing all improvements as related to schools, or any improvements instituted to the advantage of the Indians.

The unsettled condition of the pine question causes a feeling of discontent, and calls for work and help, making it very unpleasant for themselves and us. They are constantly receiving reports from some source to the effect that they are to be removed, that the chiefs are all called to Washington, and that they are being cheated, thus keeping them constantly excited. They have to a great extent availed themselves of the advantage of the school. The children have made very good progress. I hope there may be a school in operation at Pah-kwa-a-wah ere long. A great desire is manifested by the people there for it. We are unable to keep a supply of provisions adequate to the wants of the Indians under existing circumstances. Mr. Hickok, our present blacksmith, gives good satisfaction. The charcoal has proved very advantageous.

Could the trading-house here be occupied by a good, moral man, with family, who could supply the Indians with goods needed, and also provide accommodations for travelers through fall and winter, it would be desirable. The two Indians to whom permits were granted last spring to trade have no stock in store.

Trusting all matters may be settled, so that work may go on and we be enabled to put up a number of houses for the Indians before cold weather, and that their lands can be surveyed and divided, which they earnestly desire,

I remain, yours truly,

JOSEPH B. HOLT,
Government Farmer.

Dr. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Lac Courte Oreille, Wis., July 18, 1874.

SIR: The first year of school on the reservation of the Lac Courte Oreille band of Chippewa Indians having come to a close, the following report is respectfully submitted:

The school was opened July 16, 1873, and was continued, with brief vacations, through the year, closing June 26, 1874. Number of pupils enrolled in regular attendance for same length of time, 110. Commenced first term with about 25, the number increasing during the quarter to 50 or 60. The most encouraging interest was manifested, and I considered the progress made all that could be reasonably expected. The teaching is mostly from the black-board. The pupils all use slates, and learn to copy with surprising readiness. During the winter 75 were in attendance, about one-half quite regularly; the remainder came or not, as fancy or convenience dictated. A marked change in the disposition of the Indians toward the school was observable after the supervision of the work. The interest sensibly diminished, and disorderly conduct increased; still, I was able to keep tolerable control, although sometimes with great difficulty.

The classes have made steady progress in reading and have learned something of the use of numbers. At least one hundred have learned the alphabet and numerals, and can read readily easy sentences in the First Reader. Many can add, subtract, and multiply small numbers, and have learned about half the multiplication-table. A large class have mastered the First Reader and nearly half the Second Reader; others less advanced. At least 50 can print words and sentences rapidly and well. Some copy their lessons in script as rapidly and correctly as most children of their age in our common schools. Some twenty-five copy-books have been written through, and in neatness of appearance and progress made will compare favorably with the first efforts of any class of children. Of course much of their writing is merely mechanical, imitative; still they have learned to understand a great deal, and many lessons they can translate entire, giving the ideas correctly in their own language. Enough has been accomplished under the adverse circumstances by which we have been surrounded to justify encouraging hopes for the future. When their vexed "pine question" has been settled, and they can feel renewed confidence in the justice and good-will of the Government toward them, then we can go forward with our work under happier auspices. But as long as the present uncertainty continues, and they have none but the present precarious resources for a livelihood, it is useless to expect any considerable number to feel much interest in education.

A few families, both half-breeds and Indians, have persevered in keeping their children regularly at school during the year, and have been rewarded by a good degree of improvement. There has also been considerable improvement in the manners and habits of the children, greater attention to cleanliness, and an evident preparation of dress for school, which was very gratifying. There has been no resort to corporeal punishment, the only means of discipline being words of approbation or disapprobation to suit each case. With a few exceptions, all have been willing to obey for the time. I am now giving the school a few weeks' vacation, preparing to commence the next year in August.

I have not kept an exact register of operations of the school, for the reason that I have not had a suitable book, but from accounts and papers I have kept I believe my report approximates very nearly. Would be glad to receive a register for the ensuing year.

With great respect, I am, very truly, yours,

JULIA E. HOLT.

DR. I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

WHITE EARTH, MINNESOTA,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with instructions in circular letter of August 7, I herewith transmit my report for year ending August 31, 1874.

Having only relieved my predecessor on the 1st day of July, my report will necessarily be incomplete.

This reservation being well adapted for farming purposes, I, on my arrival, turned my immediate attention to the breaking of new land. I have already measured 263 acres that have been broken since July 1, and there are about 100 acres still to be measured. A large portion of this breaking has been done by the Indians themselves. We are now engaged in harvesting the crops, which, having been planted too late in the spring, will not be large.

I have thus far found the Indians all well disposed to work; the greater portion of those near the agency are living in houses, and rapidly adopting the habits and customs of civilization.

The Indians of the Otter Tail Pillager band, who have lately moved on the reservation, have been located on the Rice River, seventeen miles from the agency, and are working industriously, building their houses and putting up hay for the coming winter. Some breaking has also been done for them.

The Pembina Indians, for whom provision has been made on this reservation, have not as

yet moved here to any extent. I have visited them at Pembina, and have every reason to believe that the greater part of both bands will come down at the time of payment and remain.

Up to this date I have not been able to get the schools started; but have made arrangements to have them commence early in September, when I will open three.

The religious supervision is that of the Episcopal Church. They have a fine church building, with English-speaking pastor and native rector, and over two hundred members. They have also, in connection with their mission, the Bishop Whipple Hospital, which is now complete, and promises to be of great benefit to the Indians.

During the month of August I was visited by four chiefs of the White Oak Point Indians, who are under the supervision of the agent at Leech Lake. They were much pleased with this reservation, and expressed a desire to be located here. I would recommend an appropriation of \$25,000 to help them here and assist them after their removal.

Having only been here two months, I cannot say what has been the progress or what improvements have been made during the year; but my judgment is that the Indians on this reservation are steadily progressing, and their civilization only a question of time. They take great interest in the education of their children; many of them are regular attendants at the church service, and all with whom I come in contact seem to recognize the fact that to live they must work.

I think an appropriation of \$15,000 for the purpose of buying for them wagons, oxen, and agricultural implements generally, and furnishing them with provisions while improving their land, could be expended with advantage.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS STOWE.
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LEECH LAKE, *September 12, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the agency under my charge, consisting of the Pillager and Lake Winnebagoish bands of Chippewas and Chippewas of the Mississippi at White Oak Point:

My commission bears date April 8, 1874. Immediately on receiving notice of my appointment I proceeded to the agency under my charge, arriving there April 30. I found the employees carrying on the spring work under great disadvantage, for the want of suitable implements and supplies. The steamboat used for ferrying teams and tools to different points around the lake was nearly useless, the hull being in a very badly decayed and leaky condition. It has, however, been used thus far during the season, but at a great expenditure of time and labor. It will not be possible to keep her afloat another season.

No requisitions for supplies for the blacksmith, carpenter, or farming purposes having been filled since October last, I found them in their several departments badly situated for want of materials. All, however, were earnest in accomplishing what they could for the welfare of the Indians.

Not receiving any funds from my predecessor in office, and being unable to obtain any knowledge of funds applicable, only such purchases were made as were indispensable.

I found the Indians on my arrival in a very excited state in regard to the sale of their pine. Their ideas of the matter were very vague, the chief one being that they were grossly insulted and defrauded. This idea was largely owing to outside influences brought to bear upon them through their ignorance of business matters. They are at present quiet and orderly, and seem to be inclined to listen to advice for their best interests.

In referring to my statistical report you will observe that a very small proportion of this reservation is classed as tillable. This is in scattered parcels, requiring the use of the steamboat, at a great expense of time and money, to reach and plow it for the Indians. Even if there should be a chance for colonization, there will be for a number of years many families around the lake who will prefer to remain here and cultivate their gardens. I would recommend that there should be oxen issued at the principal points around the lake to be under the supervision of the agent, that they should do the plowing in the spring, and that the funds applicable to farming purposes be expended in that way. The failure of civilization under the present existing tribal relations is too evident to need comment. The only hope of civilization is in individualization and voluntary colonization. There are some twenty-five families who are ready and anxious to colonize, if they can have assurance of assistance and protection. This would open the way for the permanent improvement of the Indians under my charge. There should be some place set apart for this purpose where schools and churches could be successfully introduced.

I would respectfully refer you to the annual report of my predecessor, E. Douglass, contained in the annual report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, page 180, under the head of "Leech Lake." I would fully indorse his recommendation in regard to the setting apart of that portion of the public domain for the purpose of colonization of such as may wish to remove there for agricultural purposes.

SCHOOL.

I find that during a large portion of the year no dependence can be placed on the steady attendance of the Indian children in school. During sugar-making in the spring, berry-picking in the summer, and rice-gathering in the fall, in all occupying some twenty weeks, the children are taken from school by their parents and are under no restraint whatever. Under the present existing state of things, surrounded by ignorance and savage superstition, in spite of the vigorous efforts of the present efficient and thorough teacher, the results must necessarily seem inadequate for the expenditure.

MILL.

I found the mill in the same unfinished state in which it was left by my predecessor when the pine contract was suspended. I have deferred any move in regard to it from want of funds and definite instructions from the Department. Lumber and building materials are much needed at once for the purpose of repairing the Government buildings.

WHITE OAK POINT.

The White Oak Point reservation contains about 8,000 acres, of which 100 are of fair agricultural quality. Only a very small portion of this, however, is under cultivation. They being so far around from the agency, but little comparatively could be done for them this year. I have visited them twice during the summer for the purpose of distributing seeds and twine and looking after their general welfare. Many of them are not living on their reservation. During the winter they are mostly "hangers-on" around the lumber-camps, and are much more apt in learning vicious habits than any good. They are in the main a quiet and orderly people, and some of them are endeavoring to improve their condition.

The Indians under my charge still depend largely on hunting and fishing for subsistence, and in their pursuits they are brought in too frequent contact with the whites, and are liable to get into trouble. If they were absolutely obliged to stay on their present reservations during the whole year, they must certainly starve unless rationed by Government.

I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WHITEHEAD,
Special United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RED LAKE, MINN., September 7, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions I herewith subunit this my annual report of the Red Lake band of Chippewas.

Arriving here so late in the season last year—13th of August—cold weather came upon us before we were prepared; and it was about the 1st of January before the three dwellings and school-house were ready for occupancy. As it was, had we not been favored with a mild winter, doubtless in our unfinished dwellings we should have suffered from the cold. Logs were cut, hauled, and have been sawed, turning out over 300,000 feet of very fair lumber.

This spring extensive repairs were made on the mill and dam, consisting in a new flume, an addition to the mill 15 by 24 feet, a new 40-inch turbine water-wheel, a matcher, a planing-machine, a cut-off and edging saws, raising the dam about 2½ feet and strengthening it, with this satisfactory result: the old mill could turn out per day from 2,000 to 3,000 at a cost of \$3.25 per thousand, while the improved mill will turn out in same time from 10,000 to 12,000 at a cost not exceeding \$1.25 per thousand. The matcher, planer, and edger are so effective that the cost of building has been reduced nearly one-half from that of last year, and all this has been secured at an expense of about \$2,500.

Limestone scattered along the shore of the lake has been gathered and burned, yielding lime of very good quality, with which the school-house and the new agency buildings (three dwellings and the office) have been plastered, rendering them neat and comfortable.

In addition to the foregoing there have been erected and furnished, since spring, an office 12 by 24, suitable for and occupied by the agent and the physician; a warehouse 24 by 40, commodious, light, and comfortable, in place of the low, dark, and insecure one heretofore used for storage purposes.

Many pieces of new ground were cleared last spring by the Indians, and broken for their use by Government teams, thus bringing under cultivation an increased area for their future support. I am now building for them, and with their assistance in many cases, some ten dwellings, neat, commodious, and comfortable, and I apprehend that the sight and prospective ownership of such houses conduce largely to their growing desire for self-improvement.

Manual labor, unpopular and distasteful to all Indians who are uncivilized, is losing some of its objectionable features in their estimation, and now many of the most noted chiefs and

braves are setting, in this respect, a worthy example, laboring diligently with their hands. Already good results are coming to light, in the inquiry made for such articles as chairs and stoves, by those hitherto content with sitting on the floor and warming their wigwams by clay fire-places. One improvement naturally suggests another, and a strong desire for them will stimulate the efforts to obtain them; hence we may properly look for increased habits of industry and thrift.

The very decided opposition to the sale of their pine, and the manner especially of distributing the avails thereof, manifested by a considerable faction of this band last winter and spring, has very nearly subsided, with a feeling of acquiescence therein at present.

I have labored under serious difficulties ever since entering upon my duties here in consequence of the excessive cost of transporting freight over one hundred and fifty miles of road, conceded by all who have seen it to be the worst in the State; but with the completion of the new route via White Earth, now in process of opening, our freights will be reduced at least \$30 per ton, will arrive more promptly, and we confidently anticipate the establishment on this new route of a weekly mail, in place of our present arrangement, by which we get a mail when we send a messenger seventy-five miles to the nearest post-office for it. Sometimes we are deprived of all knowledge of the outer world for four and five weeks together.

The plan adopted by the Department and approved by Congress, of giving supplies, &c., only to those who, if able, help themselves, who are willing to labor, is working well here so far as tried, and, indeed, I attribute a considerable share of the above-mentioned improvements in the habits of the Indians to the application of that principle on this reservation. It fosters industry and thrift, it breaks down the prejudice to manual labor, and aids in developing in the Indians the self-reliant element so greatly needed in lifting them to a higher plane of life and usefulness.

In farming operations some improvement should be reported, more land cultivated this year than last, and better cultivated, with the following proximate result: The Indians have secured this year 40 bushels of wheat, and it is no longer an experiment as to the feasibility of raising wheat, as the yield per acre did not fall short of 12 bushels of very nice plump wheat; and those who raised it this season, as well as their neighbors, seem delighted with the idea of raising their own wheat, and their example will be followed by many more next spring. Of corn, the yield is about the same as last year, say 4,500 bushels, while the potato crop was cut short by the bug and drought, yielding only about 2,000 bushels, being some 500 bushels short of last year's yield. In catching fish they have been ordinarily successful, taking about 1,000 barrels during the season, gathering 500 bushels of berries, mostly the blueberry, cutting for their own use about 100 tons of hay, and weaving by hand 1,000 yards of rush matting. They own about 75 horses and ponies, some 30 head of cattle, 2 hogs, &c.

In educational affairs I can report the completion and occupancy of a neat, commodious, and comfortable school-house, the maintenance of a day-school, with an average attendance of about 8. The attendance is very irregular, the pupils coming to school or not, as they choose, many living so remote that attendance on a day-school is out of the question. This suggests the great need of this agency, educationally considered—a good boarding-school, supplemented perhaps by day-schools at some of the other points; and until we have such a boarding-school the educational work here will be of little use or benefit. In a boarding-school a more wholesome restraint can be secured, better and more punctual attendance, more careful guardianship of habits, manners, &c., of the pupils than can possibly be secured in a day-school. Many of the best Indians themselves strongly urge the establishment of a boarding-school, and have, as I am informed, pledged from their lumber fund \$1,000 toward securing it.

The missionary work, under the charge of Rev. F. Spees, consists of a sermon to the Indians on Sabbath morning, a Bible-class in the afternoon, a prayer-meeting out two miles from the agency on Friday evening, assisting those Indians who wish to be Christians in their efforts at building houses, in counseling them, &c., &c. The result, not all visible to the natural eye, may embrace the gathering into the Mission church here of three Indian women and two men. The two men and their wives were baptized, then married legally, and admitted to the church. Others, I am assured, are seeking that "true wisdom," and it is thought will seek to unite with the church soon. There has been added to the church one Indian woman, who was many years ago connected with the church here, who has maintained her Christian integrity through all these years.

I would suggest, as a pressing need of this people, to develop in them a sense of their own responsibility to the laws of the land, a respect for law and its enforcement in the punishment of crime; to this end, if necessary, additional legislation should be had, establishing some resident judicial authority having power to take cognizance of, try, and punish crime committed on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PRATT.

United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, Iowa, September 19, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to the requirements of the Indian Department at Washington, I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of the Indian agency under my care. I have no very important changes to note in regard to the Indians in my charge since my last report. This part of the tribe of the Sac and Fox Indians of the Mississippi, embracing almost one-half of the whole remaining tribe, reside on lands in Tama County, Iowa, which they purchased from individuals, and the settlement was made by permission of the legislature of Iowa. This tract of land, which is not very valuable, is situated along the Iowa River, and embraces an area of 419 acres. About 110 acres of this land are under cultivation; the balance is used for pasturage for the ponies. Nearly all is inclosed with a substantial fence. Most of the Indians have been located this summer as last summer on from three to ten acres per family, and have cultivated, under the direction of the farmer, well, what was assigned to them. The number of Indians is about the same as reported last year, an increase of three. The number at this time is as follows: men, 103; women, 86; boys, 78; girls, 71; total, 338. Several old Indians and a number of children have died during the past year. The health of the tribe, as a general thing, is good; they have had no epidemic diseases among them, and very little scrofula or venereal disease, that prevail to such an alarming extent among some tribes of Indians. They have had plenty of good food and clothing during the past year. In this respect there has been a manifest improvement lately.

With few exceptions I am not able to report any very great progress in the way of civilization during the past year. These Indians cling with great tenacity to their old ideas. They follow their natural instincts, and regard these instincts as the voice of the "Great Spirit" to them. They are an intensely religious people in their way; they observe the ceremonies of their system of religion with the greatest punctuality and fervor. Only a few have or seem to have a disposition to adopt the "white man's way of living." If they are to be civilized they must be educated, and this cannot be done as long as they roam about more than half of the year, engaged in hunting and trapping. I am of the opinion that there should be a system of compulsory education inaugurated in the case of this tribe, if they are to remain in Iowa. I contemplate asking the legislature of Iowa for some legislation on this point. It is of the highest importance that something be done that these Indians be put into a condition that they can be reached by missionaries. As long as they persist in roaming over the country at their pleasure it is utterly impossible to accomplish much in the way of their civilization and Christianization. To-day you may be able to induce them to send their children to school, but the next day, in order to prevent their children from attending school, they are off on a hunting expedition with their squaws and children.

About the usual number labored faithfully during last harvest for the neighboring farmers, binding wheat and making hay. The statistical returns of farming for the year ending August 31, 1874, (which I herewith transmit,) show the individual wealth of this tribe to be nearly \$13,000, not including their lands. They have too many ponies. They are a detriment to them. I have been trying to induce them to exchange some of their ponies for cows; I trust I will succeed by and by.

In conclusion I have only to say that such is the unsettled condition of these Indians at present, owing to the almost constant agitation of their removal to the Indian Territory, that but little can be done to civilize and Christianize them under these circumstances. It is a matter, therefore, of great importance that the question whether they shall be allowed to remain in Iowa or go to the Indian Territory should be speedily disposed of one way or the other. If they are permitted to remain where they now are, the buildings necessary for educational and missionary purposes should at once be erected. If they must go, the fact should be communicated to them distinctly, and measures taken to accomplish the end without delay.

Yours, respectfully,

A. R. HOWBERT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NORTHERN SUPERINTENDENCY,
 OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Omaha, Nebr., Ninthmonth 23, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The Indians of the Northern Superintendency have, during the past year, been orderly, peaceful, and in most of the tribes inclined to industry. No Indian belonging to the superintendency has been charged with the murder of a white person. Crime has been rare, and, with one exception, confined to the lesser grades. The Indians have been generally free from the use of intoxicating drinks.

More attention has been given to agriculture than in previous years, and the crops were

very promising on most of the reservations until visited by migratory grasshoppers. These voracious insects have nearly destroyed all the later crops on the reservations of the Santee Sioux, Pawnees, and Ottos and Missourias; also greatly injured those of the Iowas and Sacs and Foxes.

SANTEE SIOUX.

The Santee Indians have been peacefully attending to their own business and agricultural pursuits. Their crops were promising until visited by grasshoppers, which destroyed them. Consequently their dependence for subsistence must be upon Government supplies until next year's crops are available.

On the 15th of Eighthmonth last, small-pox appeared in this tribe and continued its ravages until the 6th of Twelfthmonth. During its continuance there were about one hundred and fifty cases, of whom forty-six females and twenty-eight males, total seventy-four, died.

A building for an industrial boarding-school has been finished, the school organization is completed, and the school now in successful operation.

On the 9th of Sixthmonth last a storm of great violence washed out the soil at the end of the dam of the grist-mill, letting out the waters of the dam, since which time the grist-mill has been idle. It is important that repairs should be made before winter; otherwise the entire dam will probably be destroyed by spring rains.

WINNEBAGOES.

The Winnebagoes have increased their tillage of land and been successful in the culture of their crops.

The Winnebago industrial school is organized and prepared for the reception of scholars, with a prospect of receiving without difficulty the number which can be accommodated in the building. A farm has been attached to the school, fenced, sod broken, and the farm successfully cultivated in wheat, and will be in good condition for agricultural industry of the pupils another year. A laundry, barn, workshop, and other necessary outbuildings for the industrial school have been contracted for, and are now in course of construction. The grist-mill is also being improved, so as to double its capacity of work, with the same expenditure for running expenses as at present.

Great care has been taken to meet the wants and relieve the necessities of the Wisconsin Winnebagoes removed to the Winnebago reservation during the winter. A special sub-agent has had oversight and charge of them, regular rations of food and supplies of clothing have been issued to them, and a fertile tract, consisting of nearly twenty sections of land, a portion of it heavily timbered, purchased from the Omahas for their special use, and, as far as the lateness of the season would admit of, prairie-sod has been broken for them on the new purchase preparatory to next year's agricultural operations.

Many of the Wisconsin Indians appear to be of dissolute habits, and the restraint of agency laws, with other causes, has made them dissatisfied with their new home. Probably one-half of the number removed from Wisconsin have left the reservation.

OMAHAS.

The conduct of the Omahas during the past year has been very commendable. They seem to have fully realized that their future dependence for subsistence must be upon successful cultivation of their reservation. All their broken prairie has this year been cultivated by Indians without payment for labor performed, they looking forward to the harvest for compensation for their toil. Fortunately for them the grasshopper has passed by without stopping, and they are likely to enjoy the fruits of their labor.

The judicious expenditure of three-fourths of their "cash annuity" and the proceeds of lands sold to Winnebagoes for agricultural implements and stock, will greatly assist this tribe in future farming operations.

PAWNEES.

During the autumn of 1873 about thirty lodges of Pawnees visited the Wichita agency, and, meeting with a friendly reception, have remained there. The leader of this party, a soldier at home, has been received and recognized as a chief of the tribe, and a delegate in the great council of the tribes now located in the Indian Territory, and an invitation extended to the Pawnee tribe to remove there. This invitation, in connection with reports spread among them by emissaries of the fatness of the land, that it is flowing with ponies and "ox-bread," articles dear to the Indian's heart, and their crops on the reservation having been destroyed by grasshoppers, has had a tendency to demoralize and unsettle them. It is believed that a large portion of the tribe is willing and ready to start for the Indian Territory, with a view of making it their home, if they can go at once, without the delay consequent upon congressional action. If the Pawnees remain upon their reservation during the winter they must necessarily be fed with regular weekly rations, they being in a necessitous condition, and some of the old and poorer persons already requiring aid.

Greater care than usual had been given to the acreage and tillage of Pawnee crops, and they were very promising until the grasshopper raid; their destruction is more complete than ever before.

OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.

The Ottoes and Missouriias spent last winter in Northern Kansas in an unsuccessful hunt after buffaloes. Realizing the necessity of some other mode of subsistence during future winters, they have since given increased attention to agricultural pursuits, and their crops gave promise of being ample for their needs the coming winter, but they, too, have been famished by the grasshoppers. Fortunately Congress has provided for such an emergency, and with economy it is believed the appropriation made for the support of the destitute Indians of this tribe will nearly relieve their necessities.

During the night of the 2d and 3d of Firstmonth last the agent's dwelling-house caught fire from a defective chimney-flue, and was soon destroyed. A temporary dwelling was soon erected, and under the provisions of a congressional act, arrangements are now being made for a permanent structure for the agent, and also for an industrial-school building.

GREAT NEMAHA.

The Iowas are quietly pursuing their farming operations, a number of dwelling-houses for Indians have been erected, and it is believed each family will soon be comfortable in a frame or log house. Agricultural implements and stock are distributed to them as rapidly as their means, not appropriated to cash annuity, will admit of. The condition of the tribe is commendable, and its members appear contented with their home.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri were much disappointed that Congress did not pass an act providing for the sale of the western sections of their reservation as an amendment to the act of Congress approved June 10, 1872, and in lieu of the sale of the portion of their reservation mentioned in section four of said act. While the present uncertainty of retaining their homes continues, efforts for their progress will necessarily be paralyzed and retarded.

REMOVAL OF INDIANS.

Much difficulty is experienced in the proper administration of Indian affairs in the State of Nebraska, occasioned by the desire of the white settlers to remove all Indians from the State. It is the expressed policy of the Interior Department to remove such Indian tribes as are dissatisfied with their present homes to the Indian Territory. Taking advantage of this fact, many persons in this State interested in the removal of the Indians not only conspire together to make them dissatisfied with their homes, but represent that the Society of Friends is endeavoring, in their administration of Indian affairs in this State, to carry out a policy in opposition to the expressed wishes of the Department, and perpetually fasten these tribes upon the State. Such is not our desire. Our entire administration of Indian affairs, since the trust was placed in our hands by President Grant, has so far been conducted upon the principle of protecting the Indian in his just rights against all persons who would wrong him, to endeavor to teach him the arts of civilization and self-support, and, when he desires to remove from the State, if the removal is approved by the Government, to protect him in person and property until such time as other Government officers may take charge of him for removal. Our policy is not to keep the Indian in the State of Nebraska or remove him therefrom, but to protect and instruct him while there, leaving the entire question of removal to himself and the Government.

AGRICULTURE AND MECHANICS.

The accompanying reports will show that the Nebraska Indians have this year largely increased the acreage of their tillage. The large majority of them are industrious when there is a hope of reward for their toil; when their crops have been fruitful and their labor compensated by the harvest of one year, they have generally shown an increased desire to labor, looking only to the maturity of the crop for their reward. We have placed Indian apprentices in all the mechanical departments of the agencies, most of whom have readily acquired a knowledge of the business and become skillful workmen.

LEGISLATION.

In my last annual report I called the attention of the Department to a deficiency of 4,800 acres in the Pawnee reservation. As the United States has sold said land to white settlers, it is only justice to the tribe that proper congressional action be taken to return the value of the land to the tribe.

By an act approved June 10, 1872, Congress provided for the sale of 50,000 acres from each of the Omaha and Pawnee reservations, also of 80,000 acres of the Otoe reservation, and that portion of the Sac and Fox of Missouri reservation lying in the State of Nebraska.

The Omahas' land was offered for sale under the provisions of said act, but a compara-

tively small portion of it was sold on account of the terms of payment. Since then the Omahas have sold nearly twenty sections of land to the Winnebagoes, the proceeds of which, applied to beneficial purposes, will probably be sufficient for their present needs.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have petitioned that the provisions of said act be rescinded as far as affects the sale of their lands mentioned therein, and that the ten western sections of their reservation lying in the States of Nebraska and Kansas be sold, and the proceeds therefrom be expended for their improvement on the remaining portion. I would recommend that their request be complied with, and that measures be taken by the Department to have an amendment to the act aforesaid laid before Congress, providing that the ten western sections of the Sacs and Foxes land only be sold, and that payment for all Indian lands sold under the provisions of said act may be made as follows: One-fourth thereof when the bid is accepted, and the remainder in three annual payments, with interest. If such an amendment is passed by Congress, I have no doubt said lands can be readily sold for their full market-value.

Much difficulty is encountered in protecting the persons and property of Indians in Nebraska, on account of their not being under the protection of the laws of the United States. The timber from their reservations is taken by evil-disposed persons with impunity. Leading chiefs of Indian bands have been shot down in cold blood by white ruffians, and the perpetrators of the murders have personally reported the details to the local newspapers, boasting of their deeds, and yet these murderers are not even arrested. Popular opinion and prejudice against the Indian render the State laws inoperative and a dead letter in such cases, and high legal authorities decide that the United States courts have no jurisdiction.

If the United States would have justice done to its wards in this State, it must extend over them the protection of its laws, and mete out to them equal justice with the white man, if it is not prepared to give them equal rights.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebr., Ninth month 1st, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I herewith submit my annual report for the year ending Eighth month 31st, 1874.

The Iowas had their crops put in in good order. About 35 acres of spring-wheat were sowed, and a very good crop, for this season, was harvested. The corn and other crops were well attended and an increased area cultivated, but owing to the drought the crops have been a partial failure. The grasshoppers destroyed all that was left growing by the drought. The opinion is advancing among the Indians that a more diversified husbandry is necessary.

There has been a considerable increase of stock during the year. On account of the drought and the consequent failure of the corn-crop, the Indians see the necessity of securing a larger amount of hay this year than formerly, and there will probably be double the usual amount cured for next winter's consumption. All are now engaged in harvesting the hay, excepting those who have already a sufficient quantity.

A code of laws has been adopted by the Iowas, and we have already experienced good resulting therefrom. In accordance with these laws and the sanction of the Department, a police force consisting of five men has been appointed, with an annual salary to be deducted from annuity before payment.

Intemperance among the Iowas has been almost entirely suppressed. More stringent laws are needed for the punishment of rum-sellers. It seems impossible to punish offenders, owing to some flaw in legal affairs.

Seven comfortable dwellings have been completed during the past year, and all evince a desire to live in houses.

The school has been well attended. The highest number on the roll has been 52, with an average attendance of 48. The industrial home has been largely attended, the maximum attendance being 41. Some improvements have been made in buildings at industrial home. The material for fencing an additional field for the use of the industrial home has been purchased, and the fence has been partly built. Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting have contributed a considerable supply of clothing for the use of the Indians; and they have also supplied the school with books for the past year. The first day-school has been very successful, the Indians having taken a great interest in the proceedings.

Much more land would have been broken, but the drought prevented.

The Sacs and Foxes of Missouri have made little progress, and they cannot improve until some provision is made for furnishing them with necessary implements. They express great desire to have some efforts made for their civilization. They desire to have the ten sections sold off the west side of the reservation in accordance with a resolution forwarded last winter.

ter, the proceeds of the sale to be expended for purposes of civilization. Congress adjourned leaving their affairs in an unsettled state, much to the disappointment of the Indians.

I respectfully urge the necessity of some action in regard to the Sacs and Foxes of Missouri. They are in an unsettled state, and it seems useless for them to commence farming operations in view of the probability of their early removal to Indian Territory. If they were confident of remaining here, and were furnished necessary implements, with proper encouragement they would probably advance faster in civilization than some other tribes, being few in numbers and easily governed.

Intemperance, by the earnest action of the chiefs of the Sacs, has been in a great measure suppressed.

Tribal visiting is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of civilization and improvement. In my humble opinion some measures should be adopted to prevent such visiting, at least among the partially civilized tribes. The accompanying statistics will show the state of progress, the condition of the tribe, and of the school.

In conclusion, prompted by circular letter of Eighthmonth 7th, 1874, I respectfully submit that agents for tribes that have made some advancement in civilization should be empowered to act in the capacity of magistrates for their respective reservations, not only as regards affairs connected with the Indians, but for the punishment of white men who violate the law within their jurisdiction.

The authority of the chiefs is entirely destroyed as civilization advances, and the tribe is left entirely without government except the authority exercised by agents, and very many cases occur in which the power of an agent is only advisory.

With respect, thy friend,

C. H. ROBERTS,
United States Indian Agent.

BARCLAY WHITE,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Omaha, Nebraska.

OMAHA AGENCY, *Ninthmonth 1st, 1874.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I herewith submit my first annual report of the affairs at this agency.

My duties as agent commenced on the 1st day of October, 1873.

The general health of the tribe has been good, although there was much suffering and loss of life among the children last winter, caused by the measles. There is no provision for physician at this agency. The Indian doctors exert a very pernicious influence upon their people, and their manner of treating the sick aggravates rather than alleviates disease. At a census just taken, it was found that there were 235 men, 257 women, and 459 children; whole number of persons at present in the tribe 951, a decrease of 50 since the census taken last year, as I see by the report of my predecessor. Of the 76 deaths reported to me during the year, 67 were children.

This tribe has been self-supporting, aided as they have been by their semi-annual hunt in addition to their annuity. The practice of going on the buffalo hunt, as they have been in the habit of doing, is decidedly against their advancement in civilization; but there is no other provision for supplying them with meat, and while this is the case they feel very much the restriction, when not allowed to go.

The Indians have almost unanimously expressed great interest in their agricultural operations. All the land that was broken was cultivated the past season, amounting, as near as can be estimated without actual measurement, to about 1,300 acres; 1,000 acres in corn and 300 in wheat. The wheat is not yet thrashed, but it is estimated that it will yield at least 10 bushels per acre, 3,000 bushels; and the corn 30 or 35 bushels per acre, about 30,000 or 35,000 bushels. Besides these general crops, they have numerous patches of potatoes, beans, pumpkins, &c., to estimate the yield of which it is almost impossible to approximate. During the past four or five weeks, it is estimated the Indians have made and put up in good condition 350 tons of hay.

Within the year about 25 or 30 have made improvements upon their individual claims, breaking over 200 acres in patches of from five to ten acres on an allotment. I might here mention that I have had no "agency or department farm," the Indians cultivating all the tillable land on their own account.

All the work of the past year has been done without compensation from me, partly from necessity for lack of means, but principally because I deemed it best that each one should do his own work for his own individual benefit, without other remuneration than the profit to be derived from such labor. My policy has been to, as far as possible, throw each one upon his own responsibility for success or failure.

The steam-mill is much out of order, and has so remained for lack of funds to do the necessary repairing. I hope soon to be able to have it put in good repair. When the mill was

not running, I have had the engineer and miller engaged with the farmer, instructing the Indians with their work and improvements, they needing much more attention than the farmer could possibly give them.

The schools have been well attended, and the children make good progress, quite as good as we can reasonably expect when we consider the disadvantage they labor under in having a language to learn. For particulars I refer to the teachers' reports, herewith inclosed. An industrial or boarding school will be much needed, as the Indians become scattered on their allotments.

Respectfully submitted,

T. T. GILLINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OTTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninth month 1st, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: I hereby submit my second annual report, representing the condition of affairs on the Otoe and Missouri Indian reservation for the year ending Eighth month 31st, 1874.

I am encouraged in the belief that, since my last report, some improvement has been made by this tribe in several important respects, yet there are many difficulties still to be overcome before their advancement can be as rapid as desired, or they become self-supporting in the industrial pursuits of civilized life.

In the fall of 1873 I accompanied a delegation of chiefs on a visit to Washington, D. C., and upon which occasion they were informed that their annuity-funds, instead of being paid to them in money, as heretofore, would in future be expended for their benefit according to one of the conditions of the treaty made in 1854, by which said fund was created. The chiefs and many of the Indians did not seem pleased with this plan, and I feared difficulty in carrying it into effect; but they have since very generally conceded to its requirements with gratifying results. All the remaining portion of the annuity and other funds that were applicable, not otherwise appropriated, has been used to purchase horses, oxen, and implements for farming, and in payment to Indians for labor done in the interests of the tribe; for the latter alone about \$2,700 have been expended, at a compensation based on the rate of \$1 per day, and as the result we have the following comparison between the present year and the one immediately preceding it:

Last year no land was fenced and none cultivated by Indians, except in small patches along the bends of the creeks; this year 400 acres have been inclosed by post and plank fence; 140 acres cleared of rubbish that had grown over it during years of neglect, plowed, and sowed with wheat and oats, the same nicely harvested and stacked; near 100 acres prepared in like manner and cultivated in corn; 10 acres with potatoes, 100 acres of prairie broken and prepared for cultivation next year; and 120 tons of hay made and stacked for agency use.

All the labor connected with the above operations was done by Indians, under the direction of a white man employed as farmer, including also the preparation and hauling of all the material used in fencing and the putting up of same. In addition to the above labor, performed in the general interests of the tribe, there has been done by individual members, estimated in the aggregate as follows: 200 acres planted and cultivated in corn; 15 acres with potatoes; 10 acres with beans, and 25 acres of prairie broken; also 200 tons of hay cut and stacked.

Most of the farming above-mentioned was well done, and up to the 23d of seventh month the promise for an abundant crop could scarcely have been finer. Since that time the extremely warm, dry weather and the grasshoppers have destroyed all except the wheat, and this, owing to the foul condition of the ground previously, will yield only a moderate crop.

This loss of crops has a very discouraging tendency, and has rendered the Indians extremely destitute of the means for subsistence. Much will be required to keep them from suffering the coming winter, though if this can be done I do not think their advancement need be seriously affected by the present misfortune.

Notwithstanding the loss of crops that was unavoidable the present season, it is yet believed that the present plan of applying the annuity-money to the encouragement and support of productive labor is an improvement upon that formerly practiced. Now it is a powerful incentive to industry, and this is believed to be an important principle involved in Indian civilization, to create an individual interest in productive labor, either on allotment of land, or by personally rewarding labor done in the common interests of the tribe. The latter is generally most valuable at first, but will gradually develop a desire for the former, which it should be the aim to obtain ultimately.

Many of the Indians have appeared willing and anxious to have an allotment of land and

a comfortable house to live in, where they could attend to farming and raising stock, and a few have gone out and commenced breaking prairie with a view of opening up farms. Some, however, strongly oppose all movements that tend toward civilization, and so keep the tribe in a ferment of excitement that is very injurious to their progress. Could some measures be adopted whereby the former class could be suitably assisted and encouraged and the latter legally restrained, it would doubtless be of advantage to the tribe.

The same scarcity of means for improvements that have long retarded the progress of these Indians still continues to restrain our operations, and it is believed that assistance by Government in fitting up individual homes and furnishing the means for individual interests in agriculture, judiciously applied, would be money well and economically expended.

A large portion of the tribe left the reservation Eleventhmonth 25th, 1873, to go on a hunt for buffalo. They were absent over four months, were unsuccessful in finding game, and returned in the spring very destitute of provisions, food having to be furnished in order to enable them to reach home. Some anxiety to go again this summer has been manifest, as the buffalo are reported much nearer; but, there being no provisions for them to do so, I have succeeded thus far in restraining them.

A considerable number of robe-hides has been brought in by white hunters for the Indians to dress. This I have encouraged as far as practicable, and the income realized thereby during the spring and summer has added greatly to their means of support. The same may be continued the coming winter; and if the meat of the buffalo that are slaughtered on the frontier by white hunters merely for their hides could be obtained on the line of railroad and shipped in for food, it would be the means of relieving destitution here, and, it is believed, at trifling cost, thereby supplying the advantages of a hunt without its attendant difficulties. In this connection I might also call attention to the subject of supplying these Indians permanently with meat, which is regarded as an important one, inasmuch as their privilege of hunting for buffalo being discontinued leaves them with no means of supplying themselves, except as they are able to trade with the white settlers in a small way, and this frequently leads to difficulty. The abundance of rich pasturage that is on the reservation is ample to furnish all with wholesome meat, did they have stock to consume it. A herd of cattle and sheep kept in the interests of the tribe would probably serve this purpose best at present, and from which individual families could be supplied until they become able to take care of stock themselves.

The continued depredations of the whites are rapidly stripping the reservation of its timber, and unless efficient means to prevent it are available, the most that is valuable will soon be gone.

During the past year there has been added to the list of employes at this agency a farmer, carpenter, matron, and assistant teacher, each of whom has proved efficient in their respective fields of operation, and have added greatly to the working-interests of the agency. The farmer has been constantly engaged in directing and instructing the Indians in farming and attending to keeping the implements in repair. The carpenter has been occupied largely in repair-work of various kinds, at running the saw-mill, preparing lumber, and has finished a house for one of the chiefs that had been partly built for several years, material for which was purchased with a fund appropriated for the purpose by the Friends of Philadelphia. The carpenter's field of operation should be greatly enlarged in the way of fitting up Indians' houses, could we have the necessary material to do so, and which would also enable him to take Indian boys as apprentices. The matron, assisted by the teachers, has given attention to the sick and to instructing Indian women in domestic duties, such as preparing wholesome food and cutting and making clothing for themselves and families. Material for this purpose was furnished by the Society of Friends, in addition to a quantity of ready-made clothing for school children. The office of matron is thought to be an important one, and, if properly filled, with the necessary material to work with, it is believed that the Indian custom of preparing food may be materially changed, and that the blanket may soon be supplanted by a more comely civilized dress, made by their own hands.

One day-school has been kept open ten months during the year, except such days, occasionally, as it was unavoidably interrupted, with an average attendance of about 25 scholars, many of whom have made commendable progress. During last winter, while the Indians were absent on the hunt, I had a number of children boarded under our care, and while this was done the school was highly satisfactory in regularity of attendance, behavior, application to study, and attendant advancement. In these several respects it would have compared very favorably with any mixed school of white children.

In this little experience I became fully convinced that there need be no lack of advancement in an Indian school because the children are Indians. The main difficulty experienced in a community not sufficiently enlightened to understand the advantages of an English education is, to secure a regular attendance, and create sufficient interest in school to counteract the more rapid development of mind and habits consequent upon daily contact with prevalent adverse customs at home, the same being true of whites as well as of Indians. For these reasons it is believed that a school where the children can be kept, clothed, and educated in all that is necessary, and no more, will be most conducive to the object sought. Such a school is in contemplation at this agency as soon as the necessary buildings can be erected.

No physician has been employed, yet the sanitary condition of the tribe has been generally good, and the number of births has exceeded the deaths in the ratio of six to five which shows an actual increase in numbers.

I am, very respectfully, thy friend,

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Farmer's report.

OTTOE AGENCY, *Ninthmonth 1, 1874.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: As my report of the farming operations at the Ottoe agency, I submit the following:

On arriving at this place the 20th of Thirdmonth last, to take charge of the farming interests of the Ottoe and Missouri tribe of Indians, I found things in rather a discouraging situation.

All the ground that had previously been under cultivation at this agency, except a few patches along the creeks, had been neglected for years, and was overgrown with cottonwood, sunflowers, &c., requiring much labor to prepare for farming. There were no fences of any description, allowing the ponies free range wherever inclination prompts them to go.

Previous to my arrival, under the direction of the agent, a large amount of posts were prepared for fencing, and since that time 400 acres of land have been inclosed with plank fence. All the available land has been under cultivation during the present season in spring-wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes; they were well attended, and until the last week of Seventh-month I never saw greater promise of an abundant yield of farm produce. Then an excessive drought came on, accompanied by a swarm of migratory grasshoppers, which together destroyed our growing crops, except wheat and oats, which, being pretty fully matured, received no injury therefrom, and are a moderate crop.

The failure of so large a portion of their crops, on which were based their hopes of subsistence the coming winter, is truly discouraging to the Indians; but they seem willing to try again, some having broken prairie for their individual claims, in addition to 100 acres prepared under my direction. During the last month we have turned our attention exclusively to cutting and putting up hay, 120 tons of which is stacked for agency use and probably 200 tons for individual parties.

I have found the Indians pleasant and respectful, willing and anxious to work when compensated for their labor, and, contrary to my expectations, many of them work well. They have done all the work with my immediate direction and assistance, and I am often compelled to refuse employment to many who desire it because the farming-implements are not adequate to the demand. I see no reason why some of these Indians may not in time become good farmers, thus drawing from the wealth they unconsciously possess in this extensive tract of rich land the comforts and luxuries of life.

Respectfully,

A. J. KOSER,
Farmer.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

Teacher's report.

OTTOE AGENCY, NEBR., *Ninthmonth 1, 1874.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: As my annual report of the Ottoe Indian school for the past year, I submit the following:

During last fall and summer the teacher's field of labor was an arduous one, children entering the school-room without any knowledge of home government, and most parents manifesting but little concern to have their children attend in order to be intellectually benefited; but the object principally in view seemed to be the hope of a compensation for their attendance in the way of gratifying the appetite or furnishing them clothing. Irregularity of attendance seemed to be the greatest drawback to their advancement. Some days the school would number forty and upwards, the next probably not more than a dozen, and continued thus variable until means were furnished for boarding the children whose parents had gone on the buffalo-hunt. Then, having them immediately in charge and could exercise the right of discipline as judgment best directed, our school prospered, and I never saw in my several years' experience of teaching white children more earnestness and enthusiasm manifested in the performance of school duties than was noticeable among these Indian children during

that time. Their progress in the ordinary branches taught in the public school—orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic—was in every way, in most instances, satisfactory.

The school continued regularly in session, excepting a few days occasionally when circumstances required a vacation, until the 1st of Seventhmonth; then we vacated during the warm weather, and commenced again Ninthmonth 1st.

The whole number of names enrolled is 71—41 boys, 30 girls; total average attendance, 25.

Respectfully,

S. E. GRIEST,
Teacher.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PAWNEE INDIAN AGENCY, Ninthmonth 10, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: The operations of this agency for the past year have been somewhat varied. The condition of the schools and of the farm may be seen by the accompanying reports from the heads of those departments. One day-school is vacant at present, and the village matron also recently resigned; but I hope that both positions may soon be filled by competent persons. From the school-reports it will be seen that the manual-labor school was filled by new recruits from the Indian villages, and the numbers increased to their full capacity, though it requires great effort to keep the attendance regular and the numbers full. In all of the schools there has been a perceptible advance made among the children in acquiring the rudimentary branches, and some of them show a marked improvement.

The clothing for the children of the two day-schools has been furnished as usual by the Society of Friends, a portion of the garments being sent ready-made and some in material, which the teachers, by the aid of their sewing-machines, have made into clothing, and all, while in attendance, have been comfortably clad. Much aid has been distributed from time to time to the sick and needy by the village matron, in addition to her regular labors, from stores furnished by the private contributions of Friends, as well as those occasionally provided by the agent.

To make up partially for the loss sustained by the Pawnees from the murderous raid upon them last summer while on a buffalo-hunt, the sum of \$9,000 was placed at my disposal, to procure subsistence, with which I bought meat, cattle, flour, and other articles, and this very materially aided the tribe to keep comfortable during the winter.

In the spring the chiefs in council agreed to take \$10,000 of their annuity in goods to apply to agricultural improvements and a fund for the payment of labor. This plan being approved by the Department, we employed a number of Indian teams to assist in the spring plowing for wheat, oats, corn, and potatoes, and also a number of day-laborer, sat a reasonable compensation. to aid in planting and the tillage of the crops, which, in the early part of the season, all looked well and promised an abundant yield. The Indian horses not being able to break prairie-sod, I had to hire the work done, and succeeded in breaking about 350 acres of excellent farm-land. One chief bought a good team, and by himself or one of his men worked said team during the breaking season. With the aid of our mechanics we built a substantial bridge over the Beaver Creek, which runs between the agency buildings and the Indian villages, drawing all the heavy timbers from the island in the Loupe.

A siege of dry weather set in before harvest, which materially checked all vegetation and injured our crops. The Colorado bug, which had infested our potatoes the previous year, again made their appearance, but we succeeded in checking their ravages. Besides about 200 bushels of potatoes furnished the Indians to plant and cultivate among themselves, we planted about 22 acres for their use, and these had all the early promise of a heavy crop; but the grasshopper pest in this region, during the harvest season, in a few days laid waste nearly all the labors of the spring and the prospect of a crop on which we hoped to subsist the Indians.

On the school-farm more acres than usual were cropped with potatoes, beans, peas, squashes, pumpkins, melons, corn, tomatoes, sweet-potatoes, and a variety of other vegetables. Some vines were partially saved, and the beets and the broom-corn were not much injured. The Indian fields and patches were also laid waste, and the beans and corn which have heretofore constituted such a large portion of their food are entirely cut off. Under these trying circumstances, with the crops destroyed and no prospect of realizing either food, hides, or sinews from the hunt, they feel that the world around them has changed, and they are much discouraged. A serious question of startling significance looms up before them as they inquire how they are to be subsisted the coming season.

A portion of the tribe has for some time been looking toward a removal to Indian Territory, and as the fever has become quite general among them, at this juncture many of them think they can live here no longer and must remove immediately, even before we can regularly ask permission, and, even if their request could be granted, before the Government can make suitable arrangements for their future home. This feeling has been increased among

them by many of the outside settlers, who say they cannot see why we do not let them go, and by some of the interested border traders, who are ever ready to buy and speculate on any property they offer for sale. In this situation, while they continue friendly and commit no glaring offenses, they are excited, unsettled, and uneasy; hence are much more difficult to control, to conform to our usual regulations, and to keep their children regularly at school. When this question of removal is fairly settled with them, so that they may know what they may and what they may not do with absolute certainty from the highest authority, I think that things will come right and work on as smoothly as ever. Their present need for food, however, is very great.

Many of the tribes showed not only a willingness but an earnest desire to work for a fair compensation, and had it not been for the dire calamity which has befallen so many in this section of the State, I think, as the Indians here were making commendable progress in the right direction, that the result of this initiatory movement would have proved satisfactory to themselves and the Government.

I have no report from day-school No. 2, as the teacher left before the close of the year.

The figures and statistics are collected on the circular herewith transmitted.

Respectfully,

WM. BURGESS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *Ninthmonth 5, 1874.*

RESPECTED FRIEND: I herewith respectfully submit my fourth annual report.

I said in my last annual report that "I believed that each year marked an advancement in the condition of these Indians." This condition of affairs still continues. They are steadily improving in industrious habits, and manifest a desire to provide for their wants, not only present but future. This is shown by the better tillage of their ground and a desire to have more under cultivation each year.

The health of the tribe is decidedly better. There have been fewer deaths this summer than any previous summer since I have been here. Their farming this year, although, as I said, has been on a more extended scale, will net them but little profit. The wheat and oats, owing to the extreme drought during the forepart of the season, were almost a total failure; after which there were seasonable rains for the other crops, and they were looking well until the grasshopper-raid came, which devastated large portions of several States.

Our Indians, in common with others in this portion of the State, lost nearly everything in the way of crops. They are really more destitute now than at any time since I have been here. What effect it may have upon their efforts another season I know not, but they seem much discouraged now.

The grist-mill was in operation until the 9th of Sixthmonth last, when a severe rain-storm occurred, causing the creek to rise 10 or 15 feet in a few hours, carrying the breast of the dam away. It has not been repaired since. The saw-mill has been in operation, not continuously, but as much as our time and means would admit.

During the latter part of Ninthmonth, 1873, the small-pox broke out among our Indians, proving to be a very malignant type. In all there were about 150 cases treated, about 70 of which proved fatal. The balance of the tribe have been vaccinated.

From some unknown cause the agency barn and hay-stacks took fire and were a total loss. This occurred on the 11th of Tenthmonth, 1873. We were compelled to purchase hay to keep the agency stock through the winter. By the aid of the saw-mill and agency carpenter we succeeded in erecting a large and substantial barn before cold weather set in.

The manual-labor school opened near the 1st of Fourthmonth, 1874, and has been in operation since. The children manifest a commendable interest, both in their studies and work. The boys have devoted their working-hours to the cultivation of a large garden for the benefit of the school. The girls, aside from their studies, have been engaged in the kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room. Their conduct has been commendable and progress satisfactory, and will compare favorably with the same number of white children.

Last Fifthmonth a young woman came unto the agency—salary and expenses paid by Genesee Friends—for the purpose of instructing the Indian women in household duties. Her efforts so far have been satisfactory. In connection with her other duties she has been instructing them in the art of soap-making. They take to it readily, so far as they can procure the material (grease) to make it with.

The missionary schools have been in successful operation. The accompanying report of A. L. Riggs will give the details of his school. There will be no report from the Episcopal school, for the reason that S. D. Hinman is absent at this time. I collected, however, some statistics from his principal teacher, which will be embraced in the accompanying statistical report.

The carpenter's report will give a detailed account of improvements completed during the year.

I said that the grasshopper-raid had left our Indians more destitute than they had been at any time since I have been here. This, however, applies only to the loss of their crops. Their houses, fencing, and breaking, their cattle, wagons, farming-implements, and, better than all, their acquired habits of industry are still left them as capital to renew their efforts another season.

The farmer in his report refers to the difficulty in getting the able-bodied Indians to work for their rations. They are all very willing to work as long as they are allowed to work for the improvement of their own individual allotments; but when asked to do general Government work, for which they have been accustomed to receive pay, they do not so readily respond, although several have expressed a willingness, providing others would join them. I am hopeful that they will all soon come into the measure. The thing is so new to them—and they are by nature suspicious—that they wish to be well assured first that the agent is not appropriating the money for other purposes which was intended to pay them for work.

I wish to call your attention more particularly to the manual-labor school. The present appropriation, \$3,000, is inadequate to support the school and pay the teachers. Now, our experience with the school thus far gives promise that it will be of the greatest benefit to these Indians, and when we take into consideration that this tribe is the most advanced of all the Sioux tribes, and the important influence they exert over the other tribes of less civilized Sioux, it will appear evident that money expended here for educational purposes will eventually exert a civilizing influence on all the wilder tribes of Sioux. I would therefore respectfully ask your special consideration of this subject, believing as I do that money thus spent will produce the most beneficial and enduring results.

Very respectfully, thy friend,

JOSEPH WEBSTER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY,
Dakota County, Nebraska, Ninthmonth 10, 1874.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In presenting this, my first annual report of the Winnebago Indians and the affairs at their agency, it affords me much pleasure to be able to state that great progress has been made by the tribe during the past year toward civilization and self-support. This is shown by an increased desire on the part of the Indians for more improvement upon their farms and the increase in acreage planted. Upon taking charge here I found the tribe had been nearly one month without an agent, Howard White having been relieved on the 1st of Ninthmonth last. The affairs of the agency were in the care of the trader, who turned over to me all papers and property belonging thereto, and gave me such information as was in his possession in regard to the business and workings of the tribe. A large building was almost finished for an industrial school, which has since been completed; but no cellar having been made under the building, an addition is now being added for cellar, laundry, work-rooms for the children, and other necessary conveniences. It is the intention to have the addition to the main building completed by the 1st of Tenthmonth next, when the whole will be ready for occupancy. The industrial school is calculated to accommodate eighty pupils, forty of each sex. The employes of the school are a superintendent, matron and nurse, teacher, farmer, seamstress, cook, and laundress. Of these employes all but the laundress have been secured. There have been cultivated this year for the support of the institution 25 acres of wheat, 13 of oats, and 15 of corn. For a more extended report of the school see Superintendent Clark's, accompanying this.

AGRICULTURAL.

Upon assuming control at this agency, I was much gratified to learn that a large crop of wheat had been harvested, and was in stack ready for the thrasher. An excellent machine having been purchased by the former agent, I employed a competent white man to superintend the thrashing. The wheat measured 7,009 bushels, and oats, 250 bushels. The corn and vegetable crops of last year were almost an entire failure, owing to the devastation of the grasshoppers. A large crop of hay was secured in good season, all done by Indian labor, under the direction of the farmer. This year a much larger breadth of land has been sown and harvested, and the estimated yield is as follows: Wheat, 5,500 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; potatoes, 1,000 bushels; beans, 500 bushels. It will be seen by the above that though there was a larger breadth of land cultivated this year than ever before, yet the wheat is estimated at less than last year's crop. This was caused by the severe drought which prevailed throughout the West during the ripening of the grain, and prevented a proper maturing of the berry. A much greater portion of land has been cultivated by individual Indian labor this year than heretofore. But 35 acres remained for wheat, and the same amount for corn and oats, to be cultivated by the Department, when last year there were 300 acres, showing an encouraging increase in individual industry in that direction. Seed wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, beans, and a general assortment of garden-

seeds were last spring purchased in sufficient quantities to supply their wants, if planted and properly cultivated. It has been the custom heretofore to give them their seed. This year, however, they received their wheat and oats seed with the understanding that they would return an equal amount of each when their crops were thrashed. The Indians have also received pay for all work they did, whether for themselves or others. I have endeavored to teach those who have been helped heretofore to help themselves until others who were less fortunate could be brought on an equal footing with them. I think it very important that this reservation should be well supplied with cows, for the purpose of raising stock, and that the Indians be instructed in that direction. There is no crop that could be made more profitable, nor contribute more to the support of the tribe, than the grass-crop, always sure and in abundance, and yet it is all, or nearly all, allowed to waste and be consumed by fire annually. Hundreds of cattle could be raised here each year, after once the start was made, with no other cost than the employment of a little undeveloped musk, which could not be put to a better use.

MANUFACTORIES.

The grist-mill at this agency is now undergoing repairs. The capacity of the mill has been insufficient to supply the tribe with meal and flour, and the decayed condition of the foundation made it unsafe for storing the grain raised upon the Department farm. It is the intention to supply the mill with a new engine and boiler, and another set of burrs for grinding corn and feed for the urgent wants of the tribe. The old engine and an excellent saw-mill, which have been useless for some years, being so far from timber, will be removed to a large tract of timber recently purchased of the Omahas for the Wisconsin Winnebagos.

ELECTIONS.

The annual election of chiefs, which occurs upon the last Tuesday in the third month. (March,) resulted in the election of eleven new ones, only one of the old chiefs being re-elected. The influence of the new chiefs has been against the advancement of the tribe. The greater portion of them are strongly in favor of the medicine-dance, and take little interest in the welfare of the schools. An efficient corps of police, consisting of twelve men, chosen by the chiefs, are always on hand, whose duty it is to arrest depredators and maintain good order in the tribe.

EDUCATION.

Two day-schools were in operation at the commencement of my administration, taught by Caroline Thomas and Lucy A. Lamb. A building for a third one was erected and partly finished, which was completed, and a school opened therein the first of the present year, with Mary E. Bradley as teacher. The three schools were well attended until the new chiefs used their influence against attendance, and by the close of the term it was very difficult, and almost impossible, to get the children to the school-house.

MISSIONARY.

There has been no religious service held at the agency since I have been here, except the Sabbath-school, which is held regularly each week in one of the school-houses most centrally located, and is tolerably well attended by the male portion of the tribe; but few of the women or children attend. The exercise consists in singing and reading from the Testament. All of the Indians who can read join in the exercise, after which the lesson is read to them in their own language.

FINANCES.

I very much regret the necessity of reducing the salaries of employés at this agency. It will have a tendency to retard the progress of our work—civilizing and christianizing the Indians—and I fear drive from the service good and efficient laborers in the cause. I would earnestly suggest that such legislation be had at an early day as will secure a reasonable compensation for good and efficient employés at this agency. The reduced rates bring their salaries (counting the cost of obtaining a living here) below the price of common labor in civilized society.

SANITARY.

The health of the tribe during the past year has been comparatively good, although the measles prevailed to a considerable extent during the past winter, and proved fatal to the children in many cases. This is almost certain to happen when coming upon them at this season of the year, owing to their peculiar treatment of the disease. We see and feel the great need of a hospital where the old, infirm, and blind can have a comfortable home and be properly cared for, and where cases of a malignant character can be taken and properly treated by the physician. It is almost hopeless when a serious case of sickness occurs and

the patient falls into the hands of the "medicine-men." A lady Friend has been sent here under the auspices of the New York Yearly Meeting of Friends, to look after and care for the sick, and teach the women household duties. A hospital would aid her very much in her work, and be of invaluable benefit to the tribe. I earnestly desire that steps be taken to secure such an institution at the earliest possible day.

WISCONSIN WINNEBAGOES.

That portion of the tribe known as the Wisconsin Winnebagoes, who were removed here last winter, have been the means of retarding civilization in the tribe to a very great extent. From the moment of their arrival they set up the cry of dissatisfaction, and have kept it up until they have unsettled and demoralized a number of the young men of the reservation, or Nebraska Indians, who previously had taken some steps toward industry and self-support, and have induced seventeen of these to return with them to Wisconsin. More than one-half of the Wisconsins removed here last winter have returned to that State within the last four months. On the 19th day of last Fifthmonth I received notice that a special agent, in the person of D. B. Bon, had been appointed to aid me in retaining these Indians upon this reservation, and to provide for their comfort, and also to assist me in advancing them in the arts of civilization. A quantity of clothing, blankets, shoes, &c., had been provided by the Department for their benefit, which the larger portion of the Indians refused to accept, claiming that they had been promised much more. Special Agent Bon urged the necessity of issuing the goods to those who were willing to remain, in order to make them the better contented. I reluctantly consented, (knowing their infidelity,) and the result is that many who received goods have left the reservation, notwithstanding all our efforts to retain them. A portion of the Wisconsin Indians who were removed are at work on their land, doing what they can with the means at hand toward making homes for themselves, and deserve the favor of the Government.

MINNESOTA WINNEBAGOES.

Previous to my assuming charge here a number of Winnebagoes from Minnesota, mostly half-bloods who had become citizens and received their proportion of the tribal fund, had come among the tribe. Their influence with the Indians was bad, and I frequently requested them to leave, without effect. I then notified the Department of their unlawful presence here and received authority to have them removed, which I have done, and hope now to be able to keep clear of their contaminating influence.

DONATIONS.

There has been furnished for the tribe during the year, by contribution from the New York Friends, clothing to the amount of about \$450, and \$100 in cash for sanitary purposes, nearly all of which has been issued to the Indians, and has been of great benefit to them, the sanitary fund in particular. The Friends have also sent a very fine bell for the industrial-school building which will prove a valuable acquisition to that institution.

GENERAL REMARKS.

It is my opinion that if the Winnebago Indians are kept under the care of some religious denomination that will direct and protect them in a straightforward course, that the time is not far distant when they will become self-sustaining and independent. I do not think it would be wise policy to citizenize them; a few might prosper under such an arrangement, but the greater number would squander their property and become paupers and vagrants. I believe there is now great reason for encouragement, and, if they can be kept under the proper influences and guided and directed by honest officers, that the time will soon come when they will be a prosperous and happy people.

Very respectfully,

TAYLOR BRADLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kans., Tenthmonth 20, 1874.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

I present herewith my sixth annual report on the condition of the Indians of the Central superintendency, and in doing so it is gratifying to be able to state that a visible advance in civilization has been made by all these Indians, except that portion of the Cheyennes, Co-

manches, and Kiowas who, refusing to comply with the demands of the Department, are subject to the military. All of our schools are prospering, and the number of Indian children attending them exceeds that of any previous year, and all educational interests have been promoted to a good degree of satisfaction. The agricultural and general industrial interests of the tribes have also largely increased, and the faithful efforts of agents and other workers immediately in charge, with the gratuitous support from abroad, have promoted a marked and encouraging growth in civilization and are increasingly appreciated by the Indians in nearly every locality. In many of the more advanced tribes orchards have been planted; comfortable log or frame houses built and supplied with domestic comforts, stock-raising introduced, and individual ownership of property, embraced in and attendant to new homes, are becoming interesting evidences of advancement which have been neglected in the past, from a fear that, if they entered upon such improvements, the time would come when the white man would supersede them and take the fruits of their labor; and they point to past history as a reason for such conclusion.

Their confidence in the security of their homes has been increased during the present administration, which encourages them in the promotion of these industries. I shall notice, very briefly, the most prominent points of interest connected with the several tribes, and refer to the more detailed statements of the several agents, embraced in their annual reports, for additional information.

KICKAPOOS IN KANSAS.

This tribe numbered three hundred in 1869. They appear on the roll this year two hundred and eighty-five; two have married in other tribes and twelve become citizens, aggregating two hundred and ninety-nine. They sustain one manual-labor boarding-school, with an enrollment of forty-eight scholars. They are all farmers, and, with the aid of the interest of their invested funds, are self-supporting.

A location on the North Fork of the Canadian River has been made for a portion of this tribe recently returned from Mexico, and others to follow them, and it is believed, those in Kansas will, at no distant period, desire to join and home with them in the Indian Territory. Great benefit to the Southern Kickapoos would be derived in such union, as their northern friends are in a good degree civilized and industrious.

POTTAWATOMIES, (PRAIRIE BAND.)

Under the charge of Agent Newlin these Indians are perceptibly advancing in civilization. Two years ago they were induced to send their children to school, it being their first introduction to the advantages of education. Their manual-labor boarding-school is now well filled. The pupils appear fully to appreciate the favor afforded them, and are making commendable improvement in their studies.

They are all located on small farms, and require no assistance from the Government.

They are not much addicted to intemperance or disturbed by outside intrusion. They are the only tribe remaining in the State with any hope of permanency. A remnant of the tribe resident in Michigan returned to the reservation last year, and others remaining there will at no distant period join them in Kansas.

GREAT AND LITTLE OSAGES.

Notwithstanding many adverse influences have operated against this tribe—raiding by Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Comanches on the property of citizens, and attributed to the Osages, repeated raids by border citizens on the latter, the killing of four unoffending and peaceable members of the tribe while procuring buffalo on the western portion of their old reserve by Kansas militia, and the capturing of a large number of their ponies, and an increasing demonstration by the press of the State to the effect that the tribe contemplate war on its people, thus menacing the Indians by calling on the Government for arms to be placed in the hands of their border enemies—yet it is believed the tribe has remained peaceable and loyal, no positive evidence having come to the knowledge of the agent of depredations or hostility since my last year's report.

They have increased the number and area of their farms, the income of which would have materially aided in their support through the approaching winter if it had not been injured by the dry weather. Notwithstanding this discouraging feature they have made a noble start in this the right direction, and are preparing for increased labor on their farms for the coming year. Their school is well patronized, with an enrollment of ninety scholars, and the promotion of their educational and industrial interests is well directed, and that branch of the tribe committed to progress is fast gaining the ascendancy in their councils. The liberal appropriation from their invested credits, made by last Congress, was very opportune, as the war now pending between the Government and some of the Indians of the plains renders it necessary for the Osages to remain on their reservation. Thus cut off from their common support, (the buffalo,) it will require all of said appropriation, prudently disbursed, to prevent suffering among them before they can be relieved by ensuing crops. It would be greatly to their advantage to purchase and herd a large number of cattle as an in-

roduction to pastoral life. Instead of buying beef for subsistence, they should raise it and benefit by its increase and growth.

KAWS, OR KANSAS.

These Indians were recently removed from Kansas to the Indian Territory, are located on a portion of the Osage purchase, and are for the first time placed in a position to make permanent improvement and advancement to a better life. Through the energy of their late agent, Mahlon Stubbs, they are provided with convenient and commodious agency and school buildings. The location was selected with great care, having in view productive soil, timber, and water, and delightful scenery, affording excellent natural advantages, which the Indians appear to appreciate by locating individual claims and improving new homes. Their manual-labor school is well patronized by an enrollment of fifty-four pupils. They are under the jurisdiction of Agent Gibson, their agency having been discontinued.

SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.

These Indians, under the care of Agent Pickering, are steadily and perceptibly improving. Many have settled, and are cultivating lots, building log houses, and commencing in stock-raising. They have a commodious boarding and school house, and a good manual-labor farm. The latter is well managed, and school encouragingly patronized, with an enrollment of sixty-one pupils.

ABSENTEE SHAWNEES,

under the same agent, are industrious and self-supporting; are largely engaged in pastoral enterprises; have no aid from the Government except in the education of their children. They have a successful day-school, with an enrollment of twenty scholars; have taken land in severalty, and are advancing with much encouragement.

MEXICAN KICKAPOOS.

These Indians have, for many years, been a great annoyance to Western Texas, and bring with them a bad record. They are located north of the Absentee Shawnees and adjoining the Sacs and Foxes, and are friendly to said tribes; are within the Sac and Fox agency, and thus located, at a distance from border influences, we may be able to promote their advancement. Their children should be gathered into schools and the adults settled on individual allotments, and assisted and encouraged to self-support and self-reliance. They having no means of their own, I recommend liberal appropriation to aid them herein until they can attain to the status of their neighbors. With due attention to their interests, I apprehend their kindred in Kansas will remove to them at some period not very distant.

QUAPAW AGENCY.

The seven tribes in this agency, under the charge of Agent Jones, are advancing to a better life, with much encouragement.

The three mission manual-labor boarding-schools and one day-school have been well patronized, and most of the youth are making commendable progress in education. Most of the adults are also giving satisfactory evidence of improvement in civilization and Christian attainments.

The Modocs, recently transferred to this agency, are loyal, peaceable, and industrious. About thirty of their children are provided for at the Quapaw mission, and several more will enter next term. They are susceptible of rapid improvement. These Indians, lately at war, are well pleased with their location and treatment on their new homes among a friendly people. They earnestly request that the remnant of their tribe, left behind, be transferred to them.

The Miamies and Peorias are suffering from the delay in executing the law providing for their consolidation and final settlement on the Peoria reserve. These two tribes have school-funds ample to provide well for the education of all their children, yet, in consequence of this delay, they are deprived of proper school advantages. I recommend early attention to this important interest.

The Quapaws have made less progress than any other tribe in the agency. They have not sufficient funds to aid them in civilization. They have too much land which is no income to them, a portion of which should be purchased for homes for migrating tribes; and I would suggest whether any better location can be found for civilizing hostile Indians. A sale as herein indicated would furnish this tribe with means to advance their best interests, and fill up their waste lands with kindred tribes. Another consideration of vital interest, in settling these unoccupied lands on the border by Indians, is to cut off the covetous pressure for settling and holding the same by white citizens.

The Wyandottes, Senecas, and Eastern Shawnees are all doing well, and, in a good degree, enjoy the common comforts of life. Their improvements compare favorably with

those of their citizen neighbors, and all their children of proper age are provided with educational advantages, and they appreciate the same by an enrollment of eighty-three pupils at their manual-labor school. A continuance of the work in this agency for the promotion of Indian interests, for a few years, will place these tribes in a condition for self-support. The tribes of this agency, so nearly in contact with the border towns, where every inducement has been extended to them to sell what little they could spare for whisky and other demoralizing traffic, have been greatly injured in years past; but since their children have been put into schools and their trade cut off from the border, a great improvement is evinced.

THE WICHITAS AND AFFILIATED BANDS,

Embracing eight distinct tribes, have made unusual progress during the past year. A much larger area of land has been cultivated than on any previous year, and sufficient corn would have been raised this year to have reduced the amount of flour annually required for the subsistence of the agency at least one-third, with other farm products in due proportion; but the severe drought and grasshoppers virtually destroyed the fruits of their summer's labor. Many of them have commenced living in houses, surrounded by productive and well-fenced lots, and their hearts were cheered with flattering hopes in a better future, when the hostile Indians, during a recent military engagement with General Davidson, destroyed many of their fields and houses, by which act these loyal and deserving Indians are rendered more than ever objects of charity from a beneficent Government. Their new and commodious boarding-school house has been filled to its utmost capacity, and still many youth requiring the benefits of education are unprovided for, rendering its enlargement necessary. Security by title to their homes, long ago promised, has been delayed, inciting discouragement and distrust. I recommend appropriate action by Congress for the fulfillment of these promises, and that the usual appropriation of \$50,000 be renewed for the continuance of their improvements and advancement in civilization.

The location of this agency, with Kiowas and Comanches on the south and southwest, Cheyennes and Arapahoes on the north and northwest, and the more civilized and confederated Indians on the east, renders its location of vast importance, in view of its advantages in reaching and inducing the wild Indians, who often visit it, to come in and join them. They see here the better road, over which all the civilized tribes have traveled to reach their present attainments and comforts, and all the latter tribes extend to them the welcome hand and brotherly invitation to share in common their comforts. These peaceful, persuasive influences are more powerful to win them from a roaming life than coercive measures. Agent Richards has inaugurated an excellent work in all their avenues of interest, and I cannot too strongly urge its promotion and continuance. There are evident indications that the region of country extending eastward, toward that occupied by Pottawatomies and Absentee Shawnees, will soon be required for progressive Comanches, Pawnees, and other tribes from the small and detached reserves, who are desiring to remove to these lands, and their adaptation to culture and pasturage is a sufficient inducement for such settlement.

KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND APACHES.

The Apaches, it is believed, have maintained their loyalty and kept the peace. Some of them, in early spring, manifested a disposition to commence farming, and requested assistance therein, which was rendered by Agent Haworth, with flattering hopes of success. Pacer, their principal chief, urged that a school be opened at his camps. A teacher was accordingly sent among them, who commenced an encouraging work, but the adverse influences (referred to elsewhere in this report) conspiring to bring about hostilities with the wilder tribes, caused the same to be abandoned, with little result.

The Comanches, annoyed by repeated depredations upon their herds by Texans, continued from the time of the release of the Kiowa chiefs Satanta and Big Tree, a year ago, by buffalo-hunters and whisky-peddlers, have been considerably demoralized, and restless spirits among them have continued retaliatory depredations. They made more hostile demonstrations against buffalo-hunters and horse-thieves. They joined Cheyennes in the fight at Adobe Walls in the Pan-handle of Texas, in Sixthmonth last, and may have been the leaders in the same. It is also believed that a few Kiowas were confederated, though a majority of the latter have remained at peace, and are loyal.

On the commencement of hostilities by the Cheyennes, and before officially directed. I deemed it of high importance to call in at the agencies all friendly Indians, and gave the agents official instructions accordingly, that they might have the protection of the Government and be free from alliance with hostile Indians. I desired, further, that these Indians should be counseled with, and their faith and reliance in the friendship of the Government strengthened, and to this end, unable to leave my official duties, I subsequently directed Cyrus Beede, my chief clerk, accompanied by E. F. Hoag, clerk, to proceed to the three southwestern agencies in pursuance of this important service, under special instructions; but this legitimate and appropriate service, so much needed, was denied by the military, as evinced in their report herewith. It will be observed that said report sets forth the fact that the military based their action on Bureau instructions, and assumed that the responsibility and result of their movements should rest with the Indian Bureau.

CHEYENNE AND COMANCHE WAR.

This war, with its consequent train of wasted life and treasure, would have been averted, if the obstacles to our labor in the three southwestern agencies had been promptly removed, in pursuance of our official requests; and on the restoration of peace with these Indians there will be no certainty of pacific relations between the two races, unless successful measures are adopted to prevent the ingress of whisky-venders, buffalo-hunters, and kindred intruders upon the treaty rights of these Indians. When the Indians have reasonable evidence of this protection, the large number now enrolled as loyal will be encouraged to abandon their roving life, and will follow the example of their kindred tribes located on farms, and will enter into confederation with them.

Great labor has been bestowed upon this class of the tribes in the past two years, in special councils and in more private labor with their chiefs, to induce and encourage them to adopt this mode of life, and the crisis now upon them will the more forcibly establish in their minds the necessity and importance of such location and confederation. Should the military who are in pursuit of those who refuse to obey the Government be so successful as to capture any considerable number, I would recommend that they be transferred to vacant lands in the Quapaw agency, with the consent of the owners, where their children can be placed in school, and the adults provided with homes among a friendly people who would encourage them in the promotion of industry and peace, as they have with the unfortunate Modocs, with marked success.

SATANTA AND BIG TREE.

These two Kiowa chiefs, released in Tenthmonth, 1873, on parole by the governor of Texas, conditioned upon the future good behavior of the tribe, and liable to rearrest on the evidence of further raiding by Kiowas into Texas, (notwithstanding they were in equity entitled to unconditional release in accordance with promises of the Government,) remained peaceable and loyal, and at the time of the enrollment of the peaceable Indians at the Kiowa agency by Captain Sanderson and Agent Haworth, in Eighthmonth last, were so regarded and enrolled, and furnished with certificates of such enrollment by the officers named. On the 22d day of the same month, General Davidson's engagement with the Comanches occurred at the Wichita agency, at which place these two chiefs were paying a friendly visit. They became frightened at the time of this engagement, and fled, soon after camping some thirty miles west of the Cheyenne agency. No evidence has reached this office of any hostility on their part, and they have recently, without compulsion, voluntarily surrendered to the military, and are confined at Fort Sill. I recommend official clemency in their case.

OBSTACLES TO INDIAN CIVILIZATION.

The persistent labor of designing men, aided by the press in the border States, to foster and strengthen local and political interests, in reporting Indian hostilities where no hostility exists, and especially that the Osages contemplate raids into Kansas, has tended to stimulate excitement in Southern Kansas, and to such an extent that many of the settlers on the border have apprehended danger from Indian troubles, more particularly in sparsely-settled neighborhoods. The State authorities have appealed to the General Government for arms to be placed in the hands of such border citizens as desire them for defense against the Indians. This excitement and provision of arms, so far as relates to the Osages and other Indians, embracing the Kaws, Miamies, Peorias, Ottawas, Quapaws, Senecas, Modocs, and Shawnees, resident on the eastern border of Southern Kansas, for near two hundred miles, has been quite unnecessary and its results demoralizing.

It has tended to foster a spirit of defiance in the citizens and hatred in the Indians contiguous to each other. A portion of these settlers, when organized and commissioned as State militia for Indian defense, covet the opportunity to kill any Indians, whether peaceable or hostile, as is fully evinced in the first engagement of the State militia in Barbour County, Kansas, on the 7th of Eighthmonth last, when Captain Ricker's company, before receiving his commission, intercepted a small party of Osages, men and women, peaceably hunting buffalo by permission of their agent, captured, disarmed, and killed four men, retaining a large number of horses and other property, and scalped two of the murdered Indians. This unfortunate deed is the natural outgrowth of arming those border settlers who *desire* to be armed, and is regarded by them as a license to kill Indians when found in their reach. With the exception of Southwest Kansas, opposite the Cheyennes, there is no danger of Indian hostilities, provided the inhabitants extend to their Indian neighbors common civility, and consequently no occasion for arming the former. A kindred obstacle to Indian progress is the continuous pressure for opening the Indian Territory to citizen settlement, which greatly tends to Indian discouragement. To remedy these vital evils, measures should be adopted to settle up the waste Indian lands without infringing upon treaty rights. I recommend that detached and isolated bands and tribes of Indians located in the States and Territories, without a hope of permanency, be induced to remove to the Indian Territory and locate on Gov-

ernment lands secured by treaties for settlement of Indians, and that negotiations be entered into with the civilized for the sale of a portion of their diminished reservations for similar settlements.

If Indians of this description can be located in pursuance of this recommendation, the inducement for opening the Territory for citizen occupancy will be removed, and the Indian mind quieted. A territorial government, embracing the Indian Territory, possessing legislative, judicial, and executive power, and strictly guarding all treaty rights, or the organization of a judiciary in harmony with the Indian treaties in said Territory, would be a check to the many intrusions upon the property and rights of the Indians, which have been so detrimental to our labor among the Indians of the plains, and would encourage the latter in pacific relations, and the located tribes to renewed confidence in their desires for advancement in all the avenues to enterprise and civilization.

This report has been delayed awaiting that of Agent John D. Miles, of the Upper Arkansas agency, which I have received this day via Washington.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent.

KICKAPOO AGENCY, KANSAS,
Ninthmonth 7, 1874.

EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In presenting this my annual report of this agency, I am pleased to assure the Department that there has been steady improvement manifested by the Indians, especially noticeable in the better repair of their farms and thorough cultivation of their crops, and to some extent in all the avenues of civilized life.

The health of the tribe has been good in the main, though a decrease of eight from last year is shown by a correct census. The deaths occurring have been mostly of infants and adults constitutionally inclined to consumption.

The statistics show a large decrease in number of horses, (ponies,) which is accounted for by our being the victim of two "friendly visits" from neighboring tribes, on which occasions they gave away a number of ponies, notwithstanding my earnest protest against the "time-honored" custom; and I would suggest the propriety of instituting some measure whereby friendly relations can be maintained between tribes without tolerating the demoralizing influence of visiting *en masse*. Also another cause of decrease is attributable to my having advised and assisted them in disposing of some of their most worthless, and receiving in their stead a less number of larger, horses, with which they can do better farming, and thereby avoid the expense of wintering stock that is of no real benefit to them.

The tribe is very well supplied with agricultural implements, and have made pretty good use of them the past season, though the result of their labors is anything but gratifying and encouraging to them.

A sufficient breadth of wheat (winter and spring) was sown to amply bread the tribe, from which we can only report an entire failure, it being destroyed by chinch-bugs; oats, not a half crop; while corn, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, and other vegetables, which are their main dependence during winter, were rendered an entire failure by drought and grasshoppers, which has very much discouraged the Indians, as they must necessarily suffer therefrom, not having sufficient annuity to furnish the necessaries of life.

There is still a desire on the part of a number of the tribe to join the Mexican Kickapoos in a home in the Indian Territory; and if such a consolidation is anticipated by the Department, it would be well to give them such privilege soon, as they are not inclined to make much improvement in the way of farms here while anticipating removal, as many of them do.

The mission-school has been well attended, especially for nine months past; yet there are a few children in the tribe who cannot as yet be reached by its influence; and it would seem that something in the shape of compulsory attendance would be of lasting benefit to them. Those who do attend have made very fair improvement both in literary and domestic education—so much in the latter, that the parents of some of the larger girls are inclined to keep them at home as "cooks." Donations to the school have not been sufficient to clothe the children as we would like in every case, and the tribe's fund is not sufficient to clothe and otherwise support the school and furnish the necessary farming-implements to those deserving in the tribe; hence we have had to be very economical in that respect.

There is but little change to note in the religious aspect of the tribe. The two churches are regularly kept up, with about the same number of members; myself attending when practicable. The exercises are of a very solemn and impressive character, and evince a deep interest on their part in their future state of existence.

Respectfully submitted.

B. H. MILES,
United States Indian Agent

POTTAWATOMIE AGENCY, KANSAS,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In obedience to instructions from the Indian Office I herewith submit my second annual report.

The Pottawatomies now located on this reserve number four hundred and sixty-seven persons, and are that portion of the former Pottawatomie Indian Nation known as the Prairie band, and those who, under the fourth article of the treaty, Eleventhmonth 15, 1861, elected to hold their land and money in common, instead of becoming citizens, as did the majority of their brethren under the provisions of the same treaty. There are in Wisconsin one hundred and eighty-one persons, and in the republic of Mexico or the Indian Territory about thirty persons more, whose names appear on the allotment-roll of the Prairie band, approved by the Department Fifthmonth 6, 1865. Those in Wisconsin have been visited, numbered, and encouraged to return to their homes, while several families of the Mexican Pottawatomies have already returned to this reserve, and the balance are expected.

After a careful consideration of the situation of the Indians of this agency, as compared with that of the sectionized class of Pottawatomies, I cannot but conclude that the Prairie band subserved their best interest by remaining as wards of the Government. This conclusion is not the result of any opposition to citizenizing, but is due to the belief that they should not be clothed with such privileges until they have reached a stage of civilization fitting them for the responsibilities attending the privileges.

Until my appointment to the charge of this agency no agent had lived among them, and owing to the distance of the former agency from their reserve they doubtless suffered for that protection and encouragement which the presence of an agent should give to those under his charge. Hearing them classed as wild or blanket Indians, I expected to encounter difficulty in overcoming their prejudices, but soon found them anxious about their condition and susceptible of great improvement.

A mission-school building had been erected by my predecessor, and my first effort was to secure children to be taught in it. Though meeting with strong opposition, the effort was finally a success, and we have as a reward a promising school of obedient and intelligent children, who bid fair to become useful men and women. The teacher and matron of this school keep the scholars continually under their supervision, taking particular care to instil in their minds habits of cleanliness and industry, and the great necessity of education.

Every head of a family of this band has a farm or cultivated field, generally improved by houses and orchards, and always by substantial fences. They have abandoned hunting for game as a means of sustaining life, and, with the assistance of their annuity, which is liberal, depend upon their fields for subsistence for themselves and stock. Though their crops were cut short last year by drought they commenced farming operations last spring with more than usual energy, showing a spirit of progression well worthy of emulation. Their method of farming was greatly improved through the introduction of modern farming-implements, and their fields gave promise of a bountiful yield, when a succession of visitations in the shape of chinch-bugs, drought, and finally grasshoppers, have destroyed the last vestige of vegetation, leaving the Indians entirely dependent on their annuity, which will be of needed assistance to them during the ensuing year, though I believe the payment of money annuities to be an obstacle in the path of the advancement of the Indian.

The accompanying statistical report exhibits a large excess of deaths over births for the year. This was occasioned by the prevalence, during the latter part of the winter and early spring, of a disease closely resembling typhoid pneumonia. Having no physician or means to employ one the disease remained unchecked for some time, when, seeing the necessity of prompt action, I employed a physician in some special cases and the disease was arrested, and since then the tribe has enjoyed excellent health.

The location of this reserve in the midst of a settled country, though an advantage to the Indians in view of the example of good and industrious farmers, has its drawbacks in the sale of whisky by unprincipled white men living contiguous to the reserve, and in depredations committed on the timber and stock of the Indians. The Prairie band are not intemperate as a body, some of them being strictly temperate, others occasional drinkers, and a minority of them only inclined to habitual intoxication; yet these few are a source of great annoyance to the sober Indians, and, as in white communities, the practice is prolific in evil results, as shown in the diseased bodies and impoverished families of the unfortunate partakers of alcoholic drinks. I have found that the surest method of withdrawing them from this vice is in inducing them to labor by interesting them in their individual advancement, thus gradually leading them to seek the accumulation of property and increasing their resources for domestic happiness and contentment.

The problem of the civilization of the Indian is certainly a perplexing one, and the difficulties of its solution are increased in many instances by an assumed knowledge of his feelings and requirements. We are inclined to associate him in our minds with inhuman and horrible atrocities, and yet actual experience with many tribes proves them to be amiable in temper and easily governed by kindness. We look upon him as barbaric and unchristian in his inclinations and habits, yet my experience has taught me that Indians have strong religious convictions, and that all of them are believers in the divinity of the Creator. They, like ourselves, declare their belief that, in the exercise of charity, they are practicing one of

the greatest Christian virtues. Hence I am led to believe that the "antagonism of the races" is caused by at least a partial misunderstanding of each other, and that by the exercise of patience and firmness in our intercourse with them, and in ascertaining methods of ameliorating their condition, which are in some degree at least in accordance with their views, and not antagonistic to their ideas of right and justice, instead of forcing upon them at once rules and regulations which their mode of life for centuries prevents them from comprehending or appreciating, and which, considering their ignorance and lack of judgment, is laying upon them a greater burden than they can bear.

I am convinced of the propriety of the former course from the fact that during my association with the Indians I have found many of them to possess strong and reflective minds, open to conviction, and embracing with thankfulness any suggestion or plan looking to their improvement. I believe that this class of Indians wield a controlling influence in all tribes in which they are found, and in introducing any radical reforms, at war with their traditions or religious beliefs, it has been through the assistance of such men, and not by arbitrary measures, that success has been won.

The history of the Indians, from the first settlement of this country by white people, proves them to possess a spirit of dignified independence, a love of liberty of conscience and person, that appeals strongly to our sympathies, from the fact that upon these great principles of human rights the foundation of our Government is based: No calamity or degradation has conquered in them this spirit, so worthy of applause in other races or divisions of people. Surely, then, they are worthy of being saved; worthy of a combined effort, freed from former animosities and dislikes, engendered by whatever causes; worthy of the sacrifice of any personal comfort or continued mental effort in preserving them from the dangerous position in which circumstances have conspired to place them.

For full particulars of the condition of this agency reference is made to statistical report, herewith forwarded.

Respectfully,

M. H. NEWLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES AGENCY
FOR KANSAS INDIANS, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Via Arkansas City, Kans., Ninthmonth 25, 1874.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs:

As requested by Agent Gibson I submit herewith a report for the Kaw Indians from date of my last annual report until this agency was discontinued, Sixthmonth 30, 1874.

A few weeks after their annuity-payment, in Eleventhmonth last, all the able bodied Indian men, women, and children, started for the buffalo country, as their head chief said, to "make their last general hunt." They were quite successful, securing about \$5,000 worth of furs, besides their subsistence and what meat they brought home. They were healthy, had but few deaths during their absence, and returned in Secondmonth in good spirits, saying they were ready to settle down on farms and go to work as they could not depend longer on the chase, and their actions since show that they were in earnest. As they had been here only a short time but few of them had selected homes, and in order that they might raise a crop the present year ground was broken in only four places for the blanket Indians, expecting them to fence together and plant in the same field. This most of them did, though several families were not satisfied with the arrangement and made selections where white settlers had lived a short time and done some breaking. Most of the men went to work, and made rails enough to fence about 200 acres, which they planted with corn and other vegetables, and tended as well as they could considering the condition of the ground, it being newly plowed and the sod only partially rotted. The breaking-teams were started early in the spring, with an Indian either holding the plow or driving the team. Although the drought was severe, they having planted an early kind of corn, realized more per acre than they would had they planted a later variety. Potatoes and other vegetables were a failure. The contract made between William Dusing and myself last fall for the erection of a manual-labor boarding-house, school-house, and a dwelling for the agent, was pushed forward during the fall, winter, and spring, as fast as the funds would permit, and was nearly completed when this agency was attached to that of the Osages. The three buildings named above are of stone, and are built in a substantial and workmanlike manner. The school and boarding house will accommodate about seventy-five pupils. During the winter the employes were engaged in building hewed-log houses as residences for the blacksmith and physician, also a good frame office, commissary-building, &c., and in fencing the boarding-school and agency farms. Soon after arriving at this place the half-breeds selected homesteads, built cabins, and moved into them, and have fenced from five to forty acres and planted in corn. Four of

them have since built good hewed-log houses, which are not finished for want of lumber. The greatest need of the tribe now is a good saw-mill, for improvements cannot proceed without lumber. All the half-breeds and a number of Indians have traded ponies, or other articles, for hogs, and will, in a short time, with proper encouragement, raise their own meat. A day-school for the half-breed children was kept up four months, with an average attendance of twenty. Religious meeting and Sabbath-school have been kept up at the agency regularly since its establishment here, which some of the Indians and half breeds attend, and religious meetings have been held among all classes, at which we have generally found a willingness to hear gospel truths.

In conclusion I wish to call the attention of the Department to a few facts that in my opinion need legislation: 1. A law is needed to punish one Indian for committing depredations on the person or property of another Indian, either of his own tribe or of some other. This should be backed by a sufficient police-force to enforce it. 2. A law to punish white men, or prevent them from taking small parties of Indians through the Eastern States for show or speculation. Fifteen members of this tribe were hired and persuaded off in the spring of 1873, and were gone nearly one year; were cheated out of part of their wages, and came home with syphilis, which is now spreading rapidly through the tribe and doing incalculable damage.

Very respectfully,

MAHLON STUBBS,
Former United States Indian Agent.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.:

In accordance with the regulations of the Department I submit this, my second annual report.

The year closing with the 31st ultimo has, in some respects, been one of anxiety and suspense with many of the Indians of this agency.

On the arrival of Satanta and Big Tree from the Texas penitentiary, to be held in the military guard-house until the assembling of the council appointed for their release, the Kiowas became satisfied that, notwithstanding their many disappointments, the Government now intended to carry out its promises and release their chiefs; hence their presence on the reservation, though still confined as prisoners, had a good influence upon their people. They waited patiently and watched for the council to convene. Having complied on their part faithfully with the requirements made of them, they expected the immediate release of the prisoners. Their disappointment was very great, on the assembling of the council, to learn that all previous conditions and arrangements went for naught, and others entirely new were imposed or required. Governor Davis, of Texas, still claiming them as his prisoners, disregarding all the promises of the Government, exacted compliance with new conditions, involving the conduct of another tribe, for whose actions they were in no way responsible and could not control. Their faith in the power of Washington sank very rapidly. They had hitherto believed the arm of their Great Father at Washington superior to all others. Now, as they said, Texas could break and throw it upon the ground. Their excitement incident to the delays and new conditions imposed was very great, and had not you, the honorable Commissioner, been able to cause him to yield a little in his conditions, trouble would undoubtedly have followed. Their release, though in such an unsatisfactory manner, had the effect to allay the excitement of the time, but did not have that good influence upon the tribe which a free release would have had, upon the conditions previously made. The new conditions, involving the Comanches, had the tendency to unite in sympathy, if not in sentiment, the two tribes.

Cheevers, a Comanche chief, and some young men, with a company of soldiers, went into Texas to try to capture some of the raiders, but failed to do it. The subsequent demand made on them for the surrender of five of their raiders, created great consternation among them; so many more than five had raided, and each one feeling unwilling to surrender his relative and see others go free, placed it in such a shape that they regarded it as an impossibility; the sentiment of the tribe was adverse to the surrender of them, and force was the only way they could be secured, which would necessarily cause a war, to avert which intercession was made in their behalf and the order was suspended; and upon the solemn promises of the chiefs to use all their influence and prevent their young men from raiding, three-fourths of their annuity goods were issued to them, and the issue of rations continued. Either their influence or promises amounted to nothing, as their young men continued to raid into Texas and steal horses, in doing which twenty-four of their number were killed, representing several different bands of the Comanches. The object of their raids seemed to be confined to horse-stealing, as but few murders were committed by them. A part of the raiding done during the winter was by Cheyennes. But one instance was found out.

against the Kiowas, and in that case they claimed the parties implicated had been to Mexico and were returning home, had encamped for the night near the Rio Grande, were surprised in the morning, and two of them killed.

Spring, on account of the very warm winter, afforded early grass; their ponies were in good condition; the raiding element of the Comanches desired revenge for the loss of their friends, many of whom they understood to have been killed by the Tonkaways. Their influence, aided by the wailing appeals of the squaw relatives of the deceased for vengeance, was constantly brought to bear to involve the whole tribe in trouble. About this time a new medicine-man sprang up among the Quahada Comanches, to whom they claimed wonderful and miraculous powers had been given, even to raising the dead, healing the sick, and curing all manner of diseases; they claimed for him that he ascended to the abode of a Great Spirit high above that occupied by the white man's Great Spiritual Father; that he then learned to control the elements, to produce rain or cause a drought; from his stomach he could bring forth cartridges in quantities to meet their demands; could so influence the guns of the whites and soldiers that they would not shoot Indians. His wonderful powers were talked of for some time, until the curiosity and credulity of the tribe were fully aroused, and when a place was fixed upon to meet and see an exhibition of them, all, with but few exceptions, gathered, some to avail themselves of his curative powers, others to satisfy curiosity, while many went to arrange for war. He told them that was the time to avenge their murdered kindred and friends; that it was the will of the Great Spirit for them to do it. Arrangements were accordingly made by some to go to Texas and kill the Tonkaways; learning of which I advised the commandant of Fort Griffin, near which post they were located, and he had them removed to the post. This fact was reported by their spies, whereupon a new programme was agreed upon between them and the Cheyennes, who, I should have said, were camped near the Comanches, and took part and were interested in their councils, to go and kill the buffalo-hunters, who had been slaying their buffalo by thousands. This agreement resulted in the adobe-walls fight on the 27th or 28th of Sixthmonth, in which six Comanches and five Cheyennes were killed, one Comanche dying afterward from wounds received there. This fight seemed to dispel the influence of the medicine-man, at any rate so far as stopping guns was concerned.

Soon after reaching the camp of collection those of them who did not want to engage in war, and found what the real object of the collection was, determined to return to the agency, but found when they undertook it that such a move had been anticipated—the warriors of the Comanches and Cheyennes had determined to prevent any returning, even if the killing of the stock was necessary to do it. Some of them, notwithstanding the efforts to prevent it, succeeded in getting out and returning. The Penetethcas were the first; after them Horseback, with a few of his people; following him came some of the Yampantecas. They reported a number more as anxious to come, but were restrained from doing so by force. The adobe-walls fight, massacre of teamsters, and burning of train on Cow-trail, with a number of other depredations, causing the military to be called out to punish the marauders, and the consequent drawing of lines of distinction between friendly and hostile, with camping-places allotted for the friendly, and time for enrollment specified, doubtless left many who were drawn into the present troubles by the circumstances above referred to, and who really desired to remain peaceable, on the side of the hostile against their own wishes.

The foregoing report refers more especially to the Comanches, as only a few of the Kiowas, up to this time, were engaged with them. Lone Wolf having gone after the bodies of his son and nephew, the Kiowa dance was postponed until his return. Soon after his arrival it was held at a point about fifty-five miles northwest from the agency, at which a strong effort was made by the Cheyennes and Comanches to get the Kiowas to join them on the war-path. The tribe was divided in sentiment, only a small minority, as I have understood, deciding for war, which was led by Lone Wolf and Swan. The other side, led by Kicking Bird, came in toward the agency, and when the lines were drawn, those desiring to remain at peace were directed to encamp on the east side of Cache Creek. Kicking Bird's people were found to represent as much, or more, than four-fifths of the Kiowas, who were enrolled as friendly, though doubtless some of them did not deserve the appellation. As in ancient times the assembling of the friendly witnessed the presence of some of those who belonged to the other class, so it was in this case.

That a part of the Kiowas have been engaged in depredations I have no doubt. It is charged upon Lone Wolf that, when returning from burying his son and nephew, he stole a lot of Government horses from an outpost near Fort Clark. The circumstances point very clearly to him as the guilty party, though the Kiowas deny it. Other raids and murders are charged against him by the Cheyennes, which, however, is all the evidence in the cases that has come against him. He made his appearance in the camps of the friendly, and sent in messages asking to remain, stating that he desired to be at peace with the Government; but the evidence against him was too strong to grant his request.

The enrollment was decided by General Davidson to be closed on the — day of August, after which none would be allowed to come in and join the camps of the friendly without surrendering their arms, and then only on my assurance of their innocence. Under this class Asa-nan-ika, a Yamparethca chief, with sixteen men and fifty-nine women and children, came, word having been sent to them at camp that they would be allowed to do so. On

their way in they met General Davidson at the Wichita agency, and, complying with the arrangements, came over with his command to the agency.

On the 21st of August General Davidson, in command of four companies of cavalry, went over to the Wichita agency to look after some Noconie Comanches who, he had been informed, had come into that agency. Arriving there on the morning of the 22d, he found them encamped with the Penetethcas near the commissary, consisting of near sixty lodges, with Red Food and Black Duck, two Tenemera chiefs, and about twenty men, the balance being women and children, General Davidson having notified the chiefs the terms on which they could remain in, viz., the surrender of their arms, to which they had agreed and were complying to an officer who with a guard had been detailed for that purpose. Some guns and pistols having been given up, a parley arose about the bows and arrows, which was referred to General Davidson. While the messenger was gone, Red Food, giving a whoop, started to run away, and was fired upon by the guard. A number of Kiowas, with Lone Wolf at the head, were near the commissary, and opened fire on the troops, when the firing soon became very general. Being the day for issue of rations, almost all the Indians of that agency and many from this were there; it is a wonder more accidents did not happen than did, the Caddoes, Wichitas, Pawnees, Delawares, and other friendly Indians being involved. The reports spread rapidly that they had been fired upon and were being killed. Runners went out to all the surrounding camps. The Kiowas and Comanches of this agency became involved in the excitement, and, breaking camp in great haste, fled in many directions, some to the plains, some to places of greater safety, while some went over to take part in the fight, which was kept up till late in the evening, and renewed on the morning of the 23d by an attempt to take the agency buildings, which was unsuccessful, the Indians being driven back.

The casualties of the fight as reported by the military were, three soldiers wounded, Interpreter Jones's horse shot under him; number of Indians killed, not known. Four citizens were known to have been killed during the first day's fight, and were buried on the night of the 23d; two or three more were missing. The Indians only acknowledge two killed, one a Yamparethca man, the other an old Noconie woman whom they represent as being blind, a few wounded, one Penetethca in the face, one in the leg, and a Caddoe woman in the body. A part of the Kiowas who were there and became engaged in the fight had been enrolled at this agency, but left the camp designated for that class and went over to the Wichita without permission; had been there several days, most of the time on a drunken spree; were said to have been drunk on the day the fight took place. After the fight a part of the Comanches who had fled from their camps through fear, reported to General Davidson, and were assured by him that no harm was intended them. On his return to this post he brought them with him to the agency, close to which they are now encamped.

All the Apaches, except the Essaquetas, who are reported as having gone to Mexico, and nine Kiowa chiefs, with parts of their bands, are also encamped near the agency. A number more who were registered of those who fled from camp through fright, as before referred to, are expected to come in and join them.

The Apaches have conducted themselves very satisfactorily during the year; many of them were anxious for fields in the spring, but, owing to the scarcity of funds and a wet spring, making it late for farming, I was not able to do much for them. I enlarged the field made for John last year, the Essaquetas joining him in its cultivation this season; also had a field made for Black Hawk, an Apache chief, who went into the work himself, helping to plant and afterward to cultivate it. The unsettled condition of affairs, together with the reasons before given, prevented any more being done for them. I am satisfied many of the Apaches with proper encouragement will become an agricultural people.

The Penetethcas, including Asa-to-et, Ka-ha-va-wa, and Straight Feather, united in a field. I had the corn planted for them; they cultivated it themselves. Next year they say they will understand it well enough to do it themselves. The troubles coming on this year prevented them from having any benefit from their crops. I also had a field planted for Querts-Quip, Iron Mountain, and One-we-ah. Also one for Mauxie, a Mexican Comanche, who was in much earnest in his desire to settle down; he worked with a willing hand in putting in the grain and seeds, and cultivated it himself, and had a very encouraging prospect. I sent him as a messenger to the camps on the plains; while absent his own and the Apache ponies destroyed it, but he does not feel like giving up; says he wants to renew his efforts next spring. I regard him as worthy, and believe he will succeed with a little assistance. There are a number among the Comanches who may make agriculturists. I think, however, the majority of them, like the Kiowas, are better adapted to the business of stock-raising than farmers, and may ultimately become interested in that line. They now have large herds of ponies which, if exchanged at a fair price into stock-cattle, sheep, or goats, would soon make them a rich people; the handling and marketing of which would have a civilizing influence upon them. Their reservation is better adapted to stock-raising than agriculture, the long continued droughts making crops very uncertain. For those who incline to farm, localities might be selected where irrigation could be resorted to and some system adopted whereby they might be paid a compensation in money and goods for their labor, which would encourage and stimulate them to work, and each year would add to their number, and ultimately large numbers of them become self-sustaining laborers. Should such a system be adopted, shops for the manufacture of wagons and such implements as

would be required should be established on the reservation, and Indian apprentices taken and taught the trades.

The good effects of excursions into the civilized portions of the country, including visits to Washington, may be seen in the present troubles. Only one of all who accompanied Captain Alvord to Washington two years ago, is now among the hostile, and he, prompted by a desire to avenge the death of a son, became involved.

The influence of missionary labor in their camps has also a very good effect. The influence of Thomas C. Battey is now showing good fruits among the Kiowas, with whom he was most intimately associated. Most all of them are enrolled on the side of peace.

It will require a long time and much patient labor to get them to give up their nomadic habits and become dwellers in fixed habitations, so strong are their superstitious notions—amounting to a controlling element in their natures—one of which causes them to at once change location upon the death of a relative; and not very rapid advancement in civilization can be expected of them until many of these peculiarities are overcome. Our schools closed a very interesting session on the last of Fifthmonth. I inclose teacher's report; three of the boys were learning the carpenter and two the blacksmith trades, and making commendable progress in both.

My experience with these people satisfies me that they are susceptible of civilization and christianization. Many of their peculiarities must and can be overcome. When their raiding habits are broken up, one important step will be gained. I am satisfied that, however honest in their endeavors and hard they may work, the chiefs cannot always control all their young men; many of them will break from under the power and commit depredations. Especially is it and will it be so long as the depredations of white men continue on them, which might be controlled or stopped by a proper police or marshal force. With a United States judge or commissioner here before whom bad white men as well as bad Indians might be brought to justice, and proper protection given from the raids of horse-thieves as well as the pernicious influence of whisky peddlers; then will they cease to be a terror to the frontiers or a source of anxiety to the Government.

In connection with the remarks about the Apaches, I should state that A. J. Standing, employed as a teacher among them, commenced work in the spring, which bid fair to be very successful, but, like many other branches of our work, was broken up by the present troubles, much to their regret as well as ours. And yet, notwithstanding the many discouragements of the year, I feel that I have much for which to be thankful.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. M. HAWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

No. 20.

OSAGE AGENCY, I. T., FORMERLY NEOSHO,
Ninthmonth 1, 1874.

ESTEEMED FRIEND: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I herewith submit my fifth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, and Indians under my charge.

The population of the Osages, according to last enrollment, is 2,872; the actual number I believe to be over 3,000.

MODE OF LIVING.

As usual, about five-sixths of the tribe went to the plains in the fall, and remained there during the winter, procuring their support mainly from the buffalo. They returned in the spring with a good supply of dried meat and tallow to subsist upon until they planted their crops of corn and vegetables. The number of robes obtained was about 10,800, for which, with their small furs, they realized about \$68,000 from their traders, in coffee, sugar, flour, blankets, calico, and other necessities.

The one-sixth that remained on the reservation embraced the mixed-bloods, about three hundred in number, who are educated and wear citizens' dress, most of three bands of full-bloods who are nearly civilized, and some of other bands who are civilizing, besides a portion of the sick and aged. Nearly all the half-breed families have good houses and farms with from 20 to 100 acres in cultivation, and self-supporting. About seventy-five families of the civilizing full-bloods are living in comfortable hewed-log houses, with from 5 to 2 acres improved; a few of them have wagons, farming-implements, and milch-cows; all of them have horses, hogs, and poultry. Most of these were engaged in splitting rails, making fence, cutting house-logs, building houses, and farm-work, or as temporary and regular employes at the agency. For this labor a reasonable compensation was paid them, which was generally expended with the traders wisely and economically, making a fair support. Stated issues of rations were occasionally made where proper exertion did not bring necessary food.

Two hundred families that went on the hunt have from 1 to 5 acres of prairie in cultiva-

tion. Some of these small fields are inclosed with a good rail fence. The remainder have patches in the timber, of from one-half to three acres, inclosed with a pole and brush fence.

The tribe planted a much larger crop of corn and vegetables than ever before, and after cultivating it a larger number than usual went at my request to the plains on their summer hunt early in Sixthmonth, as all their funds appropriated by Congress had been used. They found the buffalo scarce and very poor, and before they had secured any considerable amount of meat and tallow to bring home, the hostile movements of some of the plains Indians made it necessary to call the Osages to their reservation, where most of them arrived in the latter part of Seventhmonth. They found their crops dried up by the long-continued drought; what did mature was nearly all eaten up by the myriads of grasshoppers which came from the north, except an early Indian corn. At this date they have consumed about all the food they provided during the year, and being deprived of the privilege of now going to the plains for buffalo, on account of the continued hostilities there, they are entirely dependent on the appropriation made by Congress for support, until able to raise another crop.

INDUSTRIES.

In addition to those made by the mixed-bloods, the civilizing full-bloods have split and laid up in good fence during the year 140,000 rails and last year over 80,000. The indications now are that this rate of progress will be more than maintained during the next year.

The inducements to labor given last year are continued. They are paid \$1 per hundred for rails when split, and \$1.50 more per hundred when laid up in a good staked-and-ridered fence, promising them a team and assistance to break up all good prairie they can thus fence, and when they have ten acres or more inclosed and under cultivation, a wagon, plow, and harness is to be given them. Twenty persons are now entitled to wagons under this arrangement, which have just been purchased for them. Several others who are competing for these prizes failed by an acre or two, but are sure of winning next year.

Twenty-eight hewed-log houses have been built for blanket Osages, and well finished, the Indians cutting and scoring the logs, and assisting in hauling and putting them up; they were not paid directly for this labor, but a greater incentive was offered in a set of furniture consisting of bedsteads, tables, chairs, cupboards, washtubs, dishes, knives and forks, &c., which is now being given them and to those who built houses last year.

No encouragement or assistance is given to any of the Indians to build houses until they first have a well-fenced field of several acres, as experience has taught me that they will not live in houses until they have first learned manual labor. Most of those having such fields are cutting logs and erecting houses.

During the past hot, dry summer the Indians have enjoyed the cool well-water when visiting the agency. Several of them have dug wells on their farms, being paid by the foot after a good supply of water was obtained and the well properly walled.

A large number of well-selected fruit-trees have been purchased and distributed to those having suitable ground well fenced; also a large supply of garden-seeds. They were assisted by white employes in setting out their orchards, of which they are justly proud.

Last fall I furnished the mixed-bloods with about 400 bushels of seed-wheat, with the understanding that they return a like amount this fall at the agency mill. They have realized a good yield. Forty acres was sown on the school-farm with like result, most of which was well bound and shocked by blanket Osages. Most of this class who have five acres or more in cultivation are now preparing their ground to sow it in wheat, expressing a great desire to raise their own bread.

The Osages have about twelve thousand ponies, which they have generally wintered on the plains. I have endeavored to provide for them and agency stock by having about 2,000 tons of hay put up at the agency and stations, and on Indian farms, at a cost of from \$1.62½ to \$2.50 per ton. I apprehend a great many of these ponies will die this winter if they are confined to the reservation for grazing.

The smith-shops at the agency and three stations have required the services of four smiths regularly and three temporarily.

The shoe and harness shops have required the constant labor of two good workmen, assisted occasionally by four of the school boys, who have become quite skillful.

From three to five men have been constantly engaged in the wagon and cabinet shops in repairing agency and Indian wagons, manufacturing and repairing farm-implements, making furniture for Indians, &c.

The carpenters have been engaged in finishing and repairing Indian houses, building shops, fences, and making furniture for the Indians.

The saw-mill has not been operated since Thirdmonth last, but previous to that time in this year has cut 250,000 feet of lumber, which has been used in the service. The mill will now be run during the fall and winter, providing lumber for houses now in course of erection and other purposes. Several hundred thousand shingles have also been cut and usefully expended.

The machinery for grinding corn has been in operation some months, and that for making flour is now being placed in the mill.

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND FARM.

The agency buildings, comprising church, school-house, commissary, agent's and physician's offices, and council-room, agent's, physician's, and blacksmith's dwellings, are completed as per contract; also a grist-mill 26 by 40 feet. All of these are made of sandstone. Frame blacksmith and wagon shops have been erected; also blacksmith shops at the three stations.

A stone building for shoe and harness shops is now in process of erection. One of the traders has just completed a good, frame, store building 20 by 50 feet. The other two traders have buildings of about the same dimensions. There are twelve dwelling-houses occupied by employes and traders.

The farm has 100 acres in cultivation, the entire proceeds of which are used for the benefit of the tribe, as are also the proceeds of the three small farms, of about 20 acres each, at the stations.

SCHOOLS AND FARM

The school-building is designed to accommodate seventy-five pupils and the necessary officers and teachers with all the comforts of a home. The course of instruction is on the manual-labor system. The school has been in session eight months. There have been ninety pupils enrolled, and fifty are now in attendance this hot weather. Their progress will compare favorably with an equal number of white children.

The farm contains about 100 acres. Forty acres were sown in wheat and 5 acres in oats, which produced a good crop; the balance was newly broke, and did not produce much. About 8 acres were planted in fruit-trees and vines, and cultivated in vegetables, the boys doing most of the work under the care of an "industrial teacher." Some of the larger boys have worked in the blacksmith, wagon, shoe, and harness shops, showing an aptness for these pursuits. The girls are taught all the duties of housekeeping, also under the instruction of an "industrial teacher." Thirty-five mixed-blood children are in attendance at the Osage mission-school, Kansas, who are reported as making satisfactory advancement under their system of instruction.

MORAL AND RELIGIOUS INFLUENCES.

Religious meetings are held twice each Sabbath, where all have an opportunity of expressing their sentiments on moral and religious matters. The meetings are attended by the employes and some of the Indians. Two or more ministers of the gospel are generally present. A lively interest is maintained in the Sabbath-school, which is well attended.

MISSIONARY WORK.

The religious and educational interests of this tribe have had the special care of Iowa Yearly Meeting of Friends. Men and women of ability and deep, active piety have been furnished to occupy important positions as regular employes and for unpaid missionary labor. Ministers of Him who was content with the poor and lowly have held meetings for devotion and for moral and religious instruction among the Indians, with encouraging success in some instances.

The Friends of Philadelphia and those of Iowa have furnished us with several boxes of goods and clothing for distribution among the destitute. Friends of Philadelphia also sent us a box containing books for the library, and papers, charts, cards, pictures, &c., for the Sabbath-school, which are invaluable to us. These contributions of clothing were taken to the camps and given to the most needy by devoted female missionaries, who also ministered to the wants of the sick and afflicted in the lodges and hospital.

At the time of opening the school the wives of the traders and white employes gave their services, gratuitously, to make up clothing, bedding, &c., for the children.

EMPLOYÉS.

To insure success in settling and domesticating uncivilized Indians the best of men must be had as employes; men of ability and of pure life and conversation, overflowing with love for their kind, magnetic, patient, and hopeful; in brief, large-hearted, generous Christians: with such men around him (and there are thousands of them to be had) an agent can accomplish all that can be reasonably expected of him. Profanity, intemperance, card-playing, and kindred vices, are not tolerated among the traders and employes, consequently we have no quarreling, fighting, or carrying weapons of defense.

About seventy-five white men are in the service, five of whom are ministers, and many others active working Christians of different denominations.

Persons who do not take sufficient interest in promoting morality and religion by attending Sabbath-school and divine services are discharged, if such should, by mistake, be employed.

SANITARY.

The old men say the tribe has increased in numbers the past five years, and was never more healthy than during that time, and attribute this to the Great Spirit in keeping away small-pox, cholera, and other destructive diseases. There have been no venereal diseases among them in the past five years, which goes to show their purity and virtue, the more so on account of their close proximity to the most vile and licentious border white men.

Owing to the onerous duties of the physician, the scattered condition of the Indians, and their uncomfortable manner of living, I provided a temporary hospital at the agency, so the sick could be better cared for during the cold winter months, which was always occupied until the return of warm weather.

TRADE AND TRADERS.

The traders and their clerks can exert more influence for good or evil over the Indians than any other persons who come in contact with them.

The system of trade has been one of unlimited competition, which has brought goods down to the lowest possible price, and the highest price is paid for the robes and furs to the Indians. I have deemed this preferable to having one trader and attempting to fix his prices and profits. I believe no agent, desiring to guard the interests of the Indians, can agree as to rates of profits on goods with a trader whose leading motive is to make money. Competition will bring the lowest possible profits. The Indians are requested to inform me of any attempt by the traders and clerks to take advantage of them in trade.

Those applying for trader's license are required to show that they are honest, moral, temperate, and are regular attendants of religious service and Sabbath-school at home. These qualifications have not heretofore been considered requisite.

When the head of a family desires to anticipate his annuity, he is furnished a card, with his name, number of family, date, and time of next payment written on its face. The names of the licensed traders are printed on the card, with a blank space opposite each, where they are expected to make a mark for every dollar's worth sold to the Indian; thus he can trade wherever he can obtain the kind of goods desired, at the lowest prices. The traders are notified quarterly, by circular, that they can sell a certain amount per capita on these cards, which prevents the improvident from wasting their annuities on unnecessary articles, as the amount is to meet their actual wants as nearly as possible.

At each semi-annual payment the traders furnish me with a clear account of the sales to each one, and when the Indian claims his annuity he presents his card, which is compared with the statement, and, if found correct, he is paid the amount not taken up.

This method secures the trader his pay, and leads the Indians to economize, develops their calculating faculties, and secures them against clerical errors in traders' books.

VISITING.

On the 22d of Ninthmonth, 1873, by invitation of Superintendent Hoag to meet Commissioner Smith, seventeen of the chiefs and head-men of the tribe visited Lawrence, Kans. It being the first time many of them had seen the cars and other evidences of advanced civilization, their desire for the improvement of their own people was greatly increased; and, though frequently in company with both whites and Indians of other tribes who were intoxicated, they returned home without tasting liquor.

As no member of the tribe now living had ever visited Washington, and some of the chiefs being anxious to do so, (for sinister purposes,) a delegation of nine blanket and four mixed-blood Osages, accompanied by their agent and J. M. Hiatt, started for that place on the 16th of Thirdmonth. The action of the delegation in reference to their business matters was not satisfactory to the civilizing portion of the tribe. They returned via Philadelphia, having also avoided intoxicating drinks and improper places.

APPROPRIATION.

The large amount required to pay the Cherokees for this reservation so reduced the Osage funds at interest that it was necessary for Congress to appropriate from their reserved principal for their support the coming year. The wisdom of that act is now apparent, as a large share of the \$200,000 thus provided will be required for their support in case they are not permitted to hunt on the plains.

TEAMS AND STOCK.

During the panic last fall I purchased one hundred steers, in order to have breaking-teams in the spring, to supply all demands for that kind of work from Indians. I also purchased over fifty Berkshire and Poland-China breeding-hogs, a few milch-cows, and a bull of improved stock, for the school-farm, and three good stallions to improve the size and strength

of the Indian horses. There are seventy-five yoke of oxen, nine span of mules, and ten head of horses in the service, in addition to which many teams are owned and used by the Indians.

ARE THE OSAGES CIVILIZING?

During the winter the Osages met and made peace with the Pawnees, who had always been their enemies, and also prevented them and the Cheyennes from fighting, and induced them to make peace. This desire to live in peace is a marked characteristic in this strong and powerful tribe, as they have not been at war with the Government since their first treaty, to which fact they frequently refer with pride.

No depredations have been committed by them during the year to my knowledge, and our facilities for knowing all of their movements have been good. The trail-agent, B. K. Wetherill, has gone with them on the plains, and was there during the exciting times this summer, visiting their camps, and obtaining information of their actions and communicating the same to this office. Edwin Andrews, an efficient missionary, was also with one of the wilder bands during the same period, and reports equally favorable of their conduct.

Other peaceable tribes of Indians who were on the plains at the commencement of hostilities by the plains Indians this summer bear testimony to the commendable efforts made by the Osages to prevent an Indian war, even resorting to the use of physical force themselves against those with whom they were friendly to drive them back to their agency and to obedience to the Government. The chiefs brought all of their young men back to the reservation, where they now are, anxiously waiting for peace to be restored. These actions command our admiration, and should receive an expression of commendation from the Department, and a deeper interest in administering the sacred trusts assumed by the Government.

A system of retaliation has prevailed between the Osages and border-men in stealing horses, but now does not exist. Occasional stampeding of droves of cattle by the young men for sport and beef; but no cases of that for more than a year.

Mourning parties, who committed depredations occasionally of a serious character, have been so modified in their object that no harm has been done by any of them known to us. Only one such party has gone off their reservation during the year, and that at the time the Indians were going on their usual summer hunt.

Spirituos liquors were often used by them. Only one case of intoxication known this year, and no member of the tribe is now regarded as a drinking man.

Also a marked improvement in the character of the mixed bloods, most of whom professed to be religious, but were not moral.

Those blauket Osages who last year were content with small fields for corn only were anxiously at work this spring enlarging them, and are now very importunate to have seed-wheat to sow all their ground and make new fields for corn next spring.

Men who have heretofore made sport of the rail-splitters are now splitting rails themselves. In numerous other ways there are striking evidences of progress. There are no instances of the Indian going back after "taking hold of the plow," but a cheerful, hopeful spirit prevails even now, after the failure of their crops by drought and grasshoppers.

There is no reason why we should wait through the slow process of educating their children to civilize the tribe. Intelligent Osage men quit the chase and become as skillful in harnessing and driving a team, plowing, planting, and other duties of the farmer as the white man, raised in a large city, or on the sea, to middle age, without knowledge of farm-life, would in the same time.

If the means had been at our command last spring to provide teams for breaking prairie equal to the demand, I believe all the heads of families would have selected claims, and held the plow or drove the oxen while breaking their fields, which is their custom.

THE MEDICINE LODGE MASSACRE.

The treacherous and cowardly murder of four Osages on the 7th of Eighthmonth last, near the town of Medicine Lodge, in Barbour County, Kansas, requires a notice in this report.

Upon hearing of threats and preparations made by some of the plains Indians to make war on the whites, I anticipated the order of the Department by sending runners to the plains, where the Osages had just gone with their women and children and herds of ponies. In order to find buffalo they scattered over that vast country, and it was impossible to reach all the parts of bands with the information. One party of twenty-nine persons, including ten women and children, wandered to the State-line of Kansas. Asking some white men who came to their camp if they knew of any buffalo, they were directed forward into the State to a sandy and uninhabited portion of the country, where they at once proceeded, and found buffalo, a number of which they killed and dried the meat. They had no thought of doing wrong, as this was on their former reservation, where they reserved the privilege of hunting as long as game could be found there and the country remained unsettled. The party was preparing to start home, when they discovered a company of people in the distance. They decided to await their arrival and learn who they were. They proved to be about forty white men, mounted, and armed with breech-loading guns and revolvers. They stopped when

within half a mile of the Osages. The Osages sent out two of their men to speak to them ; they shook hands friendly, then disarmed the Osages and detained them. Other Osages, two together, continued coming up, until eight were treated as the first and held as prisoners. As no more were seen coming, it was thought best to make sure of these, and the work of death commenced. Four were shot on the spot, and four miraculously escaped the murderous fire. The white men then charged on those who remained in the camp. They sprang on their ponies, not having time to gather up saddles, clothing, or anything else, and fled for their lives. They were pursued three or four miles under a shower of bullets, but fortunately no more of them were killed.

At night two of the party returned to look after the dead and their property. Three bodies were found, two of them scalped and otherwise mutilated after death. Fifty-four ponies, colts, and mules, that they had left behind when escaping, had been driven off by the marauders, and all their other property either carried off or destroyed.

They made the journey to their reservation in five days, without food, several of them on foot, and most of them nearly naked. I immediately provided them with supplies of food and clothing, and examined them separately in relation to their treatment and misfortunes, and obtained from them the facts here given. They also positively affirmed that they had but four guns (muzzle-loading) and two revolvers with them, and the white men took two of the guns and the two revolvers from those who were taken prisoners.

Without delay I sent a commission, composed of reliable men, to wit: Mahlon Stubbs, former agent of the Kaws, United States Commissioner Kellogg, and Edward Finney, to visit the place of disaster, and ascertain who had committed the outrage, have them arrested if possible, recover the property, and learn all the facts they could in the case.

They visited the town of Medicine Lodge, eighteen miles distant from the place of murder. The town was inclosed with a stockade, and a company of about sixty border-men, armed with the latest improved breech-loading carbines and revolvers, were the principal occupants of the place, under the command of Captain Ricker and Lieutenant Mosley. The killing of the Osages was acknowledged with a vicious satisfaction, but much reticence was manifested by them in regard to details of the murder and robbery. They peremptorily refused to give any statement in writing or under oath before the United States commissioner ; also refused to deliver up the property which was seen by the commissioners, and said they were accountable to no one but the governor of Kansas, to whom they had rushed immediately after committing the crime for protection, he mustering them in as State militia, and dating the papers back so as to legalize this cruel massacre.

One of the commissioners then went to see the governor of Kansas, in company with Superintendent Hoag. He refused to deliver up the property in question. The commissioners then returned to the agency and took the testimony of some of the Indians. Negotiations are still pending for the recovery of the property and for satisfaction to the tribe for the loss of the four men.

The Osages are patiently awaiting a just settlement to be made for them by the officers of the Government.

The people in some sections of Kansas, along the border, instead of assuring the Osages that they had no connection with or sympathy in such an outrage, have either fled the country or organized companies of militia, an iota of the expense of which would have purchased other stock for the Osages, and provided for the children and families of the murdered, which would have made a lasting bond of friendship with the tribe.

These so-called State militia are prowling around the borders of the reservation for the purpose of shooting Osages, and precipitating a war which they express a great desire for, as the governor of the State does not propose to keep them in rations unless he conduct of the Osages justifies the defense of the border.

Myself and others have visited the border counties of Kansas to try and allay the excitement, informing the settlers of the peaceful disposition of the Osages ; that they had neither arms nor ammunition to go to war, even if they had the inclination ; that all their interests were on the side of peace ; that they were now more interested in industrial pursuits than ever before ; that scores of white employes and some of their families were scattered over the reservation, daily mingling with the Indians, and that none of them carried weapons of defense, nor kept guard at night, but slept in conscious security, and many of them citizens of their own State. These statements were not regarded as true.

We have invited them to appoint representative men and women to visit the agency and villages, and see and hear for themselves, but cowardice or a willful desire to keep up the fearful excitement on the State line caused them to decline the invitation.

It cannot be denied that the menacing attitude of the border at this time, when the Osages are smarting under their recent wrongs, requires vigilant and constant efforts to counteract.

KANSAS INDIANS.

By direction of the Department I assumed charge of this tribe on the 1st of Seventh month, they having, by order of the President, been attached to this agency. They speak nearly the same language and have the same customs and habits as the Osages, and doubtless were

once the same people. They number five hundred and twenty-three. Their reservation comprises about 100,000 acres, being a portion of the land purchased by the Osages from the Cherokees. They have had more experience in manual labor than the Osages, but their small annuities while in Kansas, and the belief that they would have to leave there soon, precluded their advancement.

At the time of my taking charge of them they were on the plains hunting, by permission of their former agent, M. Stubbs, but were notified to return to their reservation on account of the troubles already referred to, which they did in safety, but did not secure much meat and tallow. Their crops were very poor on account of the drought and grasshoppers, and they are dependent on the funds appropriated by Congress for subsistence. They are now taking claims and showing quite an interest in improving their new country, which is adapted to stock and grain raising. A saw-mill is to be purchased for them this fall, which is much needed to furnish lumber for those erecting houses. A number of them are busily engaged in splitting rails and doing other farm-work.

Their new buildings are substantial and commodious. The school was opened last month and has now an attendance of fifty-four pupils, who seem deeply interested in their studies. Their educational and religious interests are under the special care of Western Yearly Meeting of Friends in Indiana, who have contributed for educational purposes the past year the sum of \$300.

Statistical reports of the two tribes are herewith forwarded.

Very respectfully,

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

ISAAC T. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

QUAPAW AGENCY, I. T., *Ninth month 21, 1874.*

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs:

In accordance with instructions contained in Bureau circular of 7th ultimo, I beg leave to submit the following as my annual report of affairs in this agency for the past year:

The health of the Indians under my charge has been very good; but few deaths since my last report. They have, with few exceptions, steadily improved, both morally and in industrial pursuits.

The improvements among the Quapaws has been less than in either of the other tribes of the agency, still some additional advancement has been made by them. They have patronized the school tolerably well, but the attendance of their children still continues to be too irregular for them to advance in their studies as rapidly as I could wish. Yet I believe something has been gained in this particular. Every effort will continue to be made to induce the adoption of better and more industrious habits. This tribe is in very destitute circumstances, partly on account of the failure of the crops, and partly on account of their lazy, indolent habits, and will necessarily have to have assistance from some source, or experience great suffering for want of clothing and food. Such, however, should be furnished only on condition that they place their children in school and let them remain there, where they are instructed and well cared for, and can be supported better and cheaper than when roaming from house to house acquiring habits of vice and drunkenness.

I would suggest, as they have a large reservation, much more than they need or can use, that Government take a part of it for some other tribe that may need a home, and assist them with the proceeds thereof, open farms, &c., so as to render them more self-supporting. I would not recommend that any money be placed in their hands, as I do not consider them, or very few, capable of using it to any advantage.

The confederated Peoria and Miamies are still making valuable improvements on their reservation, and progressing very favorably in civilization, notwithstanding some feeling has been engendered between them on account of the delay in perfecting the arrangements for their permanent consolidation, as will be seen by the addition to their lands under cultivation. These people are sustaining an irreparable loss on account of restrictions placed upon us by the act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, by which the salaries of employés are limited to \$6,000, which compels us to abandon their school entirely, the children thereby not only losing the time, but forgetting to a great degree what they had learned. This is more to be regretted on account of their having ample means of their own to sustain a school the entire year without the aid of Government. I would here remark that our usefulness, and the cause of education and civilization, are very much retarded by the above-cited act of Congress, as we will be compelled to suspend two of our mission schools—one at the close of the present month, and the other at the close of the year. It will not only be a loss to the cause of education and civilization, but the Government must necessarily sustain loss. With the best of care more or less property will go to loss and waste, if abandoned.

and left to the mercy of all the worthless, roaming Indians or whites that may chance to pass along.

The Ottawas have made some improvements since my last report, and are progressing very favorably in civilization. They have devoted themselves to the care of their crops with commendable industry. They are much interested in the cause of education. At their payment last spring they donated \$700 for the support of their school. The Eastern Shawnees have I think done more work this season than usual for them. There is but a small number of able-bodied men belonging to this tribe; but during the months of February and March last they made for use on their own reservation 32,000 rails, an average of over 2,200 to the man. There has been much less drunkenness among them since there has been a licensed trader in the Territory; and they kept away from Seneca, Mo., where every inducement is offered by some of the unprincipled citizens thereof to induce them to drink, in hopes thereby to make the present policy of dealing with the Indians a failure.

The Wyandottes have been earnest in their efforts to improve their condition; the consciousness that they can expect but little, if any, further aid from Government has proved an incentive to labor that will, under favorable circumstances, result in bettering their condition very materially.

The Senecas have as usual been engaged in their farming operations, and had not adverse circumstances hindered them, would, as the result of their labor, have had an abundance of the necessities of life to begin winter with. This tribe is more opposed to education than any other in this agency. They are also more tenacious of their old customs and traditions. This is the more remarkable as this trait is generally found in tribes that are lazy and indolent, while on the contrary this is as a whole an industrious people, for Indians. I have found it very difficult to work against this inert disposition, but I believe some progress is being made in this particular, and that they are becoming more enlightened each year.

The wheat-crop of this agency was large this year, much in excess of any former year, both in extent of ground sown and the yield, which was uniformly good. This is a very favorable circumstance, as owing to the excessive drought but very little corn or potatoes have been raised. This failure will necessarily entail considerable suffering on the Indians constituting this agency, as their only dependence is on their crops, they having abandoned the chase and placed their sole reliance on the products of the soil. The people generally are putting up a considerable quantity of hay for their stock. The schools have been kept in very good condition, and have afforded instruction to 232 children during the past year. We have labored under great disadvantages on account of scarcity of means, and have accomplished less in the way of improvements and stocking the mission farms. Neither has the attendance been so great as it would have been if we could have felt justified in going to the expense of increasing our accommodations.

The enrollment at the various schools was as follows :

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.....	84
Ottawa	34
Quapaw and Modoc	73
Confederated Peoria, &c	41

Average attendance as follows :

Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte.....	41
Ottawa	20
Quapaw and Modoc	50
Confederated Peoria, &c	20

The average is less at the Quapaw and Modoc school on account of the Modoc children not being placed in the school until about the 1st of January, while the school-average is for the whole year. The average is small at the Confederated Peoria, &c., school from the distance at which many of the children reside from the school, thus necessarily making the attendance irregular.

The school-farms have been cultivated by the employés at the several missions, and early in the season gave promise, especially at the Quapaw and Ottawa missions, of very good crops. At both of these farms the spring-crops were got in early and in good condition. At the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandotte the land was not dry enough for work early in the season, and consequently planting was later than it should have been. There was planted on this farm, which consists of 90 acres, 71 acres of corn, 40 acres of which is rented to neighboring Indians, and 31 acres cultivated by Government, 3 acres in oats and 6 acres of vegetable garden. There was also an orchard of 100 apple-trees planted on this farm this season.

The Ottawa mission farm consists of 40 acres, 26½ acres of which are planted in corn, 7 acres in oats, 1½ acres in sorghum, and 2 acres of vegetable-garden. In addition to this there were 200 apple-trees, 180 peach-trees, and 25 grape-vines set, all of which are doing well.

The farm at the Quapaw mission consists of 160 acres, 65 of which are in corn, 25 in wheat, 25 in oats, and 10 in vegetable-garden. The wheat-land was rented. Government is to receive one-third of the yield in the bushel. It was impossible to get 35 acres of this farm planted in season owing to the great amount of rain in the spring and the limited force

we had, and we thought it best to let it lie as fallow, to be sown in wheat this fall. Ten acres have been planted in orchard and small fruit on this farm for the use of the mission.

The progress of the children in their studies has been very gratifying; as good, as a general thing, as that of white children, taking into consideration that with most of them they have to acquire a strange language as well as their literary attainments. I consider it essential to the civilization of the Indian that the schools should be well sustained, and that it is false economy to impair their usefulness for lack of money to sustain them, as no government can afford to keep any portion of its people in ignorance, for ignorance and idleness beget vice and crime. Where tribes have sufficient school-funds, they should be used to its fullest extent for their literary and industrial education; and in cases where they have no funds, it will be, in the end, a saving to the Government if it would make ample appropriations for this object. The sooner they are educated and prepared for citizenship, the sooner the expense will cease.

The Modocs, 152 in number, were turned over to me by Special Commissioner Capt. M. C. Wilkinson, on the 22d of November last. In accordance with instructions I proceeded to subsist and care for them, having placed them in camp near the agency. There being no funds applicable, I had nothing to start them to farming with, so I was compelled to have them make their first experiment at farming under very disadvantageous circumstances. I had about 20 acres of the agency-farm plowed, which they planted in corn, potatoes, melons, and garden-vegetables. This they attended chiefly with the hoe. They were very much interested in watching the growth and progress of their growing crops. Although they worked well and attended their crops well, circumstances over which we had no control have caused (with the exception of early vegetables) a failure. We very much regret the failure of the potatoes, of which they had about four acres, as they are very fond of them, and the scarcity and high price will prevent their having any. Arrangements are about being perfected for their permanent location, where I hope to be able to furnish material for them to work with another season. They appear willing, and I believe, with proper care, if they can be furnished with material to work with, and have some assistance and instruction in opening farms, [will] soon become self-supporting.

In conclusion I will say, the condition of our Indians is steadily improving, and would here suggest the propriety of paying out their invested fund, with, perhaps, a sufficient amount to be retained for educational purposes. Pay it out *per capita* to those over twenty years of age, retaining the portions of minors until such time as they become of age. Many of them depend too much upon their annuity, and will not work while they can eke out a miserable existence in that way. There is no better or surer way to develop persons than to throw them on their own resources and teach them to depend upon their own exertions for sustenance. I know some will squander their money; but in the end it will prove a blessing.

We have, in addition to the schools already enumerated, had five Sabbath-schools in operation during the greater part of the year—one at each of the missions, one among the Confederated Peorias, &c., and one at the agency, for the benefit of the Modocs and others that may feel like attending. All are well attended, and, we hope, accomplishing much good. Quite a number of the adult Modocs, who did not know one letter from another when they came here, are now reading in the New Testament.

Very respectfully,

H. W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

Sac and Fox Agency, Indian Territory.

E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. :

The following is my second annual report of the Indians within my jurisdiction:

The population of the Sacs and Foxes, including those in Kansas, is supposed to be about 700; of the Absentee Shawnees, 195 men, 218 women, 275 children; of the Kickapoos who have arrived here, 80 men, 120 women, and 95 children.

The Sacs and Foxes, although blanket Indians, are entitled to their reputation for integrity and peaceable habits. During my stay with them I have heard none of them accused of theft or intemperance.

The Absentee Shawnees are industrious and self-supporting. The Kickapoos, formerly inhabiting the border of Texas, are now in this agency, on the North Fork of the Canadian River. They have grown some corn and vegetables this season. I know but little of their habits.

RESOURCES.

The soil of this agency, both on North and Deep Forks, except a small amount of bottom-land, is not susceptible of producing grain, and must be used for grazing purposes; therefore the Indians receive all the assistance I can give them to increase their herds of cattle and horses. That they may have the advantage of the grazing, they live as remote from one another as circumstances will permit.

The amount of land in cultivation is as follows :

	Acres.
Sacs and Foxes	375
Absentee Shawnees	1, 022
Kickapoos	28

Nine-tenths of the above is in corn, which will give them an average yield of 20 bushels per acre. The remainder is in potatoes, pumpkins, &c.

They own stock as follows :

	Horses.	Cattle.	Hogs.
Sacs and Foxes	1, 006	1, 100	2, 162
Absentee Shawnees	887	1, 678	3, 642
Kickapoos	330	.....	30

The horses of the Sacs and Foxes and Absentee Shawnees are much better than an average of the Indian ponies. The Shawnees are producing good, serviceable mules and horses, and have a good stock of cattle. The Absentee Shawnees and Kickapoos have received no assistance from Government. The Sacs and Foxes receive an annuity of \$60 per capita, after paying physician, blacksmith and gunsmith, repairs, and running saw-mill, and \$500 to each of four chiefs. They get but little wild game.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The buildings called for by treaty have been completed, as far as funds would permit, as follows: Manual-labor school, completed; dwelling-houses for chiefs, completed. Dwellings for agent, blacksmith, and physician are not completed. Ten thousand dollars are called for in the treaty of February 18, 1867, but only \$6,000 have been appropriated. If the remaining \$4,000 could be obtained, these buildings could be completed, and the Indians satisfied that the Government intends to comply with its promises.

Sixteen new houses have been erected by the Indians. The Sacs and Foxes appropriate \$100 out of their annuity for each of their houses erected, to be used in paying for material and carpenter-work. They are now very much concerned about good water. Six wells have been dug, besides those at the agency, and good water obtained; cost about \$100 each. Several more are now being dug. This work they are doing, or getting done, with their means, which is a move in the right direction. Thirteen Sac and Fox families have planted apple and peach orchards. They have purchased with their annuity, twenty-six plows, fourteen farm-wagons, and fourteen sets of double harness, and have distributed them to those families who were most needy.

Improved stock of cattle and hogs have been purchased by the manual-labor school, and the school will soon be able to supply the Indians from the same.

SCHOOLS.

The manual-labor school, under its present management, has been an entire success. The Sacs and Foxes on the reservation have only 48 children over six years old, and this school has 28 of them. All the children, except one, who have attended the school long enough to become acquainted are there now, and will, no doubt, remain. These 28 children are happy and contented; have good clothes to wear and good food to eat; are courteous to their teachers and to one another, and have made satisfactory progress in their studies.

The treaty sets aside one section of land for the use of this school. It now occupies, in grain, 80 acres; meadow, 50 acres; pasture, 320 acres; total, 450 acres. It is stocked with fifty-two head of cattle and fifty head of hogs, and has produced a good crop of wheat, oats, and corn this year. The hay is short on account of drought.

The school is conducted by a farmer and assistant, matron and assistant, teacher and cook. The day-school with the Shawnees is educating about 20 children. They live so remote from one another that it is impossible for them to have a larger day-school. They appreciate the school and should have a manual-labor school, but are not able to support one without assistance. It costs more to pay the instructors than the labor of the pupils is worth pecuniarily. This, I believe, is a fact not realized by those who have had no experience with instructing Indian children; yet to reach them to work is one of the first objects to gain in their civilization.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

Their religion is principally traditional antagonism to civilization, and an individual who patronizes the school, or follows the customs of the whites, is stigmatized as a traitor to their Great Spirit, consequently we get but few of the full-blood children to attend school other than those who are orphans. Those of the children who can talk and read understandingly in English look upon this traditional religion as we do.

EMPLOYÉS.

My employés, aside from the school, are all Indians, except two carpenters, a physician, and a gunsmith. These are all good men and in sympathy with the designs of Government in the civilization of the Indians.

DETACHED BANDS.

The detached bands of the Sac and Fox tribe, referred to in my report for 1873, I learn are still in Iowa and Kansas, notwithstanding the desire my people have for them to come to this reservation.

CIVILIZATION.

We fully recognize a generally conceded fact—that the school is the best, quickest, and, we may say, the only means of effecting a permanent civilization. The obstacles in the way of this means are multiform, and some of them very formidable. First among these I shall denominate “the social hinderance.” By this I mean that what a child may acquire, during a few months, in book-knowledge, or of the customs and manners of the whites, may be laughed out of him in a short time by his parents and former friends and associates; and that when a young person desires to become civilized and live as civilized people, he is almost compelled to live a life of seclusion, inasmuch as he cannot find agreeable associations among the whites on account of race and prejudice, and as his ways and those of his kinsmen, who are generally in a large majority, are so diverse. The only remedy I know of to suggest for this hinderance, is that, instead of trying to civilize a tribe of Indians by educating 15 per cent. of its children, they should all grow up as much as possible in a well-conducted manual-labor school, where they may acquire regular habits of cleanliness, industry, and uprightness, that when the children leave the school all their associates may be in sympathy with them. Thus in a short time a strong public sentiment will be formed in favor of civilization.

Second. The lack of power to hold the children in school under all circumstances; consequently, in the absence of legislative action and of the feasibility of physical force, we have, as our only resort, the influence of benevolence and of kind treatment to prevent their leaving when a little provoked.

Third. The tenacity with which they adhere to their habits of lust, filthiness, and obscenity. Nothing will prevent this save the constant parental care and presence of the superintendent, matron, or teacher, who have a Christian concern not only for their present but for their future welfare.

Fourth. Their deep-seated disgust for regular manual labor. This is to be overcome only by thorough training under the supervision of an industrious and economical farmer, and then leaving the Indian as far as possible on his own resources for a subsistence. Much of the indolence among this people is caused by their custom of having things in common. Experience shows us that good Christian women and well-trained white children are the best civilizers and christianizers we have.

The most potent and lasting influence exercised over those who do not attend school is exerted by the employes and traders, because it is expected their work will be a practical demonstration of a well-formed character, a true and upright heart. And if any employe, either by word or deed, fails to give a hearty support to the policy and to the fundamental principles of Christianity, there is a contradiction between the theory and practice of a “Quaker peace policy.”

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN H. PICKERING,
United States Indian Agent.

UPPER ARKANSAS AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninthmonth 30, 1874.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C. :

In accordance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I submit the following as my third annual report of the Indians under my charge, to wit: Cheyennes, Arapahoes, and a few Apaches.

Arapahoes, (actual count :)	
Men	401
Women	423
Male children	361
Female children	465
Total in tribe	
Cheyennes, (Whirlwind's band :)	
Men	80
Women	94
Male children	50
Female children	56
Total present	

Apaches :

Men	28
Women	40
Male children.....	20
Female children.....	25

Total 113

Three hundred lodges Cheyennes, absent without leave and supposed to be hostile, (estimated) 1,800

Total number of Indians on reservation..... 3,843

Although this is my third annual report, I have never before, in looking back over the year's work, with its trials and successes, its lights and shadows, felt the same weakness in making an annual record as I do at this time, and yet we have been unflinching and untiring in our efforts to promote the welfare of the people over whom I have been called to preside.

THE ARAPAHOES

are still the leading Indians on this reservation in loyalty, and have made some progress in civilization, although not as much as I had every reason to hope and expect they would, the past year.

The tribe remained at the agency until late in the fall, when they went west after buffalo. One reason they had for staying at the agency was to await the return of the delegates sent to Washington, some of whom had been summoned to appear before the district court at Topeka as witnesses against some whisky cases, as mentioned in my last report. The Arapahoes had a short but very successful winter's hunt, and returned to the agency early in Secondmonth, 1874, after an absence of about four months, during which time they drew rations regularly, sending in their wagons and hauling them sometimes a distance of over one hundred miles. The licensed traders, Messrs. Smith & Ford and Lee & Reynolds, visited them in their camps, but could not effect much in the way of trade, the Arapahoes asking too high rates for their robes and other peltries. The result was, most of the robes were brought to the agency, and, receiving greater time and care in the preparation, brought a much better price than could have been obtained in camp.

The extremely cold, backward spring experienced this year militated disastrously to Indian farming, as we endeavored in vain to increase our little band who had made an effort in that direction last year. "Curley," a prominent brave, selected a farm site, and we plowed and fenced a small lot for him at a distance of two miles from the agency, but he was unable to make much progress, owing to the unsettled condition of some of his red brethren. The tribe have remained camped in the vicinity of the agency since their return from the winter's hunt.

THE CHEYENNES.

This tribe came in, at intervals of a month or six weeks during the fall and winter, for rations and annuity goods. Early in the spring the tribe gave evidence of a restless feeling among some of the worst disposed of the tribe, which finally culminated in an open outbreak early in Fifthmonth, the result of a thieving expedition of horse-thieves upon the herd of Little Robe, while camped on the reservation assigned his tribe while in Washington during Eleventh month last, in which he lost 43 head of valuable ponies. The same were a few weeks afterward exposed for sale in the streets of Dodge City, Kans. A band of young Cheyennes, led by Little Robe's son, attempted to recover them, but were unsuccessful, and, stealing the first stock they came to on the Kansas border, attempted to regain their camps, but were foiled, the stock recaptured, and Little Robe's son badly wounded by a party of United States cavalry who happened to be patrolling the southern border of Kansas about that time. Soon afterward a united attack of Kiowas, Comanches, and Cheyennes was made on the buffalo-hunters south and west of Camp Supply, and it became apparent that we were to experience serious trouble on the plains. Friendly Arapahoes came and notified us of the hostile feeling of the Cheyennes and our unsafe condition at the agency, and as a further proof of friendship furnished an Indian police force, who took charge of the agency from sunset to daylight. No violence occurred at the agency until the night of the 21st of Fifthmonth, 1874, when John F. Holloway, agency employé, son of our worthy agency physician, J. Holloway, M. D., was assassinated while attending upon a comrade who had the misfortune to get a leg broken. The killing of young Holloway remains a mystery, yet some evidence seems to point towards a young Arapahoe, who, with a party of fourteen, left the agency two days after the assassination and went north. The next sad loss that we have sustained was the killing of our two worthy and faithful herders, Charles M. Monohan and Edward O'Leary, which occurred during this month. On the night of the 7th instant we had a very severe rain and wind storm, (first of the season,) during which about 100 head of our cattle stampeded. On the morning of the 9th, the two men left the vicinity of the agency on the trail of the cattle, which led in the direction of the main Canadian River,

about fifteen miles above the crossing at George Washington's. They failing to return on time, search was at once instituted, which resulted in the finding of the lifeless remains of Monohan on the 15th instant, and although we have failed to find the remains of O'Leary, we have found sufficient evidence to believe that he met a similar fate in the same vicinity. There is no question but that they were killed by Indians. These two men had been connected with this agency since the spring of 1870, were men of strict integrity, and were zealous in the discharge of duty. Their lives were sacrificed in the discharge of duty.

It is with much regret that I am called upon to report the killing of many other whites, both on this reservation and in this vicinity, and that some of the Indians of this agency have been connected with said murders; in many instances the Cheyennes have been the leaders in said raids. So far as we have been able to learn, it was Kiowas, led by Bad Eyes, that killed Jacob Dittsey, near Cottonwood Grove, between this agency and Camp Supply, in Twelfthmonth last; was Cheyennes that killed William Watkins near King Fisher ranche on Seventhmonth 2d; was Cheyennes that attacked Lee & Reynolds's ranche on same day near Red Fork, killing some valuable horses; was Cheyennes that attacked Hennessy's train, loaded with sugar and coffee for Agent Hayworth, killing Pat Hennessy, George Fand, Thomas Calloway, and Ed. Cook; Osages arriving at the scene of the massacre while the Cheyennes were yet present, and securing the largest portion of the plunder, and afterward firing the wagons, to one of which the body of Pat Hennessy was evidently affixed. Many other murders could be enumerated against the Cheyennes, they claiming to be on the war-path.

At this time the agency was surrounded by hostile bands of Indians, who could be seen on the rising ground in the vicinity of the agency. Feeling the insecurity of life and property, I armed a small force of employes, and proceeded north to Wichita, Kans., for assistance, first sending a courier through by night to General Davidson, commanding Fort Sill, for temporary aid. He promptly dispatched a company of cavalry to our succor, which was, however, intercepted at the Wichita agency, that agency having been also threatened by hostile bands of Kiowas and Comanches. One company of infantry was sent to the agency from Fort Leavenworth, in response to my appeals for assistance, soon followed, however, by three additional companies of infantry and one of cavalry, as the dimensions of the outbreak became apparent. Whirlwind, with thirty lodges of Cheyennes, moved into the agency as the war-spirit became visible, and has remained steadfast in his professions of peace and friendship. White Shield also visited the agency after the outbreak, for counsel and advice, and was immediately sent back to the tribe with a message, the purport of which was, that "all friendly Cheyennes who remained loyal to the Government and had taken no part in the recent disturbances were enjoined to make no delay in coming to the agency, where they would be fed and cared for." In fifteen days he returned with Little Robe, Pawnee, and about thirty lodges of Cheyennes, most of whom had stolen away by night from the main Cheyenne camp, and were compelled to abandon their lodges and most of their camp-baggage and cooking-utensils.

During last fall and winter I became aware of the presence of a number of notorious horse-thieves, who had their headquarters established in the Black Jack Woods, bordering on Turkey Creek, a small tributary of the Cimarron River, and made several ineffectual attempts to capture or drive them from the country, feeling well assured that their frequent depredations on the herds of Indian ponies would sooner or later bring on trouble with the Indians of this reservation. But my efforts in that direction were unsuccessful, owing to the lack of the necessary force to warrant their successful arrest. A few thieves only have been arrested, and one killed in his attempt to resist the marshal who had demanded his surrender.

APACHES.

*Twenty lodges of this tribe, numbering one hundred and twenty souls, have continued their connection with this agency, remaining in camp near by, and drawing their rations regularly. They are true friends to the Government, and their influence is for good.

ANNUITIES.

The annuities for the Indians on this reservation came in much better season, and were of much better quality last season than the preceding year, and, so far as I have been able to judge, gave unqualified satisfaction to the Indians. The Arapahoes, as last year, drew their annuities all together in one grand distribution, and were loud in their praise of the Government. The Cheyennes and Apaches drew theirs per band, as they came in for rations during the fall and winter, the last being issued to White Horse and Gray Beard, late in Thirdmonth. They consisted of blankets, calico, blue drill-jeans, blue cloth, bosc, camp-kettles, frying-pans, coffee-pans, butcher-knives, needles, thread, and thimbles, and were mostly of a superior quality.

SCHOOLS.

We have maintained school in our mission-building almost uninterruptedly during the past year, with very good success. We have found it impossible to induce the Cheyennes to send their children to school, being deaf to all the arguments that we have used in favor

of it. They say that schools are well enough for the Arapahoe children, but that the Cheyennes do not require to go to school to learn how to hunt the buffalo; and when told that the buffalo would soon all be gone, and that the school was intended and designed to teach them how to live without them, replied that they do not desire to live after the buffalo shall become extinct.

RATIONS.

I desire to report that with the present ration allowed to the Indian I find it impossible to feed the members of the tribe on this reservation. During last First, Second, and Third months, and a part of Fourthmonth, when all the Indians were present at the agency, we ran out of rations with the exception of beef, and I have no doubt that had there been a good supply of rations on hand at that time, I could have held the entire Cheyenne tribe at the agency, and prevented much of the trouble since experienced with that restless people.

The present ration consists of 4 pounds of coffee per 100 rations; 8 pounds of sugar per 100 rations; half pound of flour per ration; $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds of beef per ration, net, 3 pounds gross; three-quarters of a pound of bacon per ration, (issued twice per month in lieu of beef;) 1 pound of soap per 100 rations; 1 pound of salt per 100 rations; half pound of tobacco per 100 rations. I would respectfully suggest to the Department, that to increase the ration of beef to 2 pounds net per ration, to decrease the flour-ration to one-quarter of a pound, and substitute one-quarter of a pound of meal, and to make issues of 1 pound of bacon per ration, twice per month, would add materially to the welfare of these people, at the same time the additional cost to the Government would be but trifling.

INDIAN FARMERS.

Our Indian farming, the present season, amounted to almost nothing. The leading men of the Arapahoes who were interested last year, and to whom we confidently looked the present season for renewed labors in that direction, were busily engaged in making a "Medicine Lodge" at the time when they should have been planting corn. I caused a section of the large field lying east of the agency to be plowed and prepared for them, but before they got ready for farming, the spring was too far advanced to hope for a crop, and to plant without a reasonable hope for success, and fail, would only destroy our prospects for next spring. In all, about 20 to 30 acres of corn and melons were planted by Indians, and about 250 acres of corn by employes, but it proved an entire failure. The drought set in early in Sixth-month, and not a drop of moisture fell to the parched earth until the 7th of Ninth-month. About the 15th of Eighth-month, our reservation was visited by clouds of grasshoppers, wafted from the north and east, as if to finish up the scanty vegetation left scorched and dry by the drought which prevailed to such an extent. We have been almost unable to get provender of any kind for the Government stock; even rushes and slough grass, cut for hay, have scarcely sufficient substance in them to warrant the cutting.

Hostile bands of Indians, prowling around in the vicinity of the agency, have burned the prairies in all directions, and unless the coming winter should be mild and open, the prospects for wintering stock and procuring pasturage for beef-cattle will be anything but flattering.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Most of the improvements added the past year have consisted of remodeling houses already built, and repairing. We have built a large commodious barn, 60 by 100 feet in dimensions; also a new cattle corral, for weighing and branding Government beef-cattle.

Cottonwood, the only timber found in this country, has to be renewed about every second or third year, the grain being so pithy and porous that the rain and moisture soon destroys it. Our fences have been entirely rebuilt the present season with good oak posts, hundreds of the old posts being cut down and carried away by shiftless Indians as firewood. We have had no little difficulty in saving the picket fences around the gardens of the agency, and at times we have been compelled to call upon the leading men of the tribes to make good our authority. This difficulty became more apparent when, for mutual safety, the Arapahoes were camped immediately adjacent to the agency, and firewood became scarce, from a dread to proceed outside of the limits of the agency to procure it.

SANITARY.

Considerable of sickness at times prevailed at the agency the past season, but as a result of an increase in faith in the white man's medicine, but very few deaths have occurred, the mortality being mostly among children from one month to three years old.

Owing to a press of other business, we are as yet without any hospital, although hopes are entertained that we shall have one before the next sickly season reaches us. In former years the Indian jugglery, known as "medicine," and consisting mostly of drumming, shouting, and screaming, to appease the wrath of the Great Spirit, were exhausted over a patient before it was brought to the notice of the agency physician, who frequently found the case so far gone as to be beyond the reach of his art; but the past season has revealed less cases of this kind than any before.

CONCLUSION.

I have observed with great pleasure that some effort has been made in Congress to create a judicial district in the Indian Territory, and to organize a territorial form of government. This I hail as an evidence that the Government is becoming aware of the importance of having law and order established in the Indian Territory, as elsewhere. As it is now, and as it has always been, the laws, as administered, referred to in the intercourse-law as regulating trade and intercourse with Indians, amount to simply nothing. In the last three or four years there has been apprehended, on this reservation, 46 persons, not one of whom have received the punishment merited. A few convictions, passed over by a merely nominal fine, has been about the total result of our efforts. This state of affairs tends to make horse-thieves, whisky-peddlers, buffalo-hunters, and law-breakers generally bold and defiant, as was the case a short time since when I was threatened with mob-law by a prominent paper in Southern Kansas, for having a party of buffalo-hunters removed from the reservation in order to keep the peace between whites and Indians.

The lack of power to administer the law—to remove improper characters from this reservation, to break up the various bands of dissolute white men, horse and cattle thieves known to be operating in our vicinity—is the prime cause that may be assigned for the serious outbreak among the Cheyennes on this reservation. As elsewhere stated, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes were assured by the President, on their recent visit to Washington, that improper white men and buffalo-hunters should be kept from their country at all hazards, and they very naturally expected that some effort would be made to keep that promise; but they have looked in vain, and the Cheyennes, being the most restless of the two tribes, grew tired, and endeavored to avenge their own wrongs. The result of such a proceeding could have but one ending, and that was to bring them into conflict with the General Government: and as they regard neither friend nor foe in times of war, many innocent whites in the Territory and on the border have fallen victims to their barbarous cruelty, and it was necessary that the *power* of the Government should be employed in the suppression of their hostile movements, and in the infliction of a proper punishment upon those who were leaders in the outbreak.

When once completely brought to a realizing sense of their own weakness and folly, and of the willingness of the Government to do a good part by all who will conduct themselves properly and try to help themselves, then I shall expect a golden opportunity for diffusing among them Christian civilization. Their children must be placed in school, and able-bodied males must be employed in some useful labor.

In reviewing the events of the past year, I find much for which we have cause to be thankful. We have received a serious check, no doubt, but one that would have to come sooner or later. I have been aware of that for some time past, and it was necessary, in the grand order of events, that the small handful of willful children, comprising the Cheyenne and a few other tribes, should be made to feel the power of the Government; to know and realize that the law against molesting the life and property of another was as applicable to the red man as to the white man, and as soon as this wholesome truth makes itself apparent to all the wards of the Government, the germ of civilization is planted, and the door to future usefulness opened.

I cannot conclude this report without making mention of one or two very important facts, which we may reasonably conclude is but the beginning of the fruits of the vigorous and severe chastisement of the hostile elements by the United States troops. To-day twelve Cheyenne braves, headed by two Crows, came into the agency, and surrendered themselves and their arms as prisoners of war; also at this agency the notorious Satanta and Big Tree, together with Women's Heart and Poor Buffalo, Kiowa chiefs, with 145 of their people, "tired of war," they lay down their arms, and surrender themselves as prisoners of war. They claim (and no doubt but it is true, so far as their own feelings are concerned) that the recollections of Fort Sill are not pleasant to them. In the adjudication of the affairs with the hostile Indians at this agency, I desire to express my gratitude in being associated with so thoroughly competent and judicious an officer as I have found in the person of General T. H. Neill, of the Sixth Cavalry, who is in command of the troops at this agency.

I desire to gratefully acknowledge the many evidences of support and assistance received during the past year from thyself and other superior officers of the Department.

Respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Ninth month 1, 1874

ENOCH HOAG,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.:

In compliance with instructions from the Indian Department, I hereby submit my fifth annual report.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency varies but little from my former report.

except in one or two of the bands. It is as follows, to wit: Caddoes, 521; Wichitas, 300; Wacoos, 140; Tawacanies, 125; Keechies, 106; Penetethka Comanches, 345; Pawnees, 360; total, 1,897.

The Caddoes, Ionies, and Delawares, who have heretofore been living as separate bands, met together in council and were pretty fully united in the desire to be affiliated as one band, or rather that the Delawares and Ionies should be joined to the Caddoes under one chief. As the Delaware and Ionia bands were quite small, the necessity of separate bands, with a chief for each, appeared undesirable, and by uniting with the Caddoes, with whom they had mingled harmoniously for some years, it was thought they could be of more service to each other in some of their internal arrangements, and that they would thus be strengthened in governing and protecting their people. This will not interfere with the present disposition and policy of the Indians for having their separate families and homes, which is an encouraging feature of our labors, but the system of living separately, which is working so successfully, will be continued as heretofore. Some of the Delawares who have had a small settlement about twenty miles south of the Wichita agency, on the Kiowa and Comanche reservation, were a little unsettled in the early part of winter, owing to a prospect of their removal to the Washita, nearer to their own agency. They were very willing to move as soon as they could have things ready, such as houses built and land prepared for crops, but there not being sufficient time to make these preparations, it was thought best for them to remain where they are for another year and cultivate the land they had fenced and farmed previously.

The Caddoes have done well, and extended their places by enlarging their fields and making other improvements. Some of them have opened new homes, having built houses, fenced in land, and done other work for their comfort and advancement in civilized pursuits. They had about 200 rods of the fence which inclosed their large field burned during the winter from a prairie fire, which they allege was caused by the grass taking fire from the coals that had been left by the surveying party, who were camped near by, when they broke camp and left. They claimed that the surveyors ought to make it good; but not being encouraged that they could get it rebuilt by the surveyors, particularly as the evidence was imperfect, they went to work, cut and split rails, hauled them, and with a little assistance in laying the work of the fence and perhaps some other work by one man, they rebuilt the fence in time for planting.

The Wichitas, Wacoos, and Tawacanies have also been more industrious than heretofore, and they and the Pawnees have cultivated, with a little assistance and encouragement, over 100 acres of land in the usual way of farming by civilized farmers, besides nearly as much more on the Indian plan of cultivating with the hoe.

The Keechies, too, have done as well as could be expected, and they have cultivated corn, melons, and garden vegetables with a good deal of energy and some success. Had it not been for the dry and exceedingly hot weather, of which mention will be made hereafter, all these Indians would have had abundant crops.

The Penetethka Comanches planted corn, melons, &c., in a field that had been fenced for them, but they have not shown the same interest in their work as the other bands have done, and yet I cannot but hope that there has been some improvement for the better, at least with part of these Indians.

During last autumn the Kickapoo Indians, in number about 300, on their way from Mexico to a home in the Indian Territory, camped temporarily on the Washita River, in proximity to the Wichita agency, and were fed from the Government commissary there as far as the limited supply of provisions at the agency would admit. They left there for their new agency early in the spring.

In the winter over 300 Pawnees came from their own agency in Nebraska to settle with the Wichitas, having left Nebraska against the remonstrance of the superintendent of the Northern Superintendency and of their agent. There being some circumstances connected with them that rendered it difficult to send them back to their own agency, and perhaps some prospect of removing all the Pawnee tribe to the Indian Territory, they were, by instructions received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, allowed to remain and receive rations the same as the other Indians of the affiliated bands.

At the manual-labor school an orchard of nearly 500 trees was planted early in the spring, and there were also planted grape vines blackberry and raspberry plants, rhubarb, and other things which are so desirable at such an institution. The trees were carefully selected from a nursery in Kansas, and embraced fruit of the best varieties of apples, cherries, pears, and peaches for summer, fall, and winter use. The garden was well attended to under the care of an efficient gardener, assisted by the pupils, and produced a fine supply of some kinds of vegetables in the early part of the season; but the potatoes and a few other plants were destroyed by the tobacco-worm, which appeared in such numbers that the things they would feed upon were destroyed. A considerable quantity of garden-seeds being delayed in transportation till the season for planting was far advanced, was also against there being as large a supply of some kinds of vegetables as was desirable. Seeds for an osage-hedge were sown around the garden and orchard, but owing to the drought the planting was a failure.

During spring and the fore part of summer the season was favorable for most kinds of crops, and we were looking forward to autumn for an abundant reward, but during the seventh

and eighth months there was no rain, and the intense heat and dry weather cut off the corn and other crops that were then maturing. The hot dry south winds, with the mercury standing at 110° in the shade, in a few days changed the appearance of the corn-fields from a fine healthy green to a brown or scorched-looking color, and the corn wilted and dried up. Last year the crops were also cut short by dry weather, and two successive seasons in which the crops have fallen short, and in many cases being an entire failure, have disappointed us in our expectation of having home-raised supplies, by which the Indians of the Wichita agency would be supplied with subsistence nearly sufficient for their use, by which the Government would be partly relieved from providing for them.

The school continued in a prosperous condition throughout the year. When the winter-session opened at the beginning of the Ninthmonth, 1873, the Wichita children who had attended the day-school the previous session were admitted into the manual-labor and boarding school, at the request of the Indians, and the day-school was abandoned. At first there was some difficulty in keeping the children regularly in school; they would run away to their camps, and sometimes they would remain there for several days together. But after this state of things had existed for two or three months it was made the business of one of the teachers to follow them as soon as it was ascertained that they had left the school, and either bring them back or have their people to do so at once. In a short time all difficulty disappeared, and the children soon became attached to the school and to those in whose charge they were placed. For a detailed account of the condition of the school, the branches taught, the number of scholars and their progress, I hereby refer to the teachers' report, herewith.

Instructions having been received from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to enroll all Indians capable of bearing arms, it was accordingly done, and the Indians were instructed to remain near to the agency, and not to leave it without special permission. In the Eighth month, soon after this enrollment was made, several Kiowa chiefs came from their own agency, where they had been enrolled, and camped on the Washita River near to the camps of the Wichitas. Two Comanche chiefs who had not been enrolled encamped with their bands also near to the Washita, and not far from the building where the Indian supplies are kept. The general in command at Fort Sill having been informed that these Indians were at the Wichita agency, contrary to orders, he proceeded there with four companies of cavalry for the purpose of arresting the Comanche chiefs, and in making the arrest he was fired upon by some Kiowas, from behind the above-named building. This brought on an engagement which lasted several hours, during which time several white persons were killed by the Indians and more or less damage was done to property. From this sad occurrence the Indians of the Wichita agency, who are peaceable and loyal, suffered much loss in the destruction of their property. This disaster, together with what they have suffered from loss of crops by dry weather, leaves them in a destitute condition, and they will require generous assistance from the Government.

The Indians of this agency are still very much disturbed by lawless white men who bring whisky into the country, and trade it to them for ponies or other property. These lawless depredators steal their horses in large numbers, and are a great hindrance to their advancement in civilization. The great difficulty attending the prosecution of these marauders, even after being arrested, emboldens them to deeds of wickedness, which, with proper means of having them tried, and, when tried and convicted, properly punished, would remove in a great measure this great evil which now interferes so greatly with our labors. The difficulty does not so much lay in want of means for arresting these desperadoes, as in a prompt and efficient disposal of such cases after arrest. The parties have to be carried into the State of Arkansas, where it is almost impossible to get witnesses to go to testify against them. If the Government could pass an act that would remedy this evil, it is my conviction that the difficulties with the wild tribes that give us so much trouble would be greatly lessened, and the more civilized bands would advance much more rapidly.

In conclusion, I would express my appreciation of the prompt and valuable aid I have received from the employes of the agency, and their efficient services in the different divisions of labor. Upon these depend, in a great measure, the success of the work, and none should be employed but those of confirmed moral habits, who can unitedly labor upon the principle upon which the work was undertaken. With such helpers and a confiding trust in the protecting care of an overruling Providence, notwithstanding difficulties and discouragements will be met with, I trust the work which has been carried forward thus far will be continued to a successful conclusion, and the Indians will continue to improve their condition, and finally become an enlightened people.

Very respectfully,

JONA. RICHARDS,
United States Indian Agent.

DEVIL'S LAKE RESERVATION, DAK.,
Fort Totten Agency, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with my duty, I have the honor to make this my fourth annual report of the condition of the bands of Indians under my charge.

The manual-labor school-house, commenced last year, is now finished and ready for occa-

pancy. It is 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, of brick manufactured on the ground, as well as the lime with which it is well plastered, and presents a handsome appearance. The agency house, 24 by 28 feet, now in course of erection; main building, besides kitchen, two stories, of frame. Most of the material also manufactured here. The whole will, I hope, be completed this season.

The school will be opened on the arrival of teachers from the community of the Sisters of Charity, with whom satisfactory arrangements have been closed, they receiving nothing but the actual expense for their support. A permanent mission for religious education will be opened at the same time, and a church-building will be completed this fall.

The Indians now on the reservation number 1,047; males, 442, and females, 595. We have had during the summer, at times, over 1,500 who come ostensibly to settle. Many plant corn, &c., but often leave for other Sioux agencies beyond the Missouri River to visit their relatives, and at the same time to profit by the distribution of annuities there. There are now eighty-four log-houses occupied by Indian families, and the number will be increased when the enactment of Congress, requiring labor to be performed for provisions and clothing by the able-bodied, shall be enforced at all the agencies. When it is made manifest that Indians cannot leave their own reservations with any hope of participating in the distribution of supplies at other agencies, the great inducements for such interchanges of visits will have ceased to operate.

During the past summer many parties of wild Yanktonais and Cut-head Sioux have visited the agency, often in a state of great destitution, and it has been indispensably necessary to furnish them with food to prevent actual starvation, thereby causing serious inroads upon the store of provisions on hand.

I respectfully suggest that means be taken by the Department to prevent the advent of Chippewas, &c., to this reservation. About 140 of the Red Lake Chippewas, &c., visited it in the month of July, and remained more than a week, being meanwhile feasted upon the corn, &c., raised here. The avowed object of the Chippewas was to establish friendly relations with their hereditary enemies, the Sioux, but it is evident that such movements are fraught with peril, as even a slight dispute or misunderstanding between the parties might lead to a bloody encounter between them. Aside from this danger, the effect of these visits is demoralizing in the extreme. It will be gratifying to the Department to be informed that these bands are progressing steadily toward an adoption of the manners and customs of the whites. The aversion of the Indian to labor has been overcome to a great extent. It is estimated that there will be harvested this fall 2,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of beans, and about 100 bushels of wheat. The yield would have been far greater but for the devastation caused by grasshoppers, which destroyed a large amount of wheat, corn, turnips, and onions. There have been 800 rods of fence constructed during the year by the Indians, and much other labor performed, besides field-work, in cutting and hauling fire wood, hay for the animals, and in saving expense to the Government by transporting the supplies with their own teams from the nearest point on the Northern Pacific Railroad, a distance of about eighty miles.

On the whole, the condition of things at this agency is highly encouraging, and there is every reason to believe that through the instrumentalities in operation, and to be in operation the next year, great good will be accomplished by bringing more and more of the wild red-men of the plains under the peaceable influences of Christian civilization.

I have the honor, sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FORBES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHEYENNE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, DAK.,
September 14, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent for the Two Kettle, Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs, and a part of the Black Feet bands of Sioux Indians.

Since my last annual report the progress of the Indians in the arts of civilized life has been naturally slow, but on the whole completely satisfactory. The beneficent exertions of the Government are producing such results as, in my opinion, justify a continuance of such charitable assistance as may be deemed prudent by the Department.

One difficulty to be contended with in inducing the Indians to adopt a part of our civilized habits is their objection to wearing white men's clothing; however, as this objection is hereditary, and consequently to be expected, I must only hope that time and the force of example will show them the mistake under which they have hitherto labored, and that eventually the dress of civilization will be universally adopted.

Owing to the rise in the river and cutting in of the bank, it became necessary last spring to remove most of the buildings of this agency to a point of security farther from the dangerous effects of high water. This was an undertaking of no small dimensions; but by un-

ceasing efforts it was accomplished by the employés with, comparatively speaking, little delay and at this date the agency buildings are secure in every respect.

Illustrative of the willingness of these Indians, or a great portion of them, to reap the benefits accruing from industrial habits, I will state that 600 acres of land were plowed and planted the past year, principally with corn and vegetables. Of course some assistance was rendered by employés, but most of the work was performed by the Indians; and it is an agreeable fact that the yield was so abundant that it has encouraged them to determine upon a further trial in the coming year. Had the case been otherwise, and their efforts proved abortive by a failure of their crops, it might have discouraged them so that future attempts would be abandoned.

At present there are two hundred and thirty families living in houses which have been erected for them; and the satisfaction derived from the change from canvas to good solid structures is openly and repeatedly expressed, and thanks tendered for the kindness done them. Fresh applications for houses have been received, and consequently I have now in process of erection forty additional houses for Indians who have assured me of their intention to abandon a nomadic life and become residents of a permanent home. It is to be regretted that my inability to employ suitable labor, consequent on the discharge of my employés, will render it necessary for me to discontinue a project from which I expected such good results.

The excitement occasioned by the report of the late expedition to the Black Hills country has reached this agency, and I am sorry to say has done visible harm in causing dissatisfaction and discontent. I find the Indians irritable, and even in those who have been hitherto most friendly and appreciative I have discovered signs of incipient hostility and insubordination. Without any intention to reflect on the judgment or good intentions of the officers of the Army, I must be excused for saying that I consider it unfortunate that the report was given to the public at this early day.

Another cause for disaffection is a rumor that the Indians are likely to be transferred to the War Department. This, coming from newspaper reports, is accepted by the Indians as authentic, and creates a feeling of uncertainty and anxiety which requires a considerable amount of persuasive eloquence to eradicate.

I am happy to say that intemperance is comparatively unknown at this agency, and the introduction of spirituous liquors discountenanced by myself and employés. I am beginning, however, to feel anxious in this matter, from the fact that a whisky-ranch has been established about six miles above us on the opposite side of the river, and a license for traffic in liquor granted by the Internal-Revenue Department. Had I the authority which I supposed up to a late date was vested in me, I should most certainly take immediate steps to remove such a dangerous establishment, for although the Indians show no inclination to drink, still they dread the temptation to which a close proximity of liquor exposes them, and so expressed themselves to me on several occasions.

One boarding-school has been in operation during the past year, under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and ably managed by the Rev. Henry Swift. The good resulting from this establishment is creditable to its manager and entirely satisfactory to all concerned. The building was erected by the agency employés.

Two day-schools have also been in operation under the management of the Rev. Thomas L. Riggs, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, and have proved to be of immense benefit to the Indians, who are quick to learn, and, as far as my experience goes, retain all they commit to memory.

In conclusion, I take pleasure in again stating that the progress of the Indians of this agency for the past year has been as satisfactory as the most sanguine could expect, and that the results of the kindness of the Government are easily apparent in the general willingness of the majority of the Indians to obey the instructions of the Department with as good a grace as the existing state of affairs will permit.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. BINGHAM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY,
Flandreau, Dak., September 22, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present you this my first annual report of the Flandreau Sioux gency.

HISTORY OF THE FLANDREAU SETTLEMENT.

In March, 1869, twenty-five families of the most enterprising Indians at Santee agency, Nebraska, openly dissolved their connection with that tribe, crossed the Missouri River, and went one hundred miles northeast to Flandreau, on the head of the Big Sioux River in Da-

kota, where they selected claims of 160 acres each, upon which they filed homesteads, putting in a declaratory statement that they had thrown up tribal relations and purposed taking upon themselves the honor and responsibility of citizenship. The cause of their leaving Santee agency was not any dissatisfaction with their agent, or quarrel with their tribe; but a desire for rapid advance in civilization, which they believed could be much better secured by breaking up the semi-communism of tribal life and throwing every man on his own responsibility. They were, furthermore, a Christian community, nearly all members of the Presbyterian church, and believed their Christian growth would be much more rapid if they were cut loose from all heathen associations. Having no capital, their progress in opening their farms was slow. Without plows they had to dig the sod with their hoes, and at the same time make their living by hunting. Driven out in all weather for subsistence, they suffered severe hardships, and a number of their best men perished in snow-storms. Believing they were carrying out the wish of the Great Father, as expressed in the treaty of 1868, to which they were parties, they were disappointed when three years had elapsed before any notice was taken of them. Nevertheless they persevered, and their hardships did not deter others from coming and joining them, so that they have increased to seventy-five families, containing three hundred and twelve persons. In the mean time they were encouraged by the visits of Presbyterian missionaries, who built a good meeting-house for them and assisted in the support of their native preacher. After three years the Government came to their help; sent Agent M. N. Adams, of the Sisseton agency, to inquire into their condition, and, through him, stocked thirty farms with a pair of oxen, a wagon, plow, and smaller implements to each. Soon after I was appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior special agent to have charge of them for the time being, and entered upon the duties of my office the 1st of last January. Since then they have been furnished six pair of oxen, a number of tools, and other supplies.

OBJECT OF THE AGENCY.

In the establishment of this agency it has not been contemplated to make any depot of supplies upon which the Indians might depend for a living, but to encourage them by counsel and the gift of farming-implements to rely upon their own efforts for their support. And being surrounded by white neighbors under very similar circumstances with themselves, it is believed their example will do more to show them how they must labor if they would succeed than an employed instructor, and therefore a superintendent of farming and other employes are not needed, especially while there are so few Indians. There being no employes, there is no call for agency buildings, and thus a great expense is saved. An exception to this is made in the case of a school-house, which has been purchased by Government, and a teacher employed, who, however, lives in his own house. This is the only employe devoting his whole time to Government service. The agent, being also missionary for this and other tribes, devotes but a small part of his time to agency duties, and receives a proportionally small compensation from Government.

REVIEW OF THE PAST YEAR.

It is with great pleasure we report that peace and harmony have prevailed, both among the Indians themselves and toward their neighbors, white and red, so that they have not been connected with a single murder or criminal act of any magnitude. The cause of this I believe to be the moral power engendered by the Christian religion.

The mortality the past year has been very great, being 33, which is over one-tenth of the population, while the births have been only 13. The principal cause of the mortality was the whooping-cough, which visited them early in the winter. Their ignorance of the proper management of sickness is very great, and we need to use every effort to enlighten them.

These Indians all live in log houses and wear citizen's dress. The men especially are hard to distinguish from their white neighbors until you catch the color of their face. The women, mingling less with the whites, change appearance more slowly. The same tenacity of the Indian tongue is apparent here as elsewhere, but is loosening more than among any other Sioux Indians.

The school, which is a day-school, is doing a good work, though not largely attended. The number on the roll is generally about 40, while the average attendance is a little over a dozen. The small attendance is not altogether from want of interest in education. The children, many of them, live too far away to come regularly. About 119 Indians can read their own language fluently, and 15 can read in English with more or less understanding. The most interesting sign of enlightenment is the church-going habit of the people. They all go to church regularly.

I had hoped last spring to report a large increase in farming-products. But these Indians have shared in the calamity which the grasshoppers have brought to so many communities this year. From the statistics which I have carefully taken, I find not one-fifth of what might reasonably have been expected, so that many families are on the verge of starvation.

The Indians have done more work this summer than ever before. They have broken for themselves 177 acres of new prairie, making in all 370 acres now under cultivation. A number have already plowed their fields to sow in wheat next spring. Twenty new houses

have been built of logs. Some have improved their old ones. They have a strong desire for better houses, but must wait for greater resources. They have cut and sold about 200 cords of wood, hauling some of it forty miles to market, and they would have cut more, but they have little more wood than they will need themselves. They have made considerable freighting with their teams, going sometimes a hundred miles away. But they have made the most catching small fur, because they knew the best how to do that. In this way they have earned, perhaps, \$3,500. This resource will soon fail, as the fur is nearly caught out in this region. One Indian has the contract for carrying the mail through Flandreau, for which he receives \$1,000 a year. It is but a few miles from Flandreau to the far-famed pipe-stone quarry, and these Indians make many little sums by selling pipes, rings, ink-stands, &c., made from this beautiful red stone. The manufacture of cloth, baskets, and mats they know nothing about, but have expressed a desire to learn. Also some of the young men have asked to learn the blacksmith and carpenter trades, and, if a suitable place could be found for them, it would be an excellent thing.

FEASIBILITY OF THEIR CIVILIZATION.

The progress which these Indians have made in the last few years already places them nearer the civilized than the savage being. The chief causes of their improvement, as I view it, are: 1. The lesson they learned from the massacre in Minnesota, that peace is better than war. 2. The eternal truths of the gospel which were sounded in their ears in a language they fully understood. 3. The feeling of manhood gendered by individual possessions and the responsibility of caring for one's self.

THE FUTURE.

For their future development it is necessary that the plan of assisting each farmer with an outfit should be carried out. A little over thirty families have been supplied with the most necessary things. The other forty should have the same. And they all need a few more articles, one of which is a cow. Furnishing them an outfit is helping them to earn their own living instead of supporting them. It may cost more on the start, but how much better in the end. Wherever Indians will take care of their stock and implements, and use them as these do, let the Government furnish them liberally. It is a kind of sowing that will bring a rich harvest.

The matter of education must be carefully looked to, as the parents have little or no education themselves. Although the school now in progress might answer for the children near by, a large number at a distance will grow up in ignorance unless something further is done. I recommend, therefore, the erection of a plain boarding-hall, in connection with the present school, where scholars from a distance may receive their meals and lodging.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ARICKAREE, GROS VENTRE, AND MANDAN AGENCY, *Fort Berthold, Dak., August 31, 1874.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to make the annual report of the affairs of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

My acquaintance with the agency began November 1, 1873, at which time, in obedience to office instructions, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. John E. Tappan, of its duties. The condition of agency affairs at that time, briefly, was as follows:

• NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

There were, according to the estimate of the late agent, about twenty-one hundred Indians belonging to the agency. Nearly one-half of them, however, were away serving as scouts at military posts hereabouts, hunting for game, visiting friends among other tribes, or making winter-quarters at various places between Forts Buford and Peck, where the conditions for getting a living during the winter are more favorable than nearer home. The sanitary condition of the agency was sad to contemplate. At least one-tenth of those remaining at home were seriously sick, while a majority were suffering more or less from depressing disease. About one-half were living in log houses of native construction, and the other half in their old-fashioned dirt-lodges. The former are for the most part small, close, and overcrowded, while the latter are large, damp, and cold, both of them poorly adapted to the needs of these people in such a climate as this. But little had been attempted in the way of civilization. No missionary or teacher had been provided, and but few male Indians had undertaken to work. The squaws, from time immemorial, have been industrious workers.

C. COMPLAINTS, DIFFICULTIES, AND HINDERANCES.

In disposition these three tribes are, and have been for many years, friendly toward the whites. The military have found them the most brave and reliable of all Indian scouts. But notwithstanding their well-established friendliness. I found them in an intensely dissatisfied state of mind. They complained that while they had "steadily kept the straight path," the Government had not done so; the whites had lied to them, cheated them, and actually allowed them to starve, instead of feeding them and caring for them as promised in all their treaty-councils. Unfortunately, and to our shame, their declarations are too true. They couldn't understand why this should be so, and they had "determined to endure it no longer." They had clamored for a change of agent, believing it would bring them some relief; but, arriving at the agency at the beginning of winter, and finding four-fifths of the appropriation for the fiscal year already expended during its first four months, together with over \$44,000 to be provided for by a deficiency appropriation, and but very few supplies for the remaining eight months, I could promise them little improvement until the opening of another fiscal year. The outlook was indeed a discouraging one, both for myself and for the Indians, but we struggled through the winter as best we could, a large number of the Indians dying in consequence of their diseased condition and privations.

With the return of spring the hundreds who had spent the winter away from the agency, depending upon their own efforts for support, came home, poorly clad, hungry, and considerably demoralized by the winter's contact with the wilder Indians of the Upper Missouri. Added to the natural disappointment that a change of agent had not brought the relief they expected it would, was the influence of malicious white men, who, having lost what they considered good positions or prospects, earnestly endeavored to prejudice the Indians against myself and co-laborers, as well as against the present policy of the Government. Indeed, the opposing efforts of ignorant and malicious white persons has been a more powerful hinderance to our efforts than the natural suspicion and superstition of the Indian. I found at the agency a number of white persons, mostly in the employ of the agent or trader, who are theoretically and practically "squaw men;" men who, by living with the Indians, keeping their squaws, acquiring their language, and spending all their earnings to gratify them, had gained such an influence that it was almost impossible to stem the current of their opposition. These men are determinedly opposed to the present Indian policy, and prejudice the Indians against all attempts to carry it out. They find little trouble in convincing most of the Indians that the white men who come among them and take wives of their people, either permanently or temporarily, learn their language, and spend all their earnings upon them, are their true sympathizers and friends. They assure them that the white people who come here with families have no interest in them, and cannot "understand their hearts;" that such families come here to make money out of them, not to help them, and that "they will leave when they get money enough." Such declarations, oft repeated and accompanied occasionally with a little sugar, coffee, tobacco, &c., are satisfactory evidences to the Indian. It is hardly to be expected that such poor, ignorant, starving people will comprehend that there may be an exhibition of friendship better than giving them all the food they desire, while allowing them to rest in perfect idleness.

The effort to induce all able-bodied males to labor, the preference shown the laborer in the distribution of supplies, and the issuing of supplies directly to each family instead of to the chiefs for division by them, are all new ways to these people and give rise to some dissatisfaction, especially on the part of the "big men," who formerly got the "lion's share."

Like most other Indian tribes, these have steadily refused to be counted, believing the object to be their gradual and final extinction by means of such diseases as the whites from time to time may desire to introduce; however, by various strategic methods, I have succeeded in getting a pretty accurate census of the three tribes. Unfortunately the whooping-cough has recently appeared among them, and quite a number of their children have already died of it. A few years ago a partially successful attempt to count them was followed by small-pox which reduced their numbers greatly. They insist that all these deaths are the consequence of being counted; some of them are very angry about it, and have threatened to take the white men's blood in revenge. I do not, however, anticipate anything so serious as that, though it will, in conjunction with other circumstances, retard our efforts in their behalf.

The unfriendliness of this climate is another serious difficulty against which we must contend; its long and exceedingly cold winters, its hot, debilitating summers, its poor water and high winds, its dust and droughts, its frosts and floods, its grasshoppers and worms, render agriculture very laborious and uncertain.

This season the grasshoppers have entirely destroyed our oats and wheat, (about sixty acres of each,) while the drought has kept our potatoes down to half a crop, and the corn to about a third of a full yield.

The constant danger of attacks from the Sioux is another serious hinderance to civilizing effort. The frequent appearance of war parties of those incarnate devils, and their occasional success in carrying away horses and scalps, keep these people in an absorbing war spirit which precludes interest in civilization and improvement. On the 13th of June last a small party of Sioux fired upon our village, and, by retreating, drew these Indians into

ambuscade, where several hundred concealed Sioux attacked them, killing and horribly mutilating five Rees and one Mandan. This calamity threw these people into such a state of gloomy and sullen anger that it was almost impossible to keep them from taking the war-path. The determination to revenge themselves has not yet died out of some of them. Every few days it becomes necessary to interfere and stop small parties who attempt to steal away to sections frequented by the Sioux, for the purpose of finding some stragglers or small hunting parties who may be made to "pay back in scalps."

Surrounded by such retarding circumstances, and influenced as I have indicated, it can hardly be expected that great civilizing progress be made in one year. But something has been done—enough to convince me that, could desirable conditions be furnished, within five years these tribes could be made self-supporting, even on a plane of living much more elevated and comfortable than that which they now occupy.

SCHOOLS.

A day-school was opened on the 1st of December last and has proved quite a success. During the winter there was an average attendance of twenty-five boys and twenty girls. During the summer the attendance has been more irregular, and has averaged but little more than half the winter attendance. This falling off is due to the greater attractions the boys find in out-of-door sports during the warm months, and to the demands for labor made upon the girls. Doubtless winter will fill the school-room again, and I hope for more marked progress during the next year. At the present time about forty read readily in the primary reader used here, and about twenty-five others are in their alphabet, or words of two or three letters. Twelve can write a little, and at least twenty are making considerable progress in arithmetic. The assistant teacher has added to the attendance and interest by meeting the school-girls, and sometimes their mothers, for instruction in cutting and making dresses and underclothing, which becomes the property of the maker so soon as completed. By this means a marked improvement has been made in the appearance of those who attend the school, but there is a vast work yet to be done in this direction. Evidently a boarding-school is better adapted to the needs of this class of people, but, owing to our excited and unsettled state, it seems impracticable to establish one here at present. Should the American Missionary Association send us a missionary the present season, which seems probable, and the agency be moved a short distance from the village, which is essential, I trust a mission and boarding school may then be organized very soon.

LABOR.

The attitude of these Indians as to manual labor is hopeful and steadily improving. While a majority of them still "stand shivering on the brink, and fear to launch away," we have made during the year at least forty earnest and industrious converts to the "gospel of labor." About that number are now working steadily either for themselves or the agency, and would feel it a punishment to be discharged. All of them keep an accurate account of their time, (some by cutting notches in a stick, others by marks in a pass-book obtained for the purpose,) and draw their pay from the agency-supplies every Saturday evening. It is an interesting and encouraging sight on these pay-nights, to see them sitting beside their squaws consulting as to the needs of the family in flour, pork, beef, sugar, coffee, candles, blankets, dresses, &c. Already a squaw's dress is a pretty sure indication of the industry of the husband. Besides the day-laborers there are quite a number who undertake work on their own responsibility, and all of that class feel encouraged by their experience. Last winter a few of them chopped and put up over one hundred and fifty cords of ash-wood, which had to be culled in small quantities here and there, at distances ranging from three to seven miles from the agency; for this they received four and five dollars per cord in agency-supplies. Four or five enterprising fellows opened wood yards last spring at various points along the Missouri River, and succeeded so well that they want to undertake to furnish all the steamboat-wood needed on their reservation. Believing they will do it, I have discontinued to white men all permits to cut wood on their lands. Several parties of Indians are already arranging to commence operations, and I have no doubt that spring will see on the river-bank all the wood that will be needed by steamboats during the season. During the past two months they have cut and cured in good shape at least one hundred tons of hay, about three-fourths of which they have sold to the agency at \$8 per ton. They would have cut more had it been within their reach. What they procured had to be "picked up" in small quantities from the small coo-lies and sloughs, at distances varying from three to twelve miles from the agency; from which fact it will be seen that one hundred tons of hay in this country represents a great deal of labor; and as this is the first season they have undertaken such a task, the results are highly encouraging. Their next undertaking is to be the putting in of seventy-five tons of coal, which they will dig at a point eight miles away, and haul in with their ponies and the agency oxen. They very much need more wagons and harness, which I trust may be supplied this fall.

IMPROVED PHYSICAL COMFORTS.

During the year, with the help of the carpenter, there has been a decided improvement in the character of their dwellings. The dirt lodges are gradually giving place to log houses,

of which about fifty have been built within ten months, and all of a better style than formerly, being larger on the ground and higher from floor to roof; besides, instead of having the windows fixed immovably in the roofs, they are now inserted in the sides, and are hung by stout strap-hinges, so that ventilation is possible, if not certain. While living in their dirt lodges they stable their ponies in the same room with themselves, but when they abandon the lodge for the log-house a stable is built outside.

They have improved also in their habits of policing their village, but still it is a crowded, filthy place at the best, and much improvement in this respect remains to be made. So soon as the usual number get away to winter-quarters there will be plenty of houses to accommodate all that remain at home, and we hope to accomplish much the coming winter in establishing, in at least a few families, habits of tolerable domestic neatness, and also to do more than heretofore in the way of preventing and curing disease.

I am happy to report a growing confidence in "the white man's medicine." Until quite recently the Gros Ventres and Mandans have ridiculed our ways of treating the sick, and declined to take our medicine, or to submit to surgical interference, but at present about half of them when sick consult the agency physician, take his medicine, and believe in his powers to heal. The Arickarees have entertained this confidence for some time. Of course, as faith in our methods of treatment increases, their old fashions of medicine-poles, incantations, and violent manipulations, sun-gazing, &c., are in a measure abandoned. A good missionary can aid greatly in this matter.

REMOVAL.

My faith that these people may be induced to remove voluntarily to some better country is weakening. A few months ago, judging from their conversation and apparent feelings, I thought that at least the Arickarees might be induced to move to the Indian Territory, could a delegation of them once visit and inspect it. They said they would move if convinced that the country would prove a better one for them. Accordingly, early in May last, in obedience to office instructions, I accompanied a small delegation to see the country lying west of the Sac and Fox reservation. We spent eleven days in the Territory, and the delegation admit that "the country is a very fine one;" but they decline to go there because they fear it is too warm for them. And they cannot believe their aged, infirm, sick, and children can endure so long a journey. Besides they love their own country; their dead are buried here; the Government probably would not redeem its promises better there than here. "The hostile Sioux have all they want from the Government without removal from their country, and why cannot the Rees, who have been so friendly and faithful these many years?" They declare themselves willing to work harder and have less here, rather than incur the risks of moving from the country they have so long called their home.

It is probable that in time the Gros Ventres and Mandans may be induced to join the Crows in the Judith Basin, who are very much the same people and speak the same language. Could they be persuaded to go to that country, I think the Arickarees might then be prevailed upon, either to join the Pawnees, or accept a home in the Indian Territory; but it is safer to guess what an Indian won't do than what he will. My opinion is, that it is no longer well to consult their wishes, or the wishes of any tribe, to any great extent. They don't know what is best for them, and are incapable of making an intelligent and self-protecting treaty. Let the Government decide what is best for each tribe, and what it intends to do by it, and then let it be done, kindly, but decidedly and thoroughly. Looking at the present circumstances of these Indians at this agency, and the attitude of the Government toward Indians in general, it seems to me altogether probable that these tribes will be allowed to remain here several years yet. If even for four or five years we must have

NEW AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Those now in use for that purpose are old, vermin-infected, tumble-down, log buildings, erected many years ago by the North American Fur Company. They constitute the southeast portion of the village, and as northwest winds prevail here, they are exposed to all the offensive odor, dust, and noise of the camp. During the summer season the foul atmosphere, dust, smoke, fleas, flies, bed-bugs, and almost constant din of drum and dance, at times make sleep or comfort almost impossible, and though the six white ladies now here (wives of employés and the teacher) have endured it all thus far with remarkable patience and self-sacrifice, it is a shame to our Government and a disgrace to Christian culture to allow things to remain so another year. We must have next season new and more comfortable buildings, erected at a healthful distance from the Indian village, or our women must return to the States, and with them our best men. The health of nearly every employé and lady at the agency has suffered more or less this season; a few have been quite sick, and one is now dangerously ill. Cholera-morbus, with typhoid tendency, and kindred diseases have prevailed.

EMPLOYÉS.

The subject of employés seems to demand a few words. The recent legislation of Congress on this matter, though doubtless in the right direction, and probably beneficial at

some agencies, has crippled us seriously at this agency. The number of employes allowed is insufficient for our needs, and the limited salaries will not procure such men as Indian civilization demands. Without doubt at an agency where the Indians are already settled on homesteads, and know how to labor, or at an agency where neither agriculture nor other industries are undertaken, \$6,000 may be enough to secure all the help that is needed; but at an agency where nearly all the industries of an ordinary American village must be carried on; where a saw-mill and grist-mill are to be kept in repair, and run a portion of each year; where blacksmithing, tinning, wagon-building, and repairing, carpentering, and harness-mending are to be done; where cows, oxen, and Texan beef-cattle are to be herded; where supplies are to be issued for short periods, and in small and accurate quantities, consuming much time; where the sick gladly receive and are benefited by careful attention; where a school is to be conducted, and where hundreds of Indians who understand not the use of a single tool or implement of husbandry are ready to be taught in their use, and will not use them carefully unless taught and stimulated, I respectfully submit that seven employes and \$6,000 are not enough. At least twice that number of men and amount of money ought to be allowed this agency during this and the next fiscal year.

There are other topics of importance of which I would like to speak, but my report seems already too long. My aim has been to make it general and suggestive rather than exhaustive.

For details of the year's operations I would respectfully refer you to my monthly reports regularly transmitted, and to the accompanying reports of physician, engineer, and farmer of the agency. All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. B. SPERRY,

United States Indian Agent for Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan Indians.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

GRAND RIVER INDIAN AGENCY,
Standing Rock, Dak., September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1874.

The Indians under my charge consist of four tribes of Sioux, and each numbers as follows: Upper Yanktonais, 1,406; Lower Yanktonais, 2,607; Uncpapas, 1,556, and Blackfeet, 871. With very few exceptions, the behavior of these Indians has been as good as could be expected; they seem to be well-disposed toward the whites, and have not given any trouble. In consequence of this good behavior on their part I have entirely dispensed with the aid of the military, and now control the Indians without a single soldier at the agency. I would say here that, in my opinion, if an agent can manage the Indians placed under his charge without the presence of troops, it is much better to do so, for their presence has a tendency to make the Indian feel degraded in his estimation, it appearing to him a want of confidence in his good intentions.

I think the Indians at this agency are now in a condition that efforts of missionaries and Teachers would meet with some success. Steps are taken to permanently establish a mission here. There is no church nor school-house at this agency. I respectfully recommend that a liberal share of the general school-fund be allotted this agency, for the purpose of erecting buildings for church and school and for pay of two or three teachers. These should understand and speak fluently the Sioux language, and be able to teach without the aid of an interpreter.

In regard to the habits of the Indians under my charge, there is no perceptible change. They still have the same prejudice as ever, considering labor degrading and beneath them. With few exceptions, whatever labor has to be performed is done by women. In other respects their habits are good; they have reformed as to their language used toward me: it used to be boisterous, and frequently rather insolent. They have been induced to bury their dead, and abandon the former habits of putting them up on scaffolds. I have a graveyard laid out, and furnish them with coffins from the carpenter's shop.

The farms at the old agency, formerly cultivated by these Indians, had to be abandoned on account of their remoteness from the present location. I have 200 acres of ground broken for them here, and have furnished them with corn and vegetable seeds. Of the former, the Indians planted about 160 acres; the remainder was used for pumpkins, squash, melons, &c. On account of the unusually dry summer and the ravages of the grasshopper the crops did not amount to much; corn did not yield more than about eight bushels to the acre, and the vegetables suffered more from grasshoppers and want of rain than the corn.

Agricultural work thus far has been carried on by women principally, but I have strong hopes that next season more of the men will engage in it. As the Indians make but little progress cutting hay with scythes, I respectfully recommend that at least four mowers be distributed among them. This is actually necessary, as they should have hay for their horses and cattle during the winter. They have heretofore cut down trees in the vicinity of

the agency to use the bark for feed. If this wasting of timber is not stopped, in a few years this supply will be exhausted.

On account of the action of Congress, limiting the amount for pay of employés at any one agency to \$6,000 per annum, but little assistance from the agency employés can be given the Indians in farming next season.

I have distributed thirty farm-wagons to the Indians. These wagons are very useful to them; the small supply sent by the Government permitted only a limited number of Indians to get any, while others equally deserving could not be supplied. I would respectfully recommend that a distribution of at least seventy-five more wagons be made as soon as practicable.

The buildings erected at this agency during the past year consist of agent's house, physician's house, council-house, three large storehouses, blacksmith-shop, carpenter-shop, employés' quarters; also stable and corrals. There have been built six houses for Indians, now occupied by them, and much liked. The tents of the Indians affording but little protection against the severe cold of the winter at the reservation, they are compelled to leave the open country and remove to the woods for shelter. I respectfully recommend that assistance in men and material be given them to build houses to live in, and to have some rude furniture.

As to the treatment of Indians, the most prominent and necessary feature to be observed in dealing and intercourse with them, especially when under the relations between Government agents to them, is, that never should any promise be made or held out to them unless under a certainty that the promise can be fulfilled in every respect and at the promised time. Wherever the Indians are dependent upon Government for subsistence, there should always be a supply on hand for issue on the days promised them. Annuity goods should be distributed on the day promised by treaty. Nothing causes so much dissatisfaction among Indians as delay or neglect in keeping promises made them; they become at once distrustful, and think they are going to be wronged. It is not easy to make them understand anything about time and necessity of making appropriations for the purchase of supplies for them, or delays in transporting the same to their destination.

On the 14th of January several of the most influential chiefs and head-men of this agency left here for Fort Abraham Lincoln, for the purpose of making, if possible, peace with their old enemies, the Rees, who had invited them to come. After remaining at the fort for three days, waiting for the Rees, who did not come, they returned, but were still willing to make peace.

After the return of the Indians from Fort Abraham Lincoln, a war-party of Two Kettle's band of Sioux, from the lower agencies, passed this place on their way to attack the Rees. Information of this movement was immediately sent to the military at Fort Abraham Lincoln with a view of stopping the war-party, but on the 15th of February the party returned, after having been successful in carrying off eight horses from the Rees.

On the 22d of February a party of three Minneconjoux, from Tongue River, killed a soldier, who was herding cattle a short distance from the military station at Grand River, and ran off with his horse. One of the same party also stole three of the best horses from the Indians of this reservation.

On the night of the 15th of May a party of Gros Ventres made a raid on this place, and stole thirty-three Indian ponies, and succeeded in getting them as far as Mr. Gayton's wood-yard, some twenty-five miles from here, when Mr. Gayton, with his employés, drove off the Indians and recaptured thirty of the horses. The Gros Ventres managed to get away with three horses.

A raiding-party of Sioux from the lower agencies passed here in the latter part of May, on their way north, and returned on the 18th of June, saying that they had killed seven Rees, with a loss to themselves of two killed and one wounded. They profess not to have any ill-feeling against the whites, and say they are always careful when raiding not to imperil the lives of any whites or injure their property. As long, however, as the Rees commit depredations on them, they say they are compelled to retaliate.

Near Fort Rice, Dakota, on the 2d of July, Joseph Putney, a white man, was killed by an Indian of this agency. It appears that on the evening of the 1st of July Joseph Putney and the Indian had a drunken row, in which he beat the Indian; that they took strong drink the next morning, when the Indian, still smarting under the ill-treatment of the previous evening, was again struck by Putney and knocked off his horse. The Indian then shot Putney. This Indian is a brother of Two Bears, a chief of great influence, and is a friendly and well-disposed Indian, but was at the time under the influence of liquor, furnished him by Putney in violation of law. On the 9th of August a deputy United States marshal arrived at the agency, for the purpose of arresting the supposed murderer and take him to Bismarck, Dakota, for trial. I summoned the chief, Two Bears, and told him what the marshal had come for, and that he was expected to give up his brother for trial. In answer he said that he was present at the time the shooting took place, and that his brother had been made drunk by Putney and beaten, and was in danger of his life when he fired at Putney; that his brother was not to blame; that the parties who supplied the Indians with liquor should be punished first. In council afterward they asked me to make a statement of the case, and send it to the Indian Bureau, with the request to lay it before the President, and that

they would not like to give up the accused until they heard from the Great Father. In compliance with the request of the Indians I forwarded a statement of the case. The marshal did not make any attempt to arrest the man.

On the 1st of July I was informed that a party of young men had left this agency to make war on Indians up the river. I asked the principal chiefs to stop these proceedings. They promptly responded by sending their soldiers out, who overtook the war-party and brought them back. The conduct of chief Two Bears and chief Antelope on this occasion deserves particular credit. The defeat of the party is mainly attributable to the energetic action of these two chiefs.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMOND PALMER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PONCA AGENCY, DAKOTA, September 15, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the state of this agency, embracing a period from August 31, 1873, to a corresponding date of 1874.

LOCATION.

The Ponca Indian reservation has the same location as described in my annual report to your Office of the year 1873, and has the same occupants, with a little variation in numbers which are rapidly increasing and aggregate a population of 730 persons. of whom 372 are males and 358 females. Of these the "half-breed band," composed entirely of "mixed-bloods," number, in the last census of the tribe, 132 persons. I may remark, incidentally, that the intermarriages of the full-blood Indians with the mixed-bloods, and *vice versa*, hold the balances about even, in point of numbers, of those incorporated with either division of the tribe. The full-bloods have a population of 598 persons in the aggregate.

WHITE PEOPLE.

There are now at the agency-village on this reservation a resident population of white persons, to wit, United States soldiers, varying from fifteen to twenty-five enlisted men changed nearly every month. There is another and co-operating military post located five miles away and just beyond the limits of the reservation, on the south bank of the Niobrara River in Nebraska, which comprises the balance of a military company, in almost daily communication each post with the other. The aggregate military force of the two posts aforesaid is never less than sixty men, and is a full company as a rule.

WHITE EMPLOYÉS.

To this white population is added a varying list of employés, from six to twelve in number, and from three to five employés' children, besides my own (the agent's) family of six white persons. *

SCHOOLS.

A school master and mistress were engaged at Christmas, 1873, but since March 1, 1874, no school-teachers have been employed at this agency; although we have a large, roomy log-house, which admits of separate and distinct school, cloak, and wash room for both sexes; also a book-room large enough for keeping neatly and orderly not only school-stores, but also the books, &c., used in school-hours, safe from pilfering hands or destructive habits. There is a school-bell elevated upon standards far above the building, giving free range for the sound, which can be heard over the extent of Agency and Hubethan villages (lying adjacent.) The interior of school-rooms, &c., have strong and neat fittings, and have space for fifty of each sex, which can easily be found.

Bishop Hare, missionary bishop of the Niobrara episcopate, has kindly undertaken the nomination of a person or persons, suitable for the conduct of the educational interests of this agency. The Episcopal church had a mission established here about three years ago, and under the nomination of that church the agent is appointed. Some difficulties, brought about by a variety of causes, among which are the supposed unhealthiness of the agency location, and the constantly impending inroads and attacks of hostile Sioux Indians upon the Poncas, with apparent prospects (now happily past) of a general Indian uprising, have doubtless prevented the acceptance of the positions of teachers by suitable persons. One other reason is that, until the present, no house available for a teacher's residence has been built. This last has been mainly owing to the rumored removal of the tribe to another location.

which is yet undetermined. When the first school-teachers were appointed, in December, 1873, much time was used in the interior preparations of the buildings, which could only understandingly be made by the teacher's hands. Then the Indians themselves, with a petulant waywardness, held back from "the giving of their children to the whites," as they expressed it, for the reason that I had hoped (as I had said to them) soon to abolish the "day-school system" of tuition and substitute the boarding-school plan, which scheme of Indian education, in my judgment, is the best way, as it is the only way, to thoroughly educate the Indian children, secure a regular attendance, and effectually restrain the scholars from the pernicious influences of that barbarism which outcrops very often from the festering rottenness so thinly overlaid by the comparatively puny efforts of the real friends of the Indian.

MANUAL-LABOR SCHOOL.

For the education of the young we cannot overestimate the advantages of a manual-labor school, with the proper appointments and appliances, for feeding, clothing, and caring for the inmates; including, too, all that would be considered requisite for health and cleanliness. In my opinion it would be a wise economy to establish these manual-labor boarding-schools wherever it may be found practicable, and where even a beginning could only be made, trusting to the force of example in the few to find its way to the acquiescence of the many. * * *

INDIAN APPRENTICES AND MECHANICAL ABILITIES.

After several unsuccessful endeavors on my part to procure the proper Indian persons for apprentices to the foreman mechanics at this agency, I am convinced (and speak from many disheartening experiences) that I have found what was long sought, and have ten Indians who are fair mechanics; two are carpenters, one is blacksmith, one engineer, one makes ox-yokes, ax, hammer, and hatchet handles, plow-handles, &c; five are sawyers and regular mill-hands, and supply each other's positions there in case of sickness or absence.

* * * * The uses of mowers and reapers, thrashing-machines, revolving harrows, &c., horse-rakes, and other agricultural-implements, with saw and flour mill machinery, pumping-apparatus, and the rest, are all handled and controlled by Ponca Indians. The labor superintendent alone, with occasionally another white man, have supervised and aided in the work of plowing, seeding, reaping thrashing, haying, &c., since the winter of 1873-'74, while in the winter, from its fine weather and open character, we were permitted to do as much work in logging and lumbering, cutting and hauling firewood as ever before, and gave us a large surplus, which is not yet exhausted. A large pit of charcoal for blacksmith's use has been burned and housed for winter service. Our improvements have been, until latterly, simply those of a necessary character and nearly indispensable.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The "soldiers' barracks" are assuming not only an appearance in keeping with the martial surroundings, but have comfortable quarters for the commanding officer and a full company of soldiers. We have now here about twenty enlisted men. The blacksmith and tin shops were built to avoid the loss of property that must have ensued from fire. My personal observation detected fire in the roof of the old shop three times in one day, which required considerable care and pains—with lots of water—to subdue it. The new shops are about 45 by 22 feet. The trader's store, about 25 feet square, was built to supply a want, there being no storehouse nor any suitable building, without discommoding others, and is more centrally located in the village. The United States interpreter's house, about 30 feet square, is nearly completed, and will be a model house for repetition hereafter. It contains three large rooms below, and a loft, (chamber,) and is one and a half stories high.

Except in the necessary repairs, the contemplated removal of the tribe has prevented very extensive improvements beyond those mentioned and the interior fittings and repairs of the "Ponca agency flour-mills." From the same causes (indefinite stay at this location) we had tried, with the carpenters alone, to run the mills in an imperfect condition; but the poor economy and wretched execution of the work compelled a thorough overhauling of the machinery. Some additions and many repairs were made, and, with care and prudence in expenditures, there is secured a mill which has never for eight months (over) refused to perform its work well; it has never stopped for repairs, and is to-day as good as when started, eight months ago.

MISSIONARY WORK.

From the unsettled state of our affairs, we have had no missionary teachers located here for over a year past; but with some preparations recently made by Bishop Hare, it is expected that such vacancy will be soon supplied.

MEDICAL CARE.

No surgeon or physician, with but two exceptions, have visited this agency or prescribed for the people for the last nine months; but, with a stock of simple medicines and other sanitary

measures established by me, only two men and four infants have died since Christmas last, and the health of the people is now excellent. The only malady that gave me trouble was an opthalmic difficulty, which has now nearly disappeared from the village.

DESERTED VILLAGE.

The Ponca people, through rumors of war and threats of annihilation at the hands of their terrible enemy, the Lower Brulé Sioux, have removed into this camp, (agency village.) and have mostly occupied tepees or tents here during the summer, deserting their own village on the north bank of the Niobrara River; but I have taken care of their interests there—have visited "Point Village" several times during the past season, before and since the harvest, as we have two or three machines and several agricultural tools, it would be difficult to carry backward and forward.

INDIAN FARMING.

The Indians, with considerable zeal, after plowing was begun by agency hands, followed up with a fair show of farming operations. They participated in the work throughout, and over 300 acres of farming (arable) land was mainly cultivated by them, and over 50 acres by agency teams and labor, (mostly Indian operators.) The promise of wheat and corn was very good, and, without bombastic words or vile predictions, it was quietly said the Poncas would have (D. V.) 3,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000 bushels of corn. If we could have halved both I should have been glad, and have felt grateful for the harvest of my hopes. But the drought, followed by three locust-raids, so completely stripped our fields that nothing was left but a few prematurely dry stalks and straw, and this we let the cattle-herd eat up. Upon the Ponca reservation, near the villages, there have been planted for landmarks and betterments not less than one hundred young cotton, box-elder, soft-maple, and other tree varieties I am unacquainted with. These from the excessive drought of the past summer, &c., have withered, and are mostly past recuperation, but we propose to plant two for one cut down, upon our timber-lands, and place wind-breaks in proper and convenient locations for utilizing the country in which these Indian people have found a home.

AGGRESSIVE INDIANS.

The Sioux Indians, who have hitherto, in superior numerical force, and with better arms, harassed and molested these Indians, have, during the year last past, (from the date of my former annual report,) failed to make hostile demonstrations in as large force as heretofore. The Sioux Indians (Ogallallas, it is said) have latterly lost two persons in battle with the Poncas, and the balance of booty of late has been in favor of the Poncas, who seem willing to adopt the precautionary measures suggested, and learn to regard and respect wishes which evidently pay for the investment of obedience. No Poncas have been lost in battle, but some property was taken by the aggressive Sioux.

PONCA ASSETS.

While much remains to be done for these people, and their wants keep pace with the knowledge they are acquiring, yet I can look back with pleasure on the results of my labor and say that it has not been in vain. Over forty wagons, fifty yoke of good work-oxen, a few horses, &c., several cows, hogs, and chickens, with some turkeys, plows of two kinds, shovel and subsoil, agricultural machinery and implements, the last in the hands of nearly every able-bodied Indian, and all these exclusively under their own control and management.

We have eight horses and four mules, seven yoke of work-oxen, seventy breeding-cows, including thirty heifers in calf, thirty-six yearlings and calves together, and three breeding-sows and boar. Among the horses are included two stallions of the French-Canadian stock, which have been operated with to some extent. Two good bulls (Durham and Devon) are with the cow-herd. These are held by the Government for agency use and farm-stock, and will be housed and wintered in the farm-sheds and corrals now building. Our warehouses and other buildings are in good order and repair, and the roads and bridges throughout the settled portion of the reserve have been well kept. We shall soon commence the season's work of logging, &c., after the live stock and their provender have been cared for.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES P. BIRKETT,
United States Indian Agent, Poncas.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August 31, 1874.*

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report, I labor under some embarrassment to avoid prolixity, the operations and changes at this agency having been so many and rapid.

On the 8th of August, 1873, I arrived at Cheyenne and assumed the duties of agent, relieving J. W. Daniels, United States Indian inspector. On my arrival at the agency I found Mr. Daniels with seven or eight thousand Indians just arrived on the banks of White River, having removed the agency from the Platte. The commissary-stores and building-material of the agency were piled upon the ground, covered with paulins, while the agent's quarters were in a tent. As soon as the transfer of property was completed, Mr. Daniels and his clerk left. Inexperienced in this business myself, and having no one familiar with the forms of the business, and without papers, books, or instructions for guides, I was left in a sufficiently embarrassing position to undertake so complicated a business.

The Indians were much dissatisfied with the removal of the agency on account of an alleged promise of guns and horses made them on condition that they would remove the agency to its present location. They were disposed to be insolent and unreasonable, placing limits to the range of travel of the agent and employes. My situation was complicated by a difficulty between the trader and the Indians, they having destroyed a keg of whisky for the trader in front of the agent's office. This violation of Department regulations could not be overlooked, and with the approval of the Department I revoked his license.

The necessity for shelter for the winter was urgent. A contract to supply logs for sawing was let, and for a time building progressed favorably; but before the buildings were completed the contractor failed, and I was compelled to occupy buildings barely sufficient for protection during the winter.

Toward the last of September, when the annuity goods were to be distributed, a large number of Indians from the northern tribes of Minneconjoux, Sans Arcs, Oncepapas, and Onkapa band of Ogallallas, who have never acceded to the treaty of 1868, and therefore termed hostile, came into the agency, increasing the number to be fed to more than double that for whom supplies had been provided.

Many of these people had never been to an agency before, and were exceedingly vicious and insolent. They made unreasonable demands for food, and supplemented their demands with threats. They resisted every effort to count them, and as their statements of their numbers were frequently exaggerated, it became necessary to arbitrarily reduce their rations, forming my estimates of their numbers from the best information I could obtain. This caused a constant contention with them; and being unprotected I was compelled to talk with them from morning till night. On one occasion, when attempting to count their lodges, I was arrested by some three hundred of these wild fellows and returned to the agency for trial; but of the older residents of the agency about seven hundred, armed and mounted, came to my relief and protected me.

While thus standing day after day with my life at stake, contending with these Indians for a just distribution of the food given them by the Government, serious charges were brought against me by parties who should have been my friends and supporters instead of persecutors. This greatly increased the difficulties under which I labored. But thanks to the consideration of the Department, an investigation committee was ordered, which fully vindicated me.

The dissatisfaction of the hostile Indians became greater as winter advanced. Unable to induce them to comply with the orders of the Government for a census to be taken, I appealed to those who had lived long enough at the agency to understand the necessity of a compliance with these orders, and about the 1st of February they declared in favor of yielding to my direction in all matters pertaining to the business of the agency. This exasperated the hostiles, and immediately they broke up into small war parties, going off in all directions, and attacking all parties who were not strong enough to oppose them. On the 8th of February I went to Whetstone agency, for the purpose of consulting Agent Howard in regard to the propriety of calling for troops. That night, about 2 o'clock, the watchman having fallen asleep, a Minneconjoux Indian belonging to the band of "Lone Horn of the North," scaled the stockade, and calling my clerk, Frank D. Appleton, to the door, shot and killed him. The Indian escaped. Agent Howard called for troops, and, as my employes were much alarmed, I joined in the request. On arrival of the troops there was much excitement. All of the hostile and many of the resident Indians left the agency for the north. The excitement, however, soon subsided, and I commenced a registration of the people, which they had previously consented to. Since this has been accomplished there has been little or no difficulty, as they readily comply with almost any request I make. During the summer those previously living at the agency have returned.

The agency-buildings erected are a stockade 10 feet high, inclosing a space 200 by 400 feet; a warehouse 100 by 30 feet, with an "L" 60 by 30; a barn 100 by 30 feet; three offices 16 feet square; 4 rooms 16 feet square for employes' quarters; a mess-house 16 by 30 feet; an agent's residence 25 by 30, two stories high.

The saw-mill was first placed in the timber about ten miles from the agency, but in consequence of the hostile attitude of the Indians, for greater security, I had it moved nearer the agency, on White River. It has been set for running with a temporary structure over it. I

have also constructed a dam on White River, and have made about one mile and a half of irrigation-ditch. This ditch can be extended to irrigate some 5,000 acres of land.

On arrival at the agency, I found the Indians had a very exalted idea of their ability to resist the Government and compel a compliance with their wishes. I repeatedly called their attention to the fact that the buffalo were almost all destroyed, and as soon as they were gone the Indians would be helpless. Red Cloud sent messengers through the Powder River and Big Horn country, and convinced himself that there was not game enough to sustain them through a war; they now have a better understanding of their situation, and are making efforts to adapt themselves to the changed conditions. In the spring a general council of all the bands was held, at which they resolved to protect any one who wished to go to farming; whereupon twenty-five persons made application for assistance to commence. Not having procured any implements for this agency, I borrowed some plows of Agent Howard, and broke about 30 acres, in small patches, which were planted by the Indians: it, however, was too late in the season for crops to mature, yet it served to demonstrate the fertility of the soil wherever it can be irrigated. The demands for assistance to farm are greater than means at my disposal will supply. Within twenty miles of the agency there are about 50,000 acres of land which can be irrigated, yet agriculture cannot be depended upon as a means for support of these Indians. The valley of White River and adjacent hills produce a fine grass, and the country is well adapted to grazing; stock-raising must be the main pursuit in this country; especially is it adapted to sheep-culture. I believe the Indians would more readily learn to care for sheep than any other kind of stock. Next in importance is the breeding of horses and mules; they have over 10,000 horses, mostly of inferior size and quality, but by improving the stock with some good blooded horses, a hardy and valuable breed might be produced.

No missionary or educational work has yet been done among these Indians, but preparations are now making to build a school-house and establish a school. Not more than a dozen, perhaps, of these Indians have ever attempted manual labor, yet such is their eagerness to commence some industrial pursuit that I consider the prospect for their civilization very flattering.

Indians have great respect for authority, and strictly observe any law enacted by a recognized authority; they are easily governed when one has the power to enforce his orders. among themselves there is comparatively little disturbance or quarreling. I would respectfully suggest that it would greatly facilitate the administration of justice and promote order, if there was established a court for trial and means for punishment of criminals at the agencies. If there was a court at this agency for their trial, I have no doubt that the criminals whom the Indians now refuse to surrender would be delivered into my hands. They say it is simply sending them to their deaths to send them to Fort Laramie or Cheyenne for trial.

A strip of country along the valleys of the White River and Running Water, for a hundred miles east from the east line of Wyoming, and fifty miles wide, north and south, embraces all the land of any value for agriculture or grazing in Southwest Dakota and Northwest Nebraska. This land is mostly in Nebraska, and therefore out of the Sioux reservation. If the Indians are removed to their reservation, all hope of civilizing them or making them self-supporting is gone, as there is no place on their reservation where any number of them could make a living. It is therefore the interest of both the Government and the Indians that the treaty of 1868 be revised, and the valleys set apart as a reservation for the Indians. In this connection, also, a release of the unceded portion of Wyoming and Nebraska could be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. SAVILLE.
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UPPER MISSOURI SIOUX AGENCY,
Crow Creek, Dak., September, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the instructions of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my annual report relative to the progress made at this and Lower Brulé agency, Dakota Territory, for the year ending August 31, 1874.

The Lower Yauctonnais are located at the Upper Missouri Sioux agency, on the east side of the Missouri River. These Indians, by their uniform good behavior and the amount of work performed, have shown that they are gradually giving up many of their heathenish customs and indolent habits. Seventy comfortable log-houses have been erected by them during the past year, also many stables for their stock. Eighteen months ago not an Indian house was to be found upon this reservation. At the present time the Lower Yauctonnais are occupying over one hundred houses, all constructed by themselves, with the exception of doors and windows. Many of the Indians of this band are now engaged in securing logs, with the view of erecting houses for themselves before cold weather.

Last November a yoke of oxen and a cow was issued to the head of each family that had secured hay for the same. Thirty families were provided with stock in this manner. They were given to understand that the stock so received did not belong to the tribe, but was their individual property, and that they were expected to care for it accordingly. They have taken much pride in their stock, and in no case have they killed an animal that has been issued to them as individual property. A yoke of oxen and cow are still being issued to the head of each family that provides hay and shelter for the same. I see no reason why these Indians may not, within a reasonable time, become successful stock-growers, the country being well adapted to grazing pursuits and but poorly adapted to agriculture.

Two schools, one a day and the other a boarding school, have been taught at this agency during the year; the attendance has been fair and the results encouraging.

Religious services have been held each Sunday, with few exceptions, by Rev. Mr. Burt, in charge of the mission at this agency. The services have been regularly attended by many of the Indians, who have conducted themselves with the utmost propriety.

THE LOWER BRULÉ INDIANS.

These Indians are located at the Lower Brulé agency, Dakota Territory, on the west side of the Missouri River, ten miles below the Upper Missouri Sioux agency. These Indians have made little, if any, advancement during the past year; they are of a wild and violent disposition, and the presence of troops is found necessary to preserve order and protect property. These Indians number one thousand eight hundred, and are of sufficient importance to demand a separate and distinct agency with a resident agent. I would respectfully recommend that they be provided with an independent agency at as early a day as practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WHETSTONE AGENCY, DAKOTA, September 30, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to forward this my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

This location being considered an unfavorable place for an agency, it was confidently expected that a new location would be selected about 1st September, 1873, and the Indians having shown an inclination to move, some preparations were made with that end in view. But soon after that time they signified in council their wish to remain here. Arrangements were therefore made, and temporary buildings and corrals were erected for the protection of public property, until such time as a new location would be selected.

Owing to the unsettled state of affairs very little progress was made in farming during 1873, and this summer considerable attention has been given to cultivating small pieces of ground, with tolerable success, although the probability of moving during the summer prevented many from planting who otherwise would have done so.

The number who have expressed a desire to cultivate land is constantly increasing, and although the majority are opposed to work, they gradually foresee that the time will come when they or their children must do something to support themselves.

The annuity goods were distributed on the 25th September, 1873. They were of excellent quality and condition, and gave general satisfaction.

Soon after the distribution Indians from tribes living in the northern part of this reservation commenced coming here, and continued arriving in large numbers until the middle of winter. The Minneconjoux comprised the principal portion. The rest were Onkapapas, Sans Arcs, and Two-Kettles. The former are a troublesome band, generally well armed and mounted, roving during the summer, living at some agency during the winter, and usually taking with them on their departure, which is sudden, horses, ponies, and mules which do not belong to them. Their presence here during the winter added greatly to the issues of beef and other provisions at this agency, which additional expense here was probably saved at the agency where these northern Indians properly belong. These bands were unusually troublesome in February last at this and other agencies, and although no person was killed within the limits of this agency, many very hostile threats and demonstrations were made here, which, although not participated in by the Brulés of this agency to any considerable extent, they were not met by the latter with the spirit of conciliation or of resistance that they ought to have shown. As a consequence of these troubles, troops were sent early in March to this and other Dakota agencies for their protection against these unruly bands. They were received quietly by the Brulés, and not the slightest difference or difficulty has taken place between them.

In the latter part of March a commission, composed of four distinguished and reliable gentlemen, examined the affairs of this agency, of which they made a very favorable report. Early in August arrived another commission to select a new location for this agency, and after a thorough exploration of the country for a period of about one month, including an examination of the country at the eastern slope of the Black Hills, between the North and South forks of the Cheyenne, they finally selected a spot at the head of Beaver Creek, about twelve miles from present agency, and instructed the agent to move to that point. The troops now here will also move and put up winter-quarters within half a mile of our new location, where there is excellent water, prime timber convenient, and good grazing-lands. The larger portion of the Indians are camped on Chadron Creek, about fifteen miles away.

So much has in former times been suggested as to the proper management of the Indians by those competent to understand such matters, that there appears but little room for other suggestions. I would respectfully, however, express my opinion that much of the trouble caused by Indians on this reservation is caused by young men, who are difficult to manage in any part of the world. Many of these were children here when the late treaty was made. They know nothing, care nothing about its stipulations, and while the older men of the tribe are peaceable, they find it difficult to control the young men.

I believe that these tribes can sooner be civilized by teaching the rising generation to read and write than by any other method, and that liberal appropriations for schools and churches would be economy in the Government, and a benefit to the Indians.

The wagons and oxen purchased for the use of the Indians at this agency will be very useful in transporting the store-houses, shops, and supplies to the new location, thereby saving a considerable expense to the Government in the matter of transportation, which will all be done by these teams, and when the move is completed, these oxen and wagons will be distributed for use among the Indians, where they will prove a valuable aid toward their civilization.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

Washington, D. C.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA, *September 1, 1874.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department of the Interior, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

The Indians of my charge are composed of Sioux or Dakotas of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands, and their relatives of mixed blood with Canadian and French, and are located on the Lake Traverse reservation, which embraces an area of about 1,435 square miles and 918 352 square acres.

POPULATION.

We have enrolled and residing on this reservation—males, 761; females, 916; total, 1,677. This increase of number enrolled at this agency during the past year is owing chiefly to the following reasons: 1. The general good health, and consequently few deaths, among the people. 2. Natural increase. 3. The success had in inducing the Waby Indians, chiefly of the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux, referred to in my last annual report as the "wild, vagrant, and shy," to come in and settle upon this reservation, and avail themselves of their privileges and advantages under the provisions of the treaty of 1867. Their chief, Big Eagle Feather, died last autumn, and in their affliction and want of a leader they gladly and in good faith selected farms, and have entered upon a life of labor in the cultivation of the soil and preparation of homes for their families. Another source of increase, as per enrollment, is owing to the large number of Indian scouts recently discharged from the United States service on the frontier, and who have cast in their lot with this people, to whom they are related.

GENERAL CONDUCT OF THE INDIANS.

This, for the most part, has been good during the year covered by this report. A large majority of the Indians enrolled here are friendly and true to the whites and loyal to the United States Government, and co-operate with its agents in the development of the plan adopted under the treaty of 1867 for their advancement in civilization. A few old chiefs and chiefs' soldiers, and a few half-breeds only, have manifested a disloyal spirit and attempted to inaugurate some revolutionary measures looking to their independence of all law and order, except as they themselves might ordain or elect. This manifested itself early in December last on the part of a small faction of these Indians, led on by some of whom we had reason to have looked for better service. In violation of my official order, as well as of the tenth article of the treaty of 1867 an impromptu police force or mob was raised by this faction in secret council, presuming to improve on the official acts of myself and my pre-

cessor, J. W. Daniels, relative to the enrollment of certain men and their ownership of property and improvements on homesteads which they had accumulated, under the provision of the treaty of 1867, as working Indians.

This marauding party, led on by a few leading men and half-breeds, proceeded to seize oxen, wagons, plows, cows, &c., from their lawful and rightful owners, and reported the same to me, threatening, in the mean time, that if successful in this movement, they would banish not only the owners of said property but others, also, against whom they entertained personal animosity. Whereupon I ordered at once—1. The return of the wrested property, as reported to me, to the proper owner. 2. The delivery to me of two of the ringleaders of the said marauding party for proper punishment. 3. I ordered that all those who participated in that disorderly and revolutionary conduct should be deprived of certain rights and privileges, which they would otherwise have received at the agency, for the space of two months.

I am happy to be able to report the best of results from the timely measures adopted and discipline exercised in the premises. At peace, now, with one another, friendly and kindly disposed toward the white people, these working Indians and half-breeds are working with very commendable industry and discretion, and with cheerful and hopeful state of mind. The official position and acts of your agent are respected, and there is manifestly a more hearty co-operation of this whole people in all the means and measures adopted by the United States Government for their real advancement and substantial improvement.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK-GROWING.

Our plan here, is to locate favorably as to prairie-timber, water, &c., the head of each family on 160 acres, as a homestead, under the fifth article of the treaty of 1867, and to encourage and aid all who thus locate in good faith and engage in breaking the land, cultivating and harvesting the crops, building fences, houses, and barns, and such like permanent improvements. Each farmer-Indian enrolled on the working-list is supplied, so far as is deemed advisable and the means will justify, with a yoke of work-oxen, wagon, plow, chains, scythes, axes, and hoes, with instruction in their use and proper care, with special reference to their becoming self-sustaining at an early day.

The results of this plan and our labors among this people have, in most cases, been very gratifying indeed. A few men only have abused their privileges and the means placed in their hands. Two have killed their oxen, cows, and calves, and left, irregularly, for other parts, and when last heard from they were at Devil's Lake, begging enrollment and a new outfit at that agency.

A much larger amount of land was planted on this reservation this season than ever before, and the prospect for good crops was very fine during the early part of the season, but the grasshoppers have destroyed, to a fearful extent, the best of the fields and gardens. In some localities the destruction of the crops is total, which fact has much to do with an increased demand already upon us for substantial supplies to carry this people through this fiscal year, and, in the mean time, supply them with seed for the next planting season.

AREA PLANTED.

There were 840 acres planted by Indians on this reservation this year, being an increase of 340 acres over the amount planted the previous year. Of this there were planted to wheat, 206 acres; oats, 35 acres; corn, 360 acres; potatoes, 140 acres; turnips, 37 acres; beans, 16 acres; vegetables, 46 acres. Some of the Indians have not yet finished stacking their hay. It is estimated that they will have cut and stacked this season, 3,000 tons of hay. We have about 100 tons of hay cut and stacked at the agency for our own use.

We succeeded in breaking some 40 acres of new ground at the manual-labor boarding-school site, also in putting in a good stone basement for a small barn for the Government use of that institution. Repairs and improvements have been made on the dwellings and out-houses at the agency. We have sawed for the Indians, at the agency-mill, 141,441 feet of lumber, they drawing in the logs and taking home the lumber for building and fencing purposes.

SCHOOLS.

Besides the manual-labor boarding-school, at or near the agency, we have four day-schools, taught in as many settlements or school districts. The school at Ascension, taught by Mrs. Mary B. Renville, is an industrial school and successful, chiefly from the faithful and persevering labors of the teacher, who, through her husband, Rev. John B. Renville, the pastor of the church in that district, reaches the homes and the hearts of the parents of these pupils in her school, relative to the order, discipline, and aim of the school. Christian parents appreciate such labors in behalf of their children. The school in district No. 1, taught by D. T. Wheaton, is not without some cheering evidence of faithful service and of real progress in the acquisition of the English language, and mental and moral improvement; but the almost total absence of time, order, restraint, discipline, or parental authority in the homes of the pupils there, render it difficult to secure prompt and constant attendance, and that advancement which such faithful and skillful tuition and training leads to desire and reasonably to expect. The school taught at Long Hollow last fall and

winter by Mr. A. Hunter, and this summer by M. Irwin Mathews, has been characterized by irregularity of attendance, owing to the same reasons stated relative to district No. 1. That school, however, is in a large and prospectively prosperous settlement, and we look for fruit of our labors there.

We have as yet no school-house proper at Long Hollow, but are allowed the use of the church of the Presbyterian society at that place, a building not quite suitable for school-purposes. The school taught by Albert Frazier the past winter and summer is the first attempt of the kind in that district, and, all things considered, the results are quite as good as could be expected. The teacher, Mr. Frazier, is half Dakota, and speaks the native tongue well, but teaches in English, and is faithful and hopeful.

The manual-labor boarding-school, located near this agency, the main building of which was commenced last summer, and so far inclosed as to admit of temporary use since last autumn for the girls' department, is an institution of deep interest to this people. Eighteen girls have been admitted and enrolled as pupils in this department of the school, and have made very commendable progress every way, under the faithful and experienced labors of Mr. Samuel Armor, principal, and Mrs. Alice L. Armor, teacher. The boys' department of this school, for the time being, has been under the tuition of Mr. W. K. Morris and Miss Martha Baker, teachers, and Mrs. Martha Riggs Morris, matron and teacher of music. Considering the disadvantageous circumstances, the building occupied for the time, and anticipation of a better state of things at hand on the completion of the new building, the efforts in this department have been effective and gratifying in the education and moral culture of the pupils, fifteen in all, as per enrollment. On the completion of the buildings now in process of construction, the two departments will be consolidated early this autumn. The work on this building is being pushed to early completion, in which, when done, we hope to be able to accommodate some sixty pupils, and to realize the best of results to this people. We have also two district-school houses to be erected this year, if practicable.

I have to report the erection and completion of a frame house for the physician's use at this agency; also, the erection and inclosure of a frame house for Gabriel Renville, on his farm, and material and mechanical aid to several others in the erection and inclosure of houses for those who themselves are working for homes for their families. Aid, to a certain extent, by the services of one of our regularly-employed carpenters, has been rendered the Ascension Church Society in building a new house of worship, in lieu of the one they sold to the United States Government for school-purposes, in accordance with instructions received under date of July 7, 1873.

The Presbyterian church at Mayasan is engaged with commendable zeal and enthusiasm in building a house of worship this autumn.

Many of our workingmen are contemplating building good and substantial houses, and are asking for aid in the way of shingles, flooring, windows, doors, &c., and mechanical labor by carpenters and masons. These and many other such efforts of this people might be reported, showing very clearly the advancement and prospects of these Indians.

MORAL STATUS.

The Sabbath is generally observed by rest from labor and traveling, and by attendance on divine services. Very little, if any, spirituous liquors have been introduced or used during the year on this reservation. We show no quarters to the liquor-dealers, excepting it may be a small stone building erected at this agency last autumn for such lawless and defiant men. No ostensible pagan or idolatrous worship is observed here, although it is reported that there are those who conjure the sick and use incantations, such as their fathers practiced forty years ago when in pagan darkness.

POLYGAMY AND BIGAMY.

These are fast passing away, and we trust all such old practices are destined soon to be numbered among the things and customs of the past. Although we bear with the old men in their unfortunate social alliances and embarrassments in this respect, we encourage the young men to marry only one woman each, and to keep themselves clear of all such social entanglements of the old pagan type. This social difficulty is one of the greatest hindrances to the progress and prosperity of this people.

CHIEFTAINSHIPS.

Chieftainships and warriors' honors are alike failing to command even the intelligent, working, and progressive Indians and half-breeds here, and no unreasonable tribute can be laid upon them for the maintenance and support of any old claims of this kind.

CHURCH-ATTENDANCE, ETC.

There are six Presbyterian churches organized on this reservation, with a membership of 410, and a native pastor for each church. Public religious services are held regularly in all these churches, besides at several out-stations, with good and regular audiences, which we encourage and protect so far as we can consistently with prescribed duty. Regular Sabbath services in English have been kept up for the benefit of those speaking English, including the employés at the agency, conducted usually by the agent, except during a few weeks

each summer, when Rev. S. R. Riggs, the venerable missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, has kindly and very acceptably officiated as our chaplain and pastor.

I am happy to testify to the general consistency of the members of the church here; their devotion to their religious services, and their self-denials and liberal support of the means of grace, which they have voluntarily assumed; also to the fidelity and devotion of the native pastors to the work of their calling, and their uniform fidelity to the United States Government in relation to the education and material advancement of this people.

I have here to report the Christian liberality of the Central Presbyterian Church Sunday-school in Saint Paul, in the donation of \$25 to supply the children and youth at this agency with a Sunday-school library, much needed and greatly desired. Such tokens of interest in our work here, by the true friends of Christian civilization at home, give us renewed reasons to thank God and work on among this people.

SANITARY CONDITION.

For the first six months of the past year the general health was good, and but few deaths occurred among our people, for which devout gratitude is due to a kind and indulgent Providence. Latterly there has been much sickness and frequent deaths, chiefly from whooping-cough, epidemic catarrh, and summer-complaints among the children. The annual report of our physician and surgeon, Dr. G. H. Hawes, a copy of which is herewith transmitted, will show more fully the sanitary condition of this people, the prevailing diseases and our necessities in this department of our labors, especially the great want of some suitable hospital-accommodations for patients requiring special treatment and care, such as their own homes, are altogether inadequate [to furnish.]

The death of Wasuiciyapci, "Sweet Corn," a Sisseton Sioux chief, on the 16th day of August, 1874, enrolled at this agency, and resident for years past on the shore of Lake Traverse, although sudden, was not altogether unexpected. He had for years been afflicted with a bone-fever sore, which finally terminated in gangrene and death. He was [not] one of the original signers of the treaty of 1867; still, he acquiesced, and himself co-operated in its development up to the day of his death. Application was made to me recently for aid from the United States Government by a delegation of three men from beyond the Big Sioux River, representing some sixty lodges or heads of families, stating that during the war of 1862 they were loyal to the United States Government, and held themselves entirely aloof from the Sioux war-parties engaged in that horrible massacre; and that, as before that time, they have always since then been friendly to the whites, planted corn, and occupied the same grounds from year to year until now, when there is no more game in that region, and the white settlers are crowding in upon them, so that they are constrained to turn their attention to cultivating the soil for a livelihood. I have to commend these Indians to the kind and fostering care of the United States Government, and recommend their early and permanent settlement on some plan looking to their civilization.

I have to report the insufficiency of the warehouse and office at the agency for the increased stores required and work involved. I would, therefore, recommend the erection of a suitable warehouse and office, as essential to the security of the supplies required here, and greater efficiency as well as convenience in the prosecution of the agency work.

In accordance with instructions received, D. T. Wheaton has been employed to survey and define the claims of the Indians located on farms or homesteads on this reservation since the 1st of July, with very gratifying results. Many claims had been taken and held without regard to the metes and bounds, limiting to 160 acres to each claimant. All sorts of difficulties had grown out of local contentions about timber, land, &c. Now that we shall be able to describe each man's land and give him a certificate of settlement, and protect him in his rights to hold and improve that particular land, we shall look for peace and harmony one with another, and more earnest endeavors of this people to comply with the terms of the treaty of 1867, on which titles are to be secured to such homesteads taken and improved.

I have to recommend that Congress so amend the terms of said treaty, as that, instead of 50 acres, only 10 acres and consecutive occupancy for five years, be the conditions on which each *bona-fide* settler shall receive a patent from the United States Government for 160 acres of land.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. N. ADAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

YANCTON AGENCY, DAK., September 17, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this my third annual report as Indian agent for the Yaucton Sioux Indians.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The record of the Indians under my charge during the past year is, as usual, good, as far

as their peaceable conduct goes. None, to my knowledge, have gone out on war-parties; no disturbance among themselves; no depredations on their white neighbors. They have remained at home quietly doing their work. The only exception has been on the part of those who have been called by other Indians to visit them, promising ponies. The temptation of receiving a pony is irresistible, and many have gone, who, if they had remained at home, would have been gainers, in that they would have had better crops. Parties have also gone to the red-pipe stone-quarries to obtain stone from which to manufacture their pipes. With these exceptions the people have been quietly at home during the entire year.

FARMING AND CROPS.

About 2,000 acres of land were plowed this last spring entirely by Indians and half-breeds—a good proportion by agency-employed Indians, the rest by those who owned the fields and had teams of their own able to plow with. Owing to the fact that many are yet without oxen, I am compelled yearly to hire a large amount of plowing; this, however, is all done by Indians and half-breeds. If the Indians generally had cattle, we should be freed from this expenditure. I would recommend that the farming Indians be supplied with oxen and cows, as they would work them and milk the cows. The principal crop planted, as usual, is the Indian corn. I succeeded in persuading a few of our best farmers to plant wheat this year; but, unfortunately, the year has been very unfavorable for crops of all kinds in this entire country, and the crops throughout the whole of Dakota have been almost an entire failure. The corn-crop promised well, but, owing to a severe drought in the spring and an invasion of grasshoppers in the fall, we, as usual, shall have but a small harvest. There seems to be in this locality many drawbacks to successful farming. Year by year some plague is sure to destroy our hopes. I believe the small grains are a sure crop here than corn.

The great difficulty in bringing about this desirable change consists in the fact that the Indian-fields have now been planted in corn yearly for the last fifteen years, and consequently are unfit for wheat or other grain until after a year's careful cultivation. The fields should all be summer-fallowed or rested for one season. I intend doing this for the agency-fields the next season, to show the Indians the importance of changing crops and resting the land. During last summer I broke a field of 40 acres of land on the high lands and planted to wheat this spring. It promised well, but, owing to the extreme heat and drought of early spring, proved almost an entire failure. I have not yet had it thrashed, so cannot say what the yield will be—so small, I fear, that it will not pay for thrashing. I have again broken another 40 acres this last summer, and intend sowing wheat in it next spring. I believe, as a general thing, this land, when well cultivated, will produce good wheat. Indians cannot, however, be made good farmers at once. It will take years before they learn the art of cultivating the soil as it should be. I have felt this great difficulty for years, and feel it more than ever this year. The people are discouraged at these constant failures, and if they are to be left dependent upon grain-culture, will always be in distress. I have, therefore, endeavored to turn their attention to

CATTLE AND SHEEP.

The lands reserved for them by the Government are well fitted by nature to this pursuit abundant pasturage, with low lands, producing good and sufficient hay for wintering any number of cattle. The sheep given to these Indians a year ago are doing well, and I trust in a few years will prove no insignificant source in clothing and feeding these people. The few cattle I have received have been distributed among those who deserved them the most, and been well cared for, the oxen worked and the cows milked. Very few, if any, have been killed. When I gave them out, I made a law that any person killing or selling these cattle should be cut off from rations during the pleasure of the agent. This had the desired effect. If, during the time rations are given by the Government, cattle could be given them, and they could be taught to take care of them, as they can by means of the restraint of cutting off of rations if they are destroyed, I feel sure the increase would in a few years be a great help toward their self-support.

INDIAN HOUSES.

The building of good substantial log-houses by the Indians is steadily going on, not only for their own accommodation, but also for their animals. This is a great improvement on the former state of things. It will not be long ere every Indian family on the reserve has a good house for winter protection. The teepee, or cloth lodge, is usually seen beside the log-house. This will doubtless continue for some time, as the people find it for their health and comfort during summer to have a teepee to move into, so freeing themselves from the winter's accumulated filth and vermin.

APPRENTICES.

It gives me pleasure to report that this branch of labor is progressing favorably. I have during the year employed apprentices in all the shops, blacksmith, tinsmith, carpenter, and grist-mill. These are mostly half-breeds. I believe, however, the full Indian will do as well as the half breed. The day is not far distant when the entire mechanical work of the

agency can be done by the half-breed and Indian mechanics, under one good white superintendent. Besides the above apprentices, I have also started a weaving-room, where I constantly employ from six to eight Indian women in weaving. The cloth made is of a very good quality, and will serve the Indians much better than what is bought for them. As these Indians have now a flock of some 800 sheep, it will not be long ere the clothing for the nation can be produced and manufactured at home. I would recommend that this pursuit be encouraged as much as possible, even though at first the cloth could be purchased at a less price, as it will in time prove of great importance, and for the time being is a civilizing power of no small merit.

BASKET-MAKING.

As there is on this reserve a great abundance of good willow fit for basket-making, I have employed a practical manufacturer as an instructor in this useful branch of labor. We are now making a very good plain basket, and shall ere long be able to make all kinds of willow baskets. This is an employment which I endeavor to introduce among the old men, as it is not a very hard work, and can be carried on at their houses. Besides these apprentices, I have also a number of young Indians employed as farm-laborers. As these continue steadily to labor year after year, some of them having now continued in the employ of the Government for the last six or seven years, they become more and more skillful. I can now intrust to these men my breaking-teams, stirring-plows, mowers, and hay-rakes. They are now capable farm-hands, and, with the superintendent-farmer, are able to conduct the entire farm-work of the agency.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

There are now upon this agency seven schools and six churches. Of these, two are Presbyterian and under the care of the Rev. John Williamson, and the rest Episcopal, under the charge of the Right Rev. Bishop Hare. Great improvements have been wrought at this agency during the last year by Bishop Hare. A large stone structure for a boys' boarding-school and residence for the Bishop and co-laborers has been erected, besides other substantial structures in connection with the work of the mission. The efforts now made by the Episcopal church, as well as the Presbyterian, I trust will result in much good to the Yanktons. It is a slow, hard work, requiring great patience and wisdom. We see improvement in many ways, but not in proportion to the work devoted to them and the means expended upon them. The boarding-school system has been introduced by Bishop Hare, and so far promises to be much more successful than the day school. In this connection I would recommend that a manual-labor school be given to these people as soon as practicable. Our great hope must be with the young people; we must rescue these from their habits of indolence and filth, and make them see the value of labor and cleanliness.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to be able to commend these people for their quiet and peaceable conduct. We have no jail, nor law except the treaty and the agent's word; yet we have no quarrels, no fighting, and, with one or two exceptions, there has not been a single case of drunkenness during the year. This I consider quite remarkable when we take into consideration the fact that the reservation is surrounded by ranches where liquors of all kinds can be obtained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, M. T., September 10, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with requirements of circular letter of August 7, 1874, I submit my first annual report.

On the 13th day of January last I relieved my immediate predecessor, D. W. Buck, and assumed charge of this agency. The tribes entitled to report and draw rations at the agency are the Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans. For several years the two former have ranged across the line; none of the Blackfeet coming here, occasionally a few of the Bloods. The condition of the Blackfeet and Bloods, as I hear, is deplorable; especially is this the case with the Blackfeet. They are living in a country where there is no law, except that which is administered by bloodthirsty "wolfers" and whisky-sellers. Both of these tribes, I am convinced, could easily be induced to occupy in part this reserve and come to the agency if the appropriations were large enough to offer them greater inducements.

The Piegans are in frequent intercourse with the agency, and their uniform good conduct shows that the effort of the Government to benefit and civilize them has had its good effect. I do not know of a single depredation having been committed by them upon the whites since I have been with them.

In April last a young Piegan was compelled to shoot and kill two white whisky-traders

in defense of his father's life; this occurred at or near Badger Creek, and I hold the killing under any code of laws to have been entirely justifiable. Near the mouth of Sun River, in March last, a white man was killed; this was a clear case of unprovoked murder, and was done by a war party consisting of thirteen Northern Blackfeet. Notice of the murder was soon communicated to the military authorities at Fort Shaw, and they seemed as powerless to arrest and punish the murderers as were the friendly Piegans and their agent to prevent it.

The law approved April 15, 1874, No. 37, entitled "An act to establish a reservation for certain Indians in the Territory of Montana," is an act of gross injustice to the Indians, and ought to be so amended as to make the south bank of the Teton River the southern boundary-line of the reservation, and the powerful influence of the Christian and humane organizations of the United States should be enlisted in behalf of such an amendment. To take from peaceable, friendly Indians a very large portion of their best hunting and pasture land without consultation or remuneration, is a violation of the wise and Christian policy of the Government.

Farming this year has been discouraging, and an almost total failure. Nearly 40 acres were seeded to oats and planted in potatoes, roots, and other products of the garden. Nearly everything was destroyed by grasshoppers that were hatched upon the farm in the early season. Two old Indians tried the experiment of cultivating each an acre in potatoes and other vegetables, but the grasshoppers have left them little or nothing to stimulate to another effort. The present generation of the tribes of this reservation will never take much interest in agricultural pursuits. The hunt is too attractive and game too plentiful.

There is a school here which had an average daily attendance, during the quarter ending June 30, 1874, of twenty-six children. The teacher, B. W. Sanders, must have the entire credit of organizing this school, and in view of the exceedingly crude material with which he had to work, he has cause to congratulate himself upon his success. Many of the Piegan parents are willing and anxious to have their children taught; still no great progress can ever be made in educating their children unless a home can be provided for them. They must be removed from life in the lodge. Children living in lodges are compelled to go to the hunt when their parents do, and, as a consequence, nearly all those enrolled as scholars are fully half of the year roaming over the prairie. I respectfully ask for an appropriation, in addition to the \$1,500 per year already allowed for teachers, of \$3,500 to erect and furnish suitable buildings for maintaining a boarding-school, with the capacity for furnishing a home and educational facilities for twenty-five to thirty children.

The great enemy of the Indians is whisky. The only possible way of putting an end to this traffic is for the Indians to commence warfare upon the traders by destroying all the whisky that is brought among them, and sending these trafficking fiends away on foot. I have advised them to this course, but they hesitate to adopt it, for fear they might have to kill the traders.

May 11 I accompanied the chiefs and head-men of the Piegans, to the number of 36, to Fort Benton, where I met Special Agent William H. Fanton, who was accompanied by the leading men of the Gros Ventres and Assinaboines. A separate treaty of peace was entered into between each of those tribes and the Piegans, and so far all concerned are faithfully carrying out their treaty stipulations. Since assuming the duties of agent here I have made many efforts to ascertain the number of souls composing the three tribes. As to the Blackfeet and Bloods, I have no reliable information. I am led to believe, however, that they do not number over fifteen hundred each, though some accounts place the numbers much higher. Certain it is, that during the past four or five years they have fearfully diminished in numbers, and have become very poor. The unrestricted intercourse they have enjoyed, on British soil, with the worst and most reckless class of white men on earth, has brought its attendant evils—whisky, powder and ball, disease and death. I have arrived at a more accurate knowledge of the numbers and population of the Piegan lodges; they number about as follows:

	No. of lodges.	No. of Indians.
Piegan.....	350	2,400
Blackfeet.....	225	1,500
Bloods.....	225	1,500
Total.....	800	5,400

Other estimates place the number of each tribe higher, but I am of the impression the above is high enough.

On August 1 I commenced taking the census of the Indians—at least of all entitled to draw rations—with the intention of forwarding the same to your office when completed, but find it slow and tedious. Many of the Indians are averse to giving their names, and in many cases they have not named their younger children. To meet this difficulty I avail myself of the ingenuity of the interpreter, H. Robave, in assisting the parents in naming them. To complete this census it will probably take four to six months' time.

R. F. MAY.

United States Indian Agent for Blackfeet and others.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CROW AGENCY, M. T., *September 21, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to herewith submit my first annual report in regard to the affairs of this agency.

I assumed the duties of the agency on the 20th of September, 1873. Owing to the fire of October, 1872, the buildings were in an unfit condition for the winter. We succeeded in repairing the buildings already constructed, and erected others, so as to make the employés comfortable during the cold season.

POPULATION.

I have made as careful an estimate of the number of Indians belonging to this agency as it has been possible to do. The Mountain Crows number about 3,000—1,400 males and 1,600 females. The River Crows I have not been able to definitely number. I have taken the estimate of last year, placing their numbers at 1,200—500 males and 700 females. These people have not been here all at one time since I have had charge of the agency. These Indians, (Mountain and River Crows,) are not increasing in population. They do not seem to desire to increase their numbers. Criminal abortion and venereal diseases pretty effectually check their increase. While they seem well disposed toward the white man, they have a deep-rooted and almost unconquerable prejudice against adopting his customs. They seem to desire to continue the chase for a living. While the buffalo are in reach they will not resort to any other means of living. When this subject has been presented to them, they have replied that when the buffalo are all gone they will go to farming. Others have said that when the agency is moved to a good place they will settle down and farm.

The present system of giving annuities to the Indians does not promote their civilization. It encourages idleness in any people to give them something for nothing. One dollar fairly earned by honest labor will go as far as \$2 given them. Treat the Indian as you would any other poor man, give him work to do, pay him a fair price for his labor, and thus raise his manhood; abandon the idea of treating them as independent sovereignties, and owners of the soil they cannot cultivate; assign to them a district of country in which to live; encourage them to labor by giving them a stipulated price for the products thereof, besides allowing them to retain the same; encourage them to become herders—they are passionately fond of stock, especially horses; aid them in improving their horses by furnishing for the use of the tribes stallions of an improved breed; furnish them with stock-cattle, and encourage them to become the owners individually of cattle. By these means these people can be gradually induced to abandon their nomadic life. The Government should take care of and support the aged, infirm, and orphans among the Indians, just as it does among other people.

The removal of the agency should be accomplished at the earliest practicable period. At present it is on the river, near the line, thus rendering it an easy matter for unprincipled white men to carry on an illicit trade with the Indians. Whisky can be easily smuggled on to the reservation. Besides, the present location does not suit the Indians. It is a long ways from their hunting-grounds, inconvenient to timber, and would be hard to defend if attacked by hostile Indians. There are some good locations from forty to sixty miles east of here. I very respectfully urge that immediate measures be taken to select a new site for the agency, and suitable building erected thereon.

The late contract made between the Crows and the special commission appointed by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, whereby the Indians agreed to dispose of their present reservation and remove to what is known as the Judith Basin country, not having received the sanction of Congress, and the fact that a wagon-road has been constructed across that country, terminating a few miles below the line of the proposed reservation, and the establishment of trading-houses and whisky-shops, all render that country unfit for the Indians, the main argument in favor of that country—to wit, its isolated position—has been destroyed. The fact that the Northern Pacific Railroad will probably pass up the Yellowstone Valley on the south side of the river, is no argument in favor of disposing of the present reservation, but, on the contrary, it will render their country more valuable for them when they commence farming, and they must come to that in the next decade.

The school was opened the 27th of October last. The Indian children at first appeared in their native costumes, with no knowledge of our language. The first quarter Miss Pluma A. Noteware, the assistant matron, had charge. Rev. Matthew Bird assumed control of the school in January. Although the number of Indian children has been small, yet the school has been a success. From six to eight have been boarded in the family of the matron, and fed and clothed out of the supplies and annuity-goods furnished by the Government. Their advancement has been all that could be desired. Their penmanship cannot be excelled anywhere, under the same circumstances. The chiefs and head-men seem pleased with the school, and promise to aid in securing children to attend the school. The only hope for the civilization of these people lies in the education of the children. I respectfully recommend that they be required to furnish at least twenty-five scholars for the school, each scholar to remain at least four years. Equal numbers of male and female should be admitted to the school. One great drawback to the advancement of these people is the intermarriage of white men among them. As a rule, any white man who will marry an Indian woman is unfit to associate with the Indians. The presence of such men is a great detriment to the In

dian. The average Indian is far superior to the majority of the whites who marry Indian women. This agency furnishes an example of men of culture becoming worthless by association with the Indians, while they have contributed nothing toward the elevation of the red man. As a rule, the full-blooded Indian stands a much better chance to become a man than the half-breed. The presence of these men causes more trouble in the management of the Indians than all other causes combined.

I respectfully call the attention of the Department to the fact that there is a mining-camp on the reservation, occupied by from twenty to twenty-five men, who claim that they were on the ground as early as 1864, four years before the treaty of 1868. There are but few of the original discoverers of the mines now at work. Other parties have bought and otherwise obtained interests in these mines. It is a plain violation of article II of the treaty of 1868, and is the cause of complaint on the part of the Indians. Persons under pretext of trading with these miners have, as I have been informed, introduced whisky into this camp. This matter deserves the serious consideration of the Government. It is hoped that such measures may be adopted as will remove all cause of complaint on the part of the Indians.

This agency, although assigned to the Methodist Episcopal church, no effort had been made to effect any organization until in October of last year, when Rev. T. C. Iliff, pastor of the church at Bozeman, organized a church, consisting of six members, and supplied it with preaching once a month until January, when Rev. Matthew Bird was employed as minister and teacher; since which time there has been religious services held regularly every Sabbath. A Sabbath-school was organized immediately after I assumed control, which has been maintained with gratifying results. The church now numbers twelve members.

A Good Templar lodge was organized in April last, with fifteen members, which now numbers twenty-four members. A large majority of the employés belong to this organization, and its influence upon this society is apparent to all. We have completed a building 21 by 33 feet, to use as a school-room, church, and Good Templar hall, which will greatly aid in the various enterprises of moral reform at the agency.

In conclusion, I am happy to state that the Indians belonging to this agency have during the last year enjoyed good health; but few have died; and last, but not least, they remain firm friends to the white man, and stand ready at any time to aid the Government in repelling the attacks of any hostile Indians who may commit depredations upon the persons or property of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES WRIGHT,
Agent for Crow Indians.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FLATHEAD INDIAN AGENCY, M. T., *September 12, 1874.*

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to transmit my first annual report of the affairs of this agency.

Arriving, I relieved my predecessor, Mr. D. Shanahan, on the 14th of July, as per communication to the honorable Commissioner of that date. Owing to the shortness of my occupancy I am as yet unable to furnish the Department with details concerning the requirements and wants of the agency and Indians under my charge, but, as time and observation will develop, I will inform the honorable Commissioner by special report.

The condition of the permanent structures at this place at the time of my arrival, such as Indian houses, (twenty-one in number,) agency buildings, &c., was, and is, fair. The stock, horses and cattle in good condition, the mill in running order. The number of shops and houses at the agency proper, however, have always proved inadequate, and more are now in process of construction, of which, when completed, a detailed report will be made.

The disposition of the Indians of this agency toward the Government and people bordering the reservation is of a satisfactory nature. Among the Indians of these tribes are quite a number of thrifty farmers, a majority showing a disposition to abandon the chase and make their living by the arts of civilized life. They are mostly inclined to agricultural pursuits, and had they the opportunity of engaging at such by the donations of the necessary implements, many more than now are would be found self-sustaining. I am led to this belief from the fact, as I am informed by parties who were present at the last distribution of annuities, that those receiving plows and harness seemed to be glad that at last they had the opportunity of beginning farming, while, on the other hand, those not receiving any were very much disappointed and so expressed themselves, saying that they wanted to go to work, and could not obtain the means wherewith to do so. I would therefore recommend the purchase of more farming-implements, such as plows, harness, and a few wagons, as annuities, in place of blankets, as such would undoubtedly tend greatly to their civilization and self-sustenance.

Those Indians not engaged in securing their crops have departed upon their annual buffalo-hunt. Upon these hunts the Pend d'Oreilles are in the habit of stealing horses from either friend or foe, as chance may favor them, and returning, elated with their success, refuse, under

any circumstances, to restore the captured animals to their proper owners, even after identification and proof. Michelle, the chief, is powerless to prevent these raids, as, physically, he is unable to accompany his people upon their hunts, and, his authority being totally disregarded by the whole tribe, he is at home, equally powerless to exact obedience to his commands. Hence stock once in possession of these Indians is pretty certain to remain there, and I would in consequence recommend the promotion of Andre, second chief, to the position now occupied by Michelle. Andre at present resides at the mission, and appears to have the confidence of his people and to influence them according to his will, but, in the event of his promotion, would no doubt gladly move his residence to this place, in order to acquire the competence so liberally bestowed by the Government upon the head-men.

The Kootenays are a peaceable and well-disposed people, and desirous of acquiring a knowledge of civilized habits, though their condition is at present, so to say, deplorable. Being very poor and having no farming-implements with which to work, they are necessarily compelled to seek their subsistence from the hunting-grounds, a source which is fast diminishing from the encroachments of the whites. This tribe, twenty-five lodges of which are located upon Dayton Creek, within and close to the northern line of the reservation, desires very much to know the exact location of said line, as its establishment would settle some angry disputes now existing between them and some white settlers near the line in reference to a large tract of meadow-land, capable of producing annually some two or three hundred tons of hay, which the Indians claim to be within the reserve, and which the whites claim to be without. This year, however, the two parties have joined issue by cutting and putting up hay together, but, the exact location of the defining line remaining unsettled, the same trouble is likely to be of annual recurrence. I would accordingly submit the question for the action of the Department.

That portion of the Flathead Nation at present residing upon the reservations numbers about five families, including the chief Arlee. These Indians are cultivating the two farms heretofore tilled for the use of the agency, the chief possessing exclusively the lower farm, containing by estimate some 75 or 80 acres of land. The upper farm contains by estimate some 45 or 50 acres of land, and is worked by four parties of half-breeds. Their crops this year are light, owing to the inattention and insufficiency of labor employed upon them during the irrigating season.

I visited the Flatheads of the Bitter Root Valley, and am satisfied that their condition is neither propitious nor satisfactory. A small portion are on farms and appear to be advancing towards self-sustenance, but the greater majority are careless and idle. I am informed that they have been committing thefts upon the Crows and Blackfeet, in consequence of which they fear to go to the buffalo country this winter.

The two chiefs of the Flatheads, Charlos and Arlee, are so antagonistic, that there seems little hope of their reconciliation. In referring to their removal to the Jocko reservation the chief Arlee told me repeatedly that the whole Flathead Nation were willing and anxious to comply with the request of the Government by removing to the Jocko as soon as the appropriation for that purpose would be here and paid over to them. During my recent interview with Charlos, who appears to have the confidence of the whole Flathead tribe, (with but few exceptions,) I did not observe the least desire on his part to leave the Bitter Root Valley.

The educational and missionary interest of the Indians on the Jocko reservation are under the supervision of the Jesuit Fathers and Sisters of Charity at Saint Ignatius Mission, who have made very satisfactory progress in that regard, exerting themselves to their utmost in behalf of the civilization and christianization of these people, whose attention to their religious duties speaks volumes for the indomitable energy of their religious instructors, the missionary Fathers. The schools are principally under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, who are zealous in their efforts toward the education of the children under their charge, and have now some thirty-odd girls at their boarding-schools, the average attendance of boys at the day-school being about fifty. The boys are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, and history, while the girls are taught, in addition, all the arts of housewifery, sewing, embroidery, &c. The amount paid by the Government for these schools has at no time been sufficient to meet the current expenses of said schools, the additional sums required, amounting some years to over \$2,000, being furnished by the labors of the Sisters and the assistance of the Fathers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER WHALEY,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Belknap, Montana, September —.

SIR: I was placed in charge of this post as a special agency about November 1, 1873, it having been previously a distributing and trading post for a portion of the Indians attached to the Milk River agency. Indians under my supervision have been the Gros Ventres, num-

bering, actual count, at one time in camp, 960, and the Upper Assinaboines, numbering properly about 1,700; but much of the time from bands of Lower Assinaboines camped with them, and bodies of Northern Crees from British America, actually counting some 2,700 Indians. All these Indians are from necessity dependent, in the main, for their living upon the chase, and game being sufficiently abundant there was during the past year no cause for complaint or fear of want. There being no provision for the necessary means of introducing the arts of civilization or educational undertakings, none have ever been attempted; still these Indians present a degree of intelligence that would seem to warrant steps in these directions.

There has been no missionary work performed among these Indians.

The Upper Assinaboines are now at peace with all the Indian tribes in this region; they, with the Gros Ventres, are friendly in all their associations with whites.

With some buildings devoted exclusively to governmental purposes, and proper aids, I think considerable advancement might be made with these tribes, at least in the direction of a pastoral people.

The uncertainty which seems to pervade as to the future precludes any suggestions on my part.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. FANTON,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

LEMHI SPECIAL AGENCY,
Lemhi Valley, Idaho, September 17, 1874.

SIR: In conforming with request issued by circular-letter from your Office, I have the honor to submit herewith my report.

The Indians under my charge are: The mixed band of Bannacks, Shoshones, and Sheepeaters, making a total of about one thousand of all ages and sexes, and divided, as near as can be ascertained, as follows, with Ten Doy for their chief: 200 Bannacks, 500 Shoshones, and 300 Sheepeaters.

Many of these Indians are of mixed blood, it being difficult to ascertain to which tribe they originally belonged. These Indians formed a confederacy many years ago, and have since been separated from other tribes, making their headquarters in this valley, (Lemhi,) subsisting mainly on salmon fish and mountain sheep, sometimes venturing on buffalo-hunting expeditions in the countries claimed by the Sioux and Crows. These Indians were in the minority, their neighbors strong, and generally hostile, sometimes taking all their stock, and subjecting them to great hardship.

About five years ago the attention of the Government was called to their isolated and destitute condition. Their first acting or sub-agent found them in a most deplorable state, living without lodges or tents, and their persons nearly naked. There were a few exceptions. Ten Doy, their chief, with some of his men, would visit the settlements and mining-camps in Montana, and by his friendship and sagacity in trade, made themselves more comfortable than the majority of the tribe or confederacy.

On the establishment of an agency or farm at this place, the Indians all assembled and made protestations of friendship to the whites, (who had then discovered mines in this valley, and were coming in very rapidly,) and obedience to the instructions of the agent and laws of the land, which protestations and promises they have to this hour kept inviolate. Although Ten Doy, principal chief, has said in councils that the tribes with whom he associated in the buffalo-country have advised him to slaughter a few whites, &c., and the Great Father at Washington would think more of him, give him a greater appropriation, and grant him a reservation, Ten Doy has always replied: "I have not the blood of a white man in my camp, nor do I intend such, so long as properly treated by the whites."

The appropriation made by the Government was not sufficient to clothe them as other tribes, or to subsist them at their agency. The agents, therefore, have found it necessary to keep the able-bodied men out on hunting expeditions as much as possible.

I took charge of this agency in April, 1873. I found most of the Indians on the farm, or in the immediate vicinity, and but poorly clad and provided for, as the year's appropriation and products of the farm were exhausted. I sent them out on hunting expeditions whenever the weather would admit of their going into the mountains. They would often return without game, and very hungry. I provided for them as best I could. I reasoned with and explained to them the nature of appropriations, and told them that it was not the intention of the Government they should suffer. I observed at once their reasoning and intellectual capacity to be above the average of Indians. They often thanked me for the kind and comprehensive way in which I explained it to them, and for removing doubts that existed in their minds; for, said they, "We have often in our councils arrived at the conclusion that the Great Father at Washington did not look after our welfare, but gave us presents as a matter of policy."

I found no school or school-house at the agency. I called the Indians together, and in council explained to them the excellency and the great and enlightening influence and advantages of education; they gave noticeable attention to my sayings, and urged me to establish a school for the instruction of their children, young men, and women. I went to work and built a good school-house at small expense, doing nearly all the labor with employes, both white and Indian. I started the school on March 1, 1874. I insist upon all entering, regardless of age or size. The children learn rapidly; they show a susceptibility and desire for learning useful knowledge far beyond what I had expected. The generation now growing up, if looked after and guarded with careful and intelligent teachers who have their welfare at heart, can be made a useful class of people. Although the improvement in learning is not as great as I anticipated, on account of the order in April last to move these people to Fort Hall reservation, it seemed to demoralize them, and would not attend school as before, and now, with close of quarter ending September 30, 1874, unless further funds are provided, I must discontinue the school, having exhausted the civilization fund.

There is a noticeable improvement, since my arrival here, in the moral behavior of grown Indians, both male and female; also a growing desire to settle down on small farms and have homes or fixed habitations, and a craving desire to improve their condition. Their kind deportment and behavior to the white families is a subject of general remark. I have no annoying complaints to answer, or difficulties to settle, between whites or Indians.

In May last, an official letter was received by me, advising me of the decision of the Department to remove these Indians under my charge to Fort Hall reservation, and instructing me to take the necessary steps to effect the same. Immediately after receipt of letter I assembled the Indians present and sent for Ten Doy and other headmen, then absent, that I might read the letter to them, and explain to them fully the wish of the Department. The Indians were much disappointed and dissatisfied to learn that it is contemplated to take them away from this valley, and, in fact positively refused to go. I have reasoned with and urged them to be obedient to the wishes of the Department, as their best interests were contemplated in any change that may be made. I acknowledge myself at a loss to know what suggestion to make. My position is, indeed, embarrassing; the refusal of the Indians to be removed on one hand, and a desire to obey instructions on the other. I assure you, however, that I have done, and will continue to do, all in my power to execute and carry out the wishes of the Indian Department. I have discharged all white employes, except two and teacher of school, and have employed nine Indians in their stead; six of these have been approved by the Department, and I trust the others will be soon, as they have worked faithfully in gathering the harvest, and are now employed in thrashing the pease, wheat, and oats with flail, and will assist this winter in cutting rails and making fence if, in the judgment of the Department, these people can remain at their home on the Lemhi.

The products of the farm have nearly been doubled this year. What we have raised is estimated as follows: Wheat, 310 bushels; oats, 540 bushels; potatoes, 1,500 bushels; turnips, 900 bushels; tons of hay, 3; pease, 152 bushels; parsnips, 5 bushels; dried salmon, 4,000 pounds; heads of cabbage, 1,000.

In conclusion I have to say the first part of my report may be considered superfluous. My object in giving it is, first, that there never has been a report, to my knowledge, of the former condition of these Indians; second, that their condition then may be compared with the present. By so doing, all must acknowledge that they have been greatly benefited and have made great advancement. They now pay great regard to their persons, showing a desire to be cleanly and to dress in the clothing of white people.

The general appropriation should be increased instead of decreased. By increasing it to \$30,000 the Indians could be properly clothed and fed; with the present appropriation of \$20,000 it is impossible to provide for all their actual and necessary wants.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HARRISON FULLER,
Special Agent for Mixed Bannacks et al.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.



MILK RIVER AGENCY,
Fort Peck, Montana, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report.

The Milk River agency is now located on the north bank of the Missouri River, about one hundred and fifty miles, by land, west of Fort Buford; a military post opposite the mouth of the Yellowstone River, and two hundred and seventy-five miles, by land, east of Fort Benton; about double these distances by water. Fort Benton, the head of navigation on the Missouri River, is the nearest white settlement to this agency.

The reservation for the Indians of this agency and other tribes west lies north of the Mis-

souri River, between Forts Buford and Benton, and extends north to the forty-ninth parallel of latitude.

Excepting a few localities, the soil and climate of this entire belt of country are very poorly adapted to the cultivation and maturity of crops. The soil generally being of an alkaline nature, is soft and spongy in the spring of the year, and during the summer either becomes dry and loose, possessing the characteristics of what are termed "bad lands," or bakes, so as to be unfit for cultivation.

The growing-season, owing to the late and early frosts, is very short, and also extremely liable to drought, hail-storms, and grasshopper visitations. However, as an Indian reservation it undoubtedly possesses this advantage, that during the present generation it is not liable to be overrun or encroached upon by white communities seeking good agricultural localities. If in the future the Indians demonstrate that they can sustain themselves here by agriculture or other civilized pursuits, they will do it in a region where, it is now thought, white industry cannot thrive.

The number of Indians really subsisting at this agency I have not as yet been able, by actual count, to ascertain; such a reliable census has never been taken. A portion of the Indians have strongly opposed the ticket-system; or any attempt on my part to obtain a correct census. During last fall and winter an extraordinary number of Indians was subsisted here. Many of our own Indians were then coming and going; others from Grand River, Totien, Berthold, and other agencies were temporarily here on a visit or hunt, and considering all the circumstances I deemed it impracticable to insist on making an exact enrollment at that time. In many instances I have been under the necessity of taking their own count, even when I questioned its correctness. The following list, the lowest and most reliable one yet obtained, exhibits the number of Indians receiving supplies at this agency, viz:

	Persons.
Assinaboines.....	1, 925
Santee and Sisseton Sioux.....	1, 062
Yanctonnai Sioux.....	2, 258
Uncpapa Sioux.....	1, 420
Uncpatina Sioux.....	400
Mixed-bloods.....	94
Total number.....	7, 307

The above estimate will not vary much from an actual enrollment. I am unable to state as to the number of males and females.

Belonging to this agency are no less than three distinct classes or grades of Indians as respects their progress toward civilization. In the first class may be embraced the Assinaboine and Santee Sioux. These Indians, owing, perhaps, to their weakness as compared to other branches of the great Sioux Nation, and their long acquaintance and association with the whites, are docile, friendly, and peaceable. They appear to comprehend their situation and inevitable destiny to a much greater degree than any other uncivilized Indians living on or near the Upper Missouri; and were it not for buffalo and other game, an irresistible attraction to the Indian, still found in the north and west, the Assinaboine and Santee Sioux would be ready at once to adopt habits of industry and conform to the modes of civilized life.

In frequent councils with these Indians, their chiefs and headmen, prominent among whom is Red Stone, the Assinaboine chief, have often expressed to me a willingness to engage in pastoral and agricultural pursuits, provided I could give them such assistance and encouragement as they needed in their present impoverished condition. Therefore, in accordance with my advice and their request, I made a requisition in February last for twenty yoke of work-oxen, some plows, harrows, seeds, &c., which was referred to Hon. Secretary of the Interior, approved, and authority given me to advertise for proposals and enter into contract for the same. This consumed much time, and caused such delay that the articles could not be purchased, delivered, and made available for the present season. However, they are now being delivered at this agency, and will be ready for use early next spring.

I am fully aware that the expenditure of money for farming-purposes in this locality may be regarded as a very uncertain experiment, for many similar ones have been made with other Indians and failed. I also know that there are many obstacles and discouragements to encounter—such as the extreme aversion of Indian men to labor, their inborn restlessness and nomadic habits, their great impatience and want of persevering effort, their utter lack of fortitude in disappointment—and I realize that they are wholly unaccustomed to wait for the remuneration of labor, which agriculture necessitates, and the great uncertainty of success consequent upon the extreme liability of this latitude to untimely frosts, excessive droughts, destructive hail-storms, and grasshopper-visitations. Yet, notwithstanding all these apparent hinderances, I am still of the opinion the experiment is worth making; for if successful it will not only greatly assist and encourage these Indians, but it will also be a very important step toward their ultimate civilization; and if unsuccessful, it may evince to Congress and the American people that the "Star of Empire" has pushed these unfortunate beings from every fertile spot of their former heritage, and driven them out upon a tract of country valueless alike both to whites and Indians, and left them where, without assistance from the Government, they must perish by starvation or steal.

The second class will include the different bands of Yancetonai and Uncpatina Sioux. These Indians, until very recently, have entertained a haughty disdain for the power and authority of the Government. They are now beginning to realize and acknowledge their dependence upon the Government, and apparently are endeavoring to conform to its requirements of peace and good behavior. The marked change in the general deportment for the better in the past ten months, or since I took charge of this agency, is plainly visible. It gives me great pleasure to assure you that I have gained the confidence and respect of these Indians to such a degree that they are solicitous of my advice in all matters of importance to them, and appear anxious and willing to do everything in their power to please me. Many of the headmen of these bands have expressed a strong desire to engage in agricultural pursuits as soon as practicable. Prominent among these are several Teton chiefs who visited Washington during September, 1872. The Yancetonai and Uncpatina Sioux are powerful bands. Many of them possess noble traits of character, and, if properly directed, will undoubtedly, not far remote in the future, justify the hopes, and recompense the labor and expenditures, now being bestowed upon them.

The Uncpapa Sioux constitute the third class. They are extremely difficult to manage, perhaps as much so as any Indians in the country. They are wild, demonstrative, and ungrateful for favors. There is still a formidable force of hostile Indians occupying the Yellowstone and Powder River country. Among them are many relatives, former friends, and associates of these Uncpapa Sioux. On this account I find it almost impossible to keep them under proper subjection, or retain them within the reservation limits. They claim some right and interest in the country through which the North Pacific Railroad is projected, and do not propose to relinquish their claim without remuneration; consequently many of them come and go when they please. I have no doubt that some of the best disposed of these Uncpapa Indians go there with no worse intentions than to visit and hunt; but once there, they are restrained and overawed by Sitting Bull, his associate chiefs, and his formidable soldier lodge, so that they cannot return to the agency when they wish. About 250 lodges of these Uncpapa Sioux received annuity-goods last fall, and were fed and cared for at this agency until last January, when they left for their winter's hunt, generally manifesting friendship and good feeling, but fully one-half of the number have not since returned to the agency; however, I have reason to expect most of them here this month, and shall state to them emphatically that hereafter the conditions of our giving them annuities and provisions, shall be, that they maintain good behavior and constantly remain on the reservation.

The agricultural operations have been very limited. The Indians have attempted nothing, for reasons already stated. About four acres of ground adjacent to the agency have been fenced and cultivated by the employés. Such vegetables as we most need for kitchen and hospital uses were planted, grew, and did fair to make an excellent crop until about the middle of June, when the grasshoppers visited the garden and ate every green thing close to the ground. However, since they left, the vegetables, especially the potatoes, have so far recovered from this visitation as to promise a moderate yield. Many have confidently asserted that neither grain nor vegetables can be raised here without resorting to irrigation; but this initial experiment, on a small scale, satisfies me that during seasons like the present, irrigation is not indispensable to the growth and maturity of crops in this locality.

No schools have yet been established for the benefit of these Indians. It has been a question in my own mind whether they were prepared for schools or not, for I have often counseled with them in reference to this subject, and stated the numerous advantages and blessings which would accrue to them and their children from educational institutions, and until recently I have failed to receive such responses as would justify me in any expenditure for that purpose. I may have been too deliberate in this matter. If so, it is attributable to the fact of my coming among these Indians but ten months ago, to them an entire stranger, knowing little of their habits, peculiarities, and prejudices, and deemed it necessary to study their character, and become somewhat familiar with their dispositions before attempting to introduce innovations which might be premature and prove a failure, and thereby not only prejudice their minds, but also provoke their hostility to such enterprises in the future.

No missionary-labor has been performed among these Indians. This is greatly to be regretted, for no other means is so potent in producing permanent results for good as the quickening power of the gospel. The missionary-labor of all the Indian agencies in Montana, except one, has been assigned to the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a denomination whose energy and liberality are unbounded, but to the best of my knowledge they have as yet expended no money, and provided no missionaries for their Montana Indian work. Certainly it cannot reasonably be expected that the Indian agent, in addition to his many arduous official duties, shall be able to "buckle on the harness" and perform efficient missionary-labor among the Indians.

During July last we received a brief visit from J. M. Reid, D. D., one of the secretaries of the Board of Missions of the M. E. Church, who came to Montana, in the interests of this society, to determine the actual needs of their Montana missions. As a result of Dr. Reid's visit we have reason to hope that, as soon as possible, suitable persons will be furnished to perform missionary-labor among these Indians. Such efforts will receive my hearty co-operation and warmest support.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has been very much improved under the successful treatment of the agency physician. Dr. Stone, by his judicious management, uniform patience, unremitting attention, and almost unerring treatment of diseases, has not only gained the confidence and respect of a majority of the Indians of this agency, but he has also measurably destroyed their faith in their own "medicine-men." For further particulars under this head see the physician's report.

Valuable improvements have been made, during the year, for agency purposes, in the construction of the following log-buildings, mostly hewn inside and out, viz: 1 large warehouse, 20 by 80; 1 bastion, attached, 20 by 20; 1 blacksmith-shop, 15 by 20; 1 stable, 20 by 28; 1 coal-house, 12 by 15; 1 slaughter-house, 15 by 24; and 1 cattle-corral, 70 by 100. These have been built by the agency employes, and at no other cost to the Government than what has been expended for materials for doors, windows, gates, &c. We have completed several buildings erected by my predecessor, putting in the doors, floors, and windows, and have also made extensive repairs on other agency buildings. In the construction of these buildings I have been necessitated to use dirt-roofs. This I regret, for it is impossible to make them water-proof, but I could do no better, as we have neither saw-mill nor shingle-machine, and lumber and shingles could not be obtained without much expense and great delay. With this exception the buildings are all good, substantial, and sufficient to meet the agency requirements at present.

This agency appears to be very unfavorably located in many respects. It is situated at the base of a high barren bluff, very close to the Missouri River, and furnishes no opportunity for farming operations in its immediate vicinity, and no inducements for permanent improvements. I do not question the wisdom or reasons which led to its present location, yet, whatever those reasons may have been, I am decidedly of the opinion they do not now exist. The only thing that can be stated in favor of this location for an Indian agency is a convenient and superior boat-landing, but this may be found in other localities more desirable. I would urgently recommend the removal of this agency were it not for the following reasons, viz: first, it has been built but recently at considerable cost to the Government; second, we have neither saw-mill or shingle-machine with which to prepare suitable material for building a permanent agency; third, the appropriation for the Indians of this agency for the present fiscal year is entirely insufficient to supply these Indians with the actual necessities of life after paying such expenses as are indispensable to the existence of an agency; consequently we could not reasonably expect to expend a part of that amount, for the construction of agency-buildings, which is needed for other and more necessary purposes.

The arms and ammunition question has been one of great annoyance and perplexity to us, and very vexatious to the Indians of this agency. The Department, no doubt, has received reports and information from various sources in regard to amounts sold and traded to these Indians. I am convinced these reports and information in great part are incorrect, for, upon the closest investigation, I find that, although an inconsiderable amount of ammunition has been traded by half-breed traders from British America, and a limited quantity by parties from other localities outside the reservation-limits, and a small quantity by friendly Indians from posts east of this agency, yet the aggregate amount obtained from all these sources would not, in my opinion, seriously embarrass the Department in the management and control of these Indians. I have taken special pains at different times to ascertain definitely to what extent the Indians belonging to this agency were provided with arms and ammunition, and have invariably found them poorly supplied with arms, and these a very inferior class, and usually almost entirely destitute of ammunition. Very few breech-loading guns are to be found in their possession, yet those owning such contrive to obtain cartridges for them by some means.

The rules and regulations of the Department in regard to the sale and traffic of arms and ammunition to Indians have been strictly observed by the licensed traders on the reservation, yet no other subject has given me so much care and anxious solicitude. This law, as applied to the Indians of this agency, is truly a great hardship, for, while a majority of them are as peaceably disposed and as friendly to the whites as those tribes who are allowed to trade without restriction, these are prohibited not only from trading for improved guns and fixed ammunition, but also for loose ammunition in sufficient quantities to meet their actual necessities. The Assinaboines and Santees feel this restriction very oppressively, and say "they think the Great Father is not treating them as well as he is treating other Indians, nor as well as they deserve. He sends them word that he wants them to live, but won't let them have enough ammunition to kill game with." One of two things is apparent: either these Indians must be allowed to trade for ammunition in sufficient quantities to kill game, or their appropriations must be increased, for these alone are now wholly inadequate to subsist them continuously.

The utmost vigilance has been exercised in preventing illicit traffic in intoxicating liquors with these Indians, and I am happy to state that our efforts in this regard have been very successful. Only one Indian has been known to be under the influence of this dangerous "poison," and the party trading it was soon apprehended and arrested, and turned over to the military authorities at Carroll.

Early in May last, I received information that several parties were near Medicine Lodge, on the north side of Milk River, trading liquors, ammunition, and merchandise to Indians,

contrary to the intercourse laws; whereupon, I consulted Charles D. Hard, detective and deputy United States marshal, and furnished this officer with a sufficient force of agency employes. He proceeded without delay, made a seizure of all the peltries, merchandise, and ammunition belonging to these illicit traders, and took the matter into the courts for adjudication. This officer, however, failed to make any arrests, as the fugitive traders made their escape into British territory. But this seizure was such a startling surprise and complete success, that I have no apprehension of any annoyance from that quarter for some time to come.

Licenses have heretofore been granted by Indian agents to parties whose trading-posts are at great distances from the agency, and also beyond the official jurisdiction of the agent. This the Department can remedy, and no doubt will, in the future: but there seems to be no law to prevent persons from trading with any Indians, with or without license, no matter how unfriendly or hostile the Indians, provided such traders are not located on any reservation, and can by any possible means induce the Indians to visit their trading-posts. On this and other subjects of general interest, I offer the following suggestions: that trade and traffic with uncivilized Indians should be wholly prohibited outside of their respective reservations. It will be sufficient for me simply to direct attention to this matter, in order to show the absolute necessity of additional legislation in reference to it.

Indian depredations may be suppressed and prevented by a more rigid enforcement of existing laws, and, if necessary, the adoption of more stringent ones, compelling all uncivilized Indians to remain constantly on their reservations. Such laws may be made most effectual by the vigilant efforts and co-operation of the civil and military authorities in the immediate vicinity of Indian reservations.

If possible, marauding parties should be arrested, taken before a proper tribunal, and punished. Individual offenders, and not the bands or tribes to which they belong, should be apprehended and held personally responsible for their own misdeeds. I regard this manner of procedure so manifestly just, and so vitally important to every interest involved, that in my opinion it would justify the use of every means in the power of the Government to bring it about. Indians themselves have such a wholesome fear of arrests and punishments by civil authorities, that a few exemplary cases would have a more potent and salutary effect upon them than any other mode of chastisement.

Indians should also be protected on their reservations in all their rights and privileges, especially against the unrestrained lawlessness of white men in killing their game, destroying and appropriating their timber, and permanently residing on their reservations without their consent. These are sources of almost endless annoyances and provocations, which not unfrequently generate into open hostilities. Thus a due regard and appreciation of the rights and privileges of the North American Indian would assist materially in the solution of the vexing problem, "What shall be done with the Indian race?"

SUMMARY REMARKS.

Considering all the circumstances, I have the honor of reporting a satisfactory and promising condition of affairs here. Not a single depredation has been committed within the limits of my official jurisdiction since I took charge in last October, excepting two in July last, namely, eight head of horses were stolen from Durfee & Peck's trading-post at Frenchman's Creek, and one of our employes, when about a mile from the agency, was shot in the hip. Both these depredations, no doubt, were committed by marauding hostile parties from Sitting Bull's camp.

We have by no means made that progress we desire. But when it is remembered that this agency has been established but a short time, and that the majority of the Indians we have had to manage were, less than two years ago, wholly unacquainted with the purposes of the Government concerning themselves, that they belonged to one of the most powerful, insolent, and hostile tribes on the continent, then constantly on the war-path, a terror to the whole country, and a perplexing problem to the Government, we do feel that something has been accomplished for good, and that the peace-policy is not a failure, even among hostile Sioux.

In elevating barbarous nations to a state of civilized life, necessarily the work must proceed upon the principle of "making haste slowly." I do not expect, and certainly the Department does not, nor should the people presume, that these wild, barbarous Indians can possibly be so far transformed as to be prepared for enlightened citizenship in one, or even in ten years. As Blackfoot, a Crow chief, stated to Hon. Felix R. Brunot, in a conversation pending negotiations last summer, that "he (Brunot) was in too much of a hurry." So we might appropriately say to the people of the United States in regard to the civilization of the Indian. The impatient and impetuous haste, which ordinarily is an excusable fault, becomes a dangerous and hurtful influence when applied to the civilization of the Indian race.

That unrestrained enthusiasm and coercive determination, so often employed in elevating other races, must measurably fail when applied to civilizing the Indian tribes; for it is their intuitive characteristic to view with great suspicion any effort designed to supplant or destroy their tribal peculiarities or national identity. They are best directed and advanced by alluring rather than compulsory processes.

Hasty and demanding efforts call forth their suspicion and hatred, invariably repelling

them; while a calmer and more considerate course leads them, imperceptibly to themselves, to adopt the customs of civilized life. Hence the civilization and christianization of the Indian tribes is a tardy and critical work, one which necessarily demands much patience on the part of the American people, and must extend over no inconsiderable length of time. We have no reason to expect that the work of centuries will be accomplished in less than a single decade. But we may reasonably hope that well-directed, persevering efforts, accompanied by that Christian charity "which suffereth long and is kind," will ultimately be the means of elevating the Indian to a nobler manhood and restoring him to the image of God.

In conclusion I will say, that whatever good has been accomplished here is due, in great part, to the prompt action of the Department in granting every necessary requisition of the service.

I desire to express my grateful appreciation of the uniform courtesy and forbearance which have been shown me by the Department during the brief period of my arduous official duties. More especially do I desire to record my debt of gratitude to the All-Father for that kind and ever-vigilant providence that has watched over and preserved us through the dangers and vicissitudes incident to ten months' incessant toil among hostile Sioux.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. ALDERSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SHOSHONE AND BANNACK AGENCY,
Wyoming Territory, September 23, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending September 30, 1874:

The Shoshones, with few exceptions, staid on the reservation the past year, and during the summer season at the agency, and more were willing to work than we were able to supply with implements. There is no longer a doubt of their willingness to work as a tribe from the chief down; but it will require time and patient teaching before their labor can be made as profitable as desired. Several lodges of immediate relatives will join labor on a piece of land, but are entirely opposed to working together in one common community. They are, without a single exception, peaceable and satisfied, and have full confidence in the Government. Lying and stealing is strongly discountenanced by the chief men, and their general conduct is decidedly good. I have never received an unkind word, even from those I have had occasion to rebuke. I mingle freely with them and often engage in their sports, listen to their complaints, and counsel them in trouble, and always receive obedience and respect. The influence and example set them by numerous white people, who force themselves upon the reservation, is not always civilizing in its effects. I cannot prevent those lawless aggressions, and have so notified the United States district marshal and attorney; who have as yet paid no attention to the matter.

An atrocious murder was committed about the 17th instant, a robbery about the 24th, and liquor supplies to the Indians without difficulty. There is plenty of law, but how is it to be enforced when the sympathy of so many people is on the wrong side? It is hoped the example of my Indians may benefit them.

The hostile attitude of the Arapahoes and Cheyennes caused alarm in the early part of the season as usual, but the timely action of the military command, under Captain Bates, has restored quiet for the present.

The Shoshones numbered at the agency during the past year about 1,041 souls, viz. 321 men, 422 women, and 250 children. Their health is good, and personal as well as general habits much improved. They are as notable to-day for neatness and order as they formerly were for indolence, dirt, and rags; and, I may add, there is still room for improvement.

Fully one-half of the Indians engaged in farming and cultivation, in wheat, oats, potatoes, and garden vegetables, about three hundred acres. Unfortunately grasshoppers destroyed nearly the whole crop. There are about 500 acres of land under good fence. The first plowing is done by white men with stout ox-teams, after which the Indians plow with their ponies, being provided with harness and small plows. The cows purchased for them this season arrived too late to be valuable for milking purposes, but the Indians are very proud of them, and no doubt the larger portion will be milked next summer. The sale of the southern part of their reservation for cows will give them a handsome start in stock.

Agreeable to instructions from the Department, thirteen houses were erected and two old ones repaired this summer. They are 16 by 18 feet, made of sawed logs, one and one-half stories high, good floors, and shingle roofs, and are occupied by the chief and head-men. The old style nine-plate southern plantation stove is used for cooking and heating. I would respectfully invite attention to this stove, as it is no doubt the very best for Indian purposes.

Considerable effort has been made to induce parents to send their children to school, but the result the last year has not been flattering. The children tire of the restraint, and parents

authority is too lax to enforce attendance. There is a good, though small, school-house suitably furnished and supplied with books, &c., purchased with Government funds, and a teacher well qualified who speaks their language. Still the school cannot be called a success, nor is it likely to be, until there is a home provided in connection with the school, and the children separated in a great measure from the village, and subjected to a different training.

Missionary work, I am sorry to say, has not been attended to. No minister or missionary has been supplied. Perhaps there is a sufficient reason; I can only say that attention has been time and again called to the subject.

Civilizing influence has always produced a marked effect, not only in the appearance and deportment of the Shoshones, but in restraining their migratory habits, changing their sentiments in regard to labor, desire to raise domestic stock, and live in houses.

They have been supplied during the last year constantly with fresh beef, bacon, and flour, and the greater part of the time with coffee and sugar, also soap and saleratus. A fair supply of suitable annuities were furnished and used with more economy than ever before.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

DENVER, COL., *September 1, 1874.*

SIR: For the information of the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to present the following report of the condition of affairs at this agency during the year ending August 31, 1874, and I respectfully ask your attention to the suggestions made herein regarding certain important changes that should be made in the conduct of this branch of the Indian service.

The first departure from the present method of treatment of the Ute Indians who come to this place, to which I wish to call your notice, is to advise some immediate provision for their sustenance and comfort while here during the winter months. Numerous small bands visit Denver in nearly every week, from October to April, from the north, south, east, and west; either on their way from the agencies, at White River and Los Pinos, to the buffalo-grounds, or *vice-versa*; or they come for the special purpose of disposing of the furs and skins they have taken in the chase, and to supply themselves with the means of continuing their hunt. Even were they ever so well able to pay for hotel accommodations, they are not a desirable class of customers to the proprietors of any of our public-houses; and as they do not come to make prolonged visits, it is not their custom to bring with them their canvas-houses and their faithful housewives. The consequence is that they are, in a great degree, dependent upon the charity of a few white persons for food and shelter, and I am repeatedly asked by these good-natured and hospitable citizens why it is that the Government does not take care of its wards. I can only reply that they are off of the reservation, and are, therefore, not entitled to the benefits promised their tribes by the powers that be. My answer to this statement invariably is, "then why don't the powers that be keep them on the reservation?" And just here is where the inconsistency of the Bureau is made apparent as regards its treatment of these Indians. I believe I am correct in stating that they are allowed to hunt on the buffalo-range or elsewhere on the public domain, so long as they keep the peace. They could not stay at either of the agencies during an ordinary Colorado winter with either comfort or safety to themselves or their stock, if they wanted to. They will not stay, unless forced on the reservation, where there are no buffalo, when they can find this game, as they do now, within a few days' journey east of Denver.

This city is nearly in the direct line of their march from both agencies to the hunting-ground; and these hunting-parties never would miss it, going or coming, even if they had to travel many miles out of their way, for the reasons already alluded to, that they find here the best market in the Territory for what they have to sell, and the most complete assortment of goods from which to select the articles they need. As their camps are seldom nearer than twenty miles to Denver, it is something of a task for them to ride back and forth and do their "shopping" in a day; and inasmuch as these visits are sanctioned, and an agency maintained here by the Department, I would recommend that the agent be authorized to provide comfortable quarters for such parties, at a reasonable rent, and allowed to issue sufficient rations to preclude the necessity of their begging from the community.

I would also earnestly recommend the employment of a competent physician at this agency, at least during the period intervening between October 1 and August 1, during which the Utes are in this vicinity in large numbers. I take it to be the intention and the desire of the Department to make every effort to civilize this people; and I fail to understand how this object can be accomplished or approached in this world by allowing them to die of disease. Such a consummation, I have no doubt, is devoutly wished by many of our pioneer citizens, who can see no good in any but a dead Indian; but I cannot believe that this sentiment is indorsed by the officers of the Department; because it is neither in accord with the dictates of humanity, consistent with common sense, or becoming the dignity of a great Government, pledged to the care and advancement of a harmless and helpless people.

Frequent applications are made to me for the treatment of such complaints as rheumatism, pneumonia, dysentery, and, occasionally, syphilis. The first two are common among the Utes, and pneumonia especially, without prompt and persistent treatment, proves almost invariably fatal. Wherever I have noticed a case of the last-named loathsome disease among them, it has been of such a nature as to baffle completely the treatment of their own medicine-men, and nothing but the attention of a skilled physician has afforded relief. The expense attending the employment of such a physician at this post is so slight, and the amount of suffering he could allay so great, that it seems to me the Department should not hesitate to make this provision.

The subjects of agriculture, education, missionary work, Indian industry, &c., upon which information is asked through office circular dated August 7, 1874, cannot be statistically considered in this report, for the reason that no effort is, or ever has been, made at this agency by the Bureau to educate, christianize, or stimulate to industry the band of Indians of which I have the honor to be in charge.

The disposition of the Utes remains, so far as I can learn, perfectly peaceable; and while they do not manifest the least desire to adapt themselves to the pursuit of any of those peaceful industries by which a majority of our white population obtain a livelihood, they are fortunately lacking in those fierce and predatory instincts which characterize so many of the western tribes. They are generally quiet in demeanor, decent in dress, remarkably free from the vice of drunkenness, considering the opportunities they have to obtain liquor, and they seem contented to share with their white neighbors the occupancy of what was a few years ago, their exclusive hunting-ground, provided the superior race allows them to travel back and forth between mountain and plain, and take their just proportion of the game with which our forests and prairies abound. During my experience of five years among these Indians I have never heard of such a thing as one of them making an unprovoked assault upon a white man, nor has there been, to my knowledge, during that time, a well-authenticated instance where any individual of the band under my charge attempted to appropriate to his own use the property of another without the consent of the rightful owner. On the other hand, I have known the Indians to be robbed in the streets of Denver of many articles of value to them, such as buckskins, buffalo-ropes, lariats, and revolvers, and during the past summer one instance of assault upon an Indian by a white, with intent to commit murder, has come to my knowledge, the circumstances of which have been made known to you through my telegram of July 31, and my official letters dated August 13 and 26. The attack was entirely unprovoked, and if the ruffian who did the shooting had not, to his other numerous failings, added that of being a miserable marksman, the telegraph lines would next day have been burdened, and the newspapers would have teemed with details of "the latest Indian outrage on our borders," as the Utes, like any other plucky people, would no doubt have taken summary vengeance upon the slayer of one of their number. (Cu-ra-can-ti, war-chief of the Muaches, was the Indian shot at.) In this connection I desire to publicly commend the action of Mr. W. D. Burns, of the Kenosha House, in disarming and chastising the miscreant, Taylor, before he had time to fire the third shot. If the latter had been allowed to continue his miscellaneous pistol-practice, he might accidentally have hit somebody.

The dangerous practice of giving whisky to Indians has been carried on to a limited extent here during the past spring and summer. I have the honor to inform you that I have succeeded in apprehending an individual who was engaged in this nefarious business, and I hope to secure his conviction. It is extremely difficult to procure the arrest of these persons, and almost impossible to convict them after indictment. They are extremely cautious in their management of the traffic, and the average Indian is loath to testify against a friend who furnishes him with the devil's dose. In order to induce information that would lead to the apprehension and conviction of persons giving, selling, bartering, or exchanging spirituous liquor or wine to Indians, I would suggest that the agent be authorized to offer a reasonable reward, to employ detectives, if necessary, and to be instructed to send for and compel attendance of Indian witnesses.

In July last a portion of Pi-ah's band, who were hunting buffalo on the Republican, surprised and killed three Sioux warriors near the Sand Hills, east of Fremont's Butte. They brought the scalps of the slain to Denver in great triumph, and desired to be allowed to make a public display and indulge in a parade on the streets. This, of course, I could not sanction, yet I could not prevent their celebrating their victory in their own way at the camp. They, consequently, held nightly dances near Denver during an entire week, and until reports reached me that many white persons were in the habit of visiting the powwows, and clandestinely giving the Utes whisky, to make them "sing louder." I at once summoned Pi-ah to my office, and informing him that I thought his followers had sufficiently recuperated after the hardships and dangers of their campaign against the Sioux, I ordered him to break camp forthwith and start for the mountains. The next morning, at 9 o'clock, I found that he had obeyed my order. In view of the fact that repeated acts of murder on the Utes upon their plains enemies, the Sioux, Arapahoes, Cheyennes, and Kiowas, have occurred during the past four years, and have invariably been followed by reprisals on the part of the latter, in some of which white citizens have suffered, I would suggest that hereafter, whenever the Utes are permitted to visit the buffalo-range, a competent and trustworthy

person be ordered by the agent to accompany them, whose duty it shall be to see that they do not come in collision with any of the other tribes.

I desire to congratulate the Department upon the success of its management of this service in Colorado, and I have the pleasure of acknowledging the uniform courtesy and promptness of its officers.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. THOMPSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

LOS PINOS AGENCY, *September 10, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report. The report must necessarily be confined to information obtained during the single month of my administration here, and to suggestions diffidently made on account of my brevity of acquaintance with these Indians and the affairs of the agency.

I found the buildings, for the most part, in good condition. The house for the agent can hardly be surpassed for comfort, convenience, and neatness on any other agency.

On account of my predecessor's long expectation of my arrival, which was unavoidably delayed, the Indians had been for several weeks scantily supplied with provisions. At about the time of my arrival, however, 51 sacks of flour came, which were quickly issued. A little larger amount of supplies than usual in the two or three first issues seemed to satisfy them. Evidently some of them did not like a change of agent, and they are dissatisfied with the treaties; but there is no complaint whatever to be made of their behavior. Ouray and several of his chiefs plainly say that it is neither right nor for their interests to have any trouble with the Government. While the Government is obliged to use force against other tribes, the almost universal opinion of the Colorado people that they never will have to do so against the Utes is certainly worth something. The dissatisfaction with the treaties is nothing new. While many of the chiefs understand, and did understand while making the last two treaties, the boundaries by straight lines, and that some of the farming-lands might be included in the portion ceded to the Government, others probably did not so understand it; and these make trouble which it may be difficult to allay, though there can hardly be any danger of an outbreak from it. But precisely because the Indians of this tribe are peaceably inclined, it seems just and proper that the Government should be solicitous to grant them promptly all the treaties call for, if not more. When the Utes receive the horses and guns they have expected under the last treaty, they will doubtless feel more contented.

I would most earnestly recommend establishing by survey, at a very early period, the boundaries of the portion lately ceded to the Government, and the erection of conspicuous and lasting monuments which people inexperienced in surveying, and even the Indians, can readily find. Accustomed to look upon these grand mountains as their land-marks, they need something more than small stones, inscribed however legibly—mounds, perhaps, and not less than three or four feet high. The Utes being suspicious that Gunnison Town, a new settlement about five miles from the agency cattle-camp, was on the reservation, I, with one of the settlers and another man, spent the greater part of a day in searching the monuments of Darling's survey of the eastern boundary of the reservation, of which I have received from Washington a copy of the field notes. The lay of the country so corresponded with the description in the surveyors' notes, and the assertion by Mr. Wilson, of Mr. Wheeler's surveying expedition, that the line was three or four miles west of our herding-camp, satisfied us that we were in about the right place; but we could see none of the monuments, although they and their location were minutely described.

I found on my arrival at the agency a hot-bed, with very little in it, and a small patch of oats, making it evident that there was very little courage here about agriculture. The oats, however, looked very promising, and I was encouraged to plan in my mind the cultivation of several acres next summer; but on the 3d of this month there came a heavy frost, so that we found ice a quarter of an inch thick. The oats, which were just filling, were destroyed. Meanwhile there were brought to me from the new settlement on the Gunnison, near the proposed site for the agency, some very good potatoes, turnips, and beets—very complete evidence that some years, if not all, some of the most important articles of food could be raised there.

And now in regard to changing the location of the agency. I have already written to the Commissioner that the proposed location is not the proper one.

The raising of the crops above mentioned, however, convinces me that it is not so unfavorable as I had supposed, and a conference with Ouray, the head-chief, satisfies me that it is the best to which the Indians will at present consent. It may, therefore, be well to erect good but inexpensive adobe buildings, with the hope that before a great many years no serious objection will be made to removing to a warmer situation in the heart of the reservation.

No very great steps toward the establishment of the Utes in agricultural pursuits can be made till the agency can be placed where they will remain the year round; nor till then can there be the greatest success in teaching them the trades and the common branches of schooling. The removal to Gunnison River, however, will be some advance in that direction. I have been instructed to employ the Indians, and issue rations in proportion to their work. By the treaties, they consider that they have already paid for the provisions and clothing which are issued, in lands which have been ceded. Still, at the Gunnison River, we might begin by putting in a crop, dividing the land into little patches, and urging the Indians to take care of them, accepting produce for their compensation; and it is possible we might get them to sow their gardens also. They might do so the second year if not the first. It is hardly a kindness to the race to feed them for a series of years and then discontinue it, if they are not in the mean time taught how to take care of themselves.

The cattle number 811, including six working-cattle, 175 calves, and 232 yearlings. I have already recommended the purchase of some sheep to supply the place of a flock which unfortunately consisted mostly of wethers, and which were killed for the Indians about a year since. It is probable that many Indians would herd sheep who are not inclined to herd cattle, and it would be well to raise these against the time of their demand for them. I am running the saw-mill for a few days to cut a little lumber for our own use.

Up to the 31st of August there was no school, the Indian camp being about six miles from the agency. Two or three children only came under the influence of the teacher from time to time. Since that time, however, several lodges have been moved near to us, and eight or ten have come with considerable regularity, and there is good hope of a small boarding-school during the winter. The school of last winter is evidently looked upon as a failure, and we have therefore much prejudice to overcome. Even the more intelligent chiefs say, "School good for white man, no good for Indian."

The mode of issuing beef now practiced is barbarous. The poor steers are let out of the corral for the Indians on horseback to hunt them down, and they often chase them, frightened and wounded, for miles, and are in no haste to put them out of misery. It is not certain that the Indians would readily give up the sport; but it would teach them humanity, and be a mercy to the beasts, if the Government would provide butchers.

During the month of August the agency was visited by four surveying parties, three belonging to Professor Hayden's expedition and one to Lieutenant Wheeler's.

Last year, when there was a special opportunity of a count, during the council for making a treaty, the whole number of Indians belonging to this agency was reported 2,663. It is said that they have increased about 100.

Many of the Utes have been granted permission to go to the plains to hunt buffaloes. They will return here in the spring. One Ute, with four sons, cultivated about one acre with spades and hoes, in Uncompagre Valley, very successfully this season, raising corn and melons and bringing samples to the agency. Nine or ten Wemimuches are reported to have met with like success on the Los Animas. Their example will probably be followed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. F. BOND,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WHITE RIVER, COLO., *September 10, 1874.*

SIR: Agreeable to the instructions of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report of the White River agency, for the year ending August 31, 1874:

Upon receiving my instructions at Washington, I proceeded at once to White River and took charge of the agency July 1. I can report that since that time, and during the previous portion of the year, the Indians have been very orderly and well behaved, preserving the most friendly disposition, so far as I can learn, toward the whites. Nothing unpleasant grew out of the affair at Pine Grove Meadows, reported by Agent J. S. Littlefield in his last annual report. There have been no serious disturbances of any kind within the limits of the reservation, and no acts of violence committed either by the Indians or by the whites upon each other within this portion of the reservation or near its boundary. About the middle of June last, however, Chief Jack, during a friendly visit to Rawlins, was assaulted by two desperate and cowardly characters, and badly cut and bruised. While Jack will probably embrace the first opportunity to avenge this assault upon the individuals who committed it, I do not think that he or any of the Indians harbor any ill-will against the whites on account of it.

Soon after my arrival here, in July, the Indians requested to have a "talk" with me about a proposed wagon-road which is to pass down the Bear River Valley, which valley they claim as their country. I listened to their remonstrance against the opening of such a road, and at their request wrote to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in regard to the

matter. Upon my return to the agency in August, I read to them "in council" the reply of the Commissioner, which was, in substance, that the Bear River country was not theirs, and that they had no rights in it whatever. The Indians listened to me respectfully, and dispersed quietly, and I have heard nothing from them in regard to the matter since. It is much to be desired that the northern boundary of the reservation be accurately defined and made plain to the Indians by natural landmarks. I have heard some reports of their threatening to drive off persons who have and are making efforts to settle the Bear River Valley, but have not learned that they have resorted to any open violence.

From actual count of the Indians who have come into the agency during my charge, and from the best estimate I can make of those who belong at this agency whom I have not yet seen, and of some number who propose to make their home at White River in future, I report one thousand Indians at this agency, about equally divided between men and women. Nearly one-half of this number have been present at the agency for some weeks past. At this writing most of them are about going away for the "fall hunt."

From what I can learn of the previous condition of the Indians, I should say that their general healthfulness has been greater the last year than the year before. There have been but few deaths during the year. When unwell the Indians depend very much upon the knowledge and skill of the whites at the agency, and it is to be regretted that the means has not been appropriated for the employment of a competent physician to serve them.

In educational matters I would report that I am in hopes to awaken considerable interest, though for that portion of the year previous to the 1st of July I can report nothing, as I believe nothing was attempted in that direction by the last agent. The lady who will take charge of this work has had much experience in teaching and in managing difficult schools; she comes with a thoroughly devoted spirit and a special aptitude for the work, and is provided with a partial outfit for an industrial school and for object-teaching. Up to this date twenty-one scholars have been secured, sixteen girls and women and five boys. The girls have already made for themselves sixteen garments after the pattern of female attire in civilized life, and are anxious to learn to sew and cut garments for themselves. While working they are learning to count and to talk the English, and are learning the alphabet. The teacher has secured one very bright boy about sixteen years old to remain through the winter as a boarding-scholar, and she thinks if the agent can arrange to take care of them, she can secure many more to remain with her. This work is the real work to do; and so soon as possible a suitable building should be erected for the accommodation of such scholars, that, by their constant intercourse with their teachers, they may acquire the language and manners and ideas of civilized life. If this work should prove to be practicable, from the efforts of the teacher and agent this fall and winter, I trust a sufficient sum of money may be appropriated to pay an assistant to attend to the bodily wants of such children.

The chief of the Utes at this agency, Douglan, has expressed a desire to have a house built for him and has asked for a cow for his use. Another of the Indians has already occupied the house built for a "council-house," and is keeping it neat and clean. None of the Indians of this agency have yet engaged in agriculture; but several have small herds of cattle and goats. I have reason to think that if they were supplied with citizens' clothing, or could procure it cheaply by purchase, the Indians would very generally wear it in preference to their own peculiar clothing. They are particularly desirous to have their children dressed as white children. They have urged the trader to bring in "boys' suits," and they ask daily the teacher if she can and will cut boys' garments, and they wish her to make caps and bonnets. I am fully convinced that the presence of white women at the agency (of which there are two) has already exerted and will continue to exert a good influence upon the Indians, tending to subdue their rudeness and refine their manners.

The past season has been very favorable for agricultural pursuits, (whether it has been an exceptionally good season or not I cannot say,) and had there been many acres under cultivation and sufficient hands to gather them, very good crops might have been secured. As it was, I found upon arriving at the agency but between 8 and 9 acres sown and planted. We have harvested about 5 acres of good wheat, yielding at the rate of 25 bushels to the acre. I estimate that we may gather 75 bushels of potatoes, provided the Indians do not disturb them, and, from the product of a small patch which has already been dug, I judge it would be easy to raise 250 bushels from an acre. A small amount of garden products have also been raised, including turnips, onions, carrots, &c. Eighty tons of hay have been cut for winter use. The agency herd now numbers, as last counted, 773 head, and most of the cattle are in very fine condition, though somewhat wild.

From the experience of the year I would report that I believe a limited number of acres of land in the "river-bottom" can be successfully cultivated and made to produce good crops of wheat, oats, and potatoes, and should the Department see fit to erect a flouring-mill at the agency, the flour for the Indians might be produced, without great expense, on their own ground.

The building of the agency and the stockade are in a very poor condition. New buildings should be erected, or the old ones very thoroughly repaired. At present the agent is unwilling to put any great amount of expense or labor upon the old ones, owing to the fact of the several recommendations of the last agent and of the Indian inspector that new building

be erected some three miles down the river, near the tillable land of the "bottom." The warehouse has been rendered serviceable for the reception of the Indian goods this fall. The dwelling-houses have yet to be repaired to render them fit for winter. The stockade is past repair, and must be entirely rebuilt. The matter of the removal of the agency should be decided at once, and the agent should be informed whether an appropriation of money will be made for putting up new buildings, for it will be necessary to make very thorough repairs upon the present ones if they are to be occupied another season.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

E. H. DANFORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH TERRITORY,
September 22, 1874

SIR: In obedience to instructions contained in Department circular of August 17, I submit the following as my fourth annual report of the agency under my charge:

I am pleased to be able to state that the quiet and general prosperity indicated in my last report still continues, and that what was then true relative to the progress of my Indians in agricultural industry is eminently so now. What was stated relative to their progress in civilization, with distrust and diffidence, can now be affirmed with a good degree of assurance. The same salutary influences that were at work then have continued to produce results in a more noticeable degree.

INDIANS—THEIR NUMBER, INDUSTRY, CIVILIZATION, HEALTH, ETC.

It will be noticed by my statistical report that the number of our Indians is less than that given last year, being made to conform to the enumeration made by Richard Komas last fall and received after my report was written. His enumeration, as given in Messrs. Ingalls and Powell's report, was 556, which, with the estimated increase, makes our present number 575. It is my opinion, as well as that of my late interpreter and others, that, although the report of Mr. Komas embraces as many Indians as are at our agency at any one time, yet it does not embrace as many as make our agency their rallying point and headquarters during the year, hence I am still inclined to think that my estimate, viz, 800, as given in my last report, was not too high.

Our Indians have shown a marked improvement in their industrial habits. More of them than at any former period have engaged in farming. The results to those who engaged in cultivating the soil last year was so satisfactory and so manifest, that many of those whom we were accustomed to regard as the most hopeless cases have engaged in agriculture with very encouraging results. There is not only an increase in the amount of labor performed, but also an improvement in the skill and efficiency of those who labor, as well as a very considerable increase in the products of their labor. For an estimate of the products of the Indian and agency farms I refer to my statistical report herewith.

But our Indians have not confined their labors to the cultivation of the soil; they have made more than 600 rods of fence, cutting, hauling, and laying up the poles themselves. Such labor was never performed by them before on this agency, and as it was done perfectly voluntarily, we regard it as an evidence of decided progress, and as affording good ground for hope in the future.

The progress of our Indians in or toward civilization, it must still be admitted, is slow, but we think steady and marked. The better element among them seems to be gaining strength, and their wild habits and usages generally falling into disuse; they are more and more disposed to adopt civilized habits and dress—to submit to authority and be guided by the advice of the Government and its agents.

There is a general kindness of manner and expression indicative of the breaking up of the stoical and savage nature, showing a gradual preparation for the more active and efficient elements of civilization and Christianity. Polygamy, however, and other evidences of barbarism still exist and show themselves, but we think not quite so boldly as formerly. They have still very inadequate ideas in regard to chastity or the obligations of the marriage relation. Their health has generally been good, better we think than last year, though there have been more deaths, those that have occurred being mostly from chronic diseases. We think the improvement in general health results from their improved industrial habits and regular means of subsistence. Most of our Indians have remained on the reservation, attending more diligently to their crops than usual. Some small bands have gone on hunting and visiting expeditions, but have usually made arrangements with some of their friends to attend to their crops in their absence.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Since my last report the entire Indian farm, embracing nearly 400 acres, has been inclosed, much of it, as has been stated, by the labor of the Indians themselves. Our mill-house is completed, inclosing grist, saw, and shingle mills all in complete order, having been tested in the manufacture of lumber, shingles, and flour, and have greatly pleased and encouraged our Indians. We have manufactured forty or fifty thousand feet of lumber and about as many thousand shingles, put up an addition to our farm-kitchen and dining-room, rendering it suitable for two families, built another for meat and ice house, besides repairing much of the old fence and building considerable post and board fence on the agency farm.

Should the honorable Commissioner and others, while looking over the results of our labors and expenditures for the last year, think little had been accomplished, we will not dispute that point, but we beg that they will bear in mind the disadvantages under which we labor, our isolated and, for the greater part of the year, inaccessible position, and that we procure from the forest and manufacture all our own lumber, erect our buildings, and make improvements and do farm-work with our ordinary employés, which is not usually the case.

SCHOOLS.

Many of our Indians have expressed a desire for the establishment of a school, but up to this time we have not been able to put it in operation, both from the want of the necessary funds to erect and furnish the school-house and pay a teacher, and our inability to procure a suitable person to take charge. Through the liberality of the Department the necessary funds have been secured and a teacher engaged, so that we hope to have our house, which is under way, completed and our school in operation this fall. I cannot but feel solicitous for the complete success of this undertaking. I have reflected much upon the subject; still am not clear as to the kind of school best suited to the condition of our Indians and our resources. My judgment is in favor of a boarding manual-labor school, but I fear our resources will not bear the expense.

No missionary enterprise has been attempted, but we purpose, in all our school instruction and exercises, to inculcate moral and religious truth so far as practicable.

It is unpleasant to be compelled to lodge complaints against any persons with whom you are compelled, in the discharge of your duties, to come in contact; but the repeated corroborative reports, and the cumulative evidence presented to my mind, perfectly satisfies me that there is a persistent effort on the part of some of the Mormon leaders to thwart the benevolent designs of the Government toward the Indians, by discouraging them from going to, and holding out inducements to them to remain off, the reservation. The only, or at least the most efficient, remedy for this evil is the absolute prohibition of the expenditure of a single dollar in the way of presents or subsistence off the reservation, and liberal support and encouragement to those who go to and remain on it, and engage in agriculture.

In conclusion I beg to present some of the wants of my Indians and the agency under my charge, in order that they and it may become self-supporting, or as nearly so as the nature of the case will admit, at the earliest possible time. In my opinion, that legislation and that management which do not tend toward this result are radically defective. I have endeavored, in all my intercourse with and control over my Indians, and in all the labor and expenditures on this agency, to keep that end constantly in view. We think some considerable progress has been made, but must confess that it is far below what we had fondly hoped. Various causes have contributed to prevent more satisfactory results.

Our isolated position, being almost inaccessible for teams for about seven months of the year, and the almost impracticable road for the other five months, renders the management of our agency both difficult and expensive. A good road is absolutely demanded by efficiency and economy.

Our greatest items of expense are flour and beef. With judicious encouragement we can in a very few years raise all the flour and other farm-products necessary for subsistence. On the Indian farm, and mainly by Indian labor, we should not only raise all the beef we need, but could and should be able to draw a revenue from the stock raised on the reservation sufficient to purchase all the other needed supplies. Could we have the amount of funds it has cost us for beef for the last two years, viz, about \$16,000, to invest at once, I feel confident that with judicious management we could not only supply ourselves with beef for all time to come, but be able to encourage deserving Indians by presenting a cow and calf or a yoke of oxen, besides securing the results above indicated.

I have had the honor to present to honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs the views above indicated, and am encouraged by knowing that you, in the main, agree with me; but I am aware you are powerless unless the means are placed at your disposal by provision of law. I therefore, through you, appeal to the honorable the Congress of the United States to place at your disposal, for the benefit of this agency, the means not only for its mere existence, but for its highest development and the best interests of the Indians thereon, physically, financially, intellectually, and morally.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D. C.

OFFICE OF NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pyramid Lake Reservation, Nev., August 31, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth annual report of the progress made and present condition of the Indian service under my charge:

As I have in my monthly reports and repeated communications kept the Department pretty fully advised of all the proceedings of the agency at the time of their transaction, I shall be justified in a simple review, together with the presentation of such plans, changes, and recommendations as seem to me pertinent upon the occasion of an annual report.

My agency embraces two reservations, the Pyramid Lake and Walker River, each occupied by branches of one and the same tribe of Indians, viz, Pah-Utes. These reservations are separated from each other a distance, from agency to agency, of about eighty miles.

Nearly two years ago, with the approval of the Department, I transferred this office from Wadsworth to the Pyramid Lake reservation, and though the agency is thereby removed some sixteen miles from the Central Pacific Railroad, and deprived of the daily mails, yet there are more reasons than one why the agency should be retained at this place. There is upon this reserve an abundance of timber growing, and, therefore, no expense for fuel; good buildings have been completed, therefore no rents; but, most important of all, the agency is brought in direct contact with the Indians; and when the improvements are perfected, and the Indians fully located in permanent abodes, as contemplated in the programme already entered upon, leaving aside the isolation, there will not be a more desirable place in the State, and one where a mission-enterprise could be established more attractive.

At one time this reservation embraced all the territory in this valley south to the big bend of the Truckee River, as per diagram of survey by Eugene Monroe, 1865, but subsequently a reduction of some ten miles from the south was made. By this reduction the tillable land of the reservation was materially diminished; an error that, in our opinion, should not have been permitted, for it left the area of farming lands quite small. There was, however, one good accomplished by the reduction, and that was the short distance intervening between the present reservation-line and the railroad.

There are, however, sufficient reasons to continue this as a permanent abode of the Indians. Much land is being reclaimed and brought under cultivation, and under the proper influences the work of reclamation will go on for years to come. The flattering results accomplished from the work of the past year is sufficient to inspire all parties interested to make still greater efforts toward securing the end contemplated in the just and humane policy now governing the Indian service. That Executive order of March 23 last, making this reservation a permanent abode for the Indians, was an act consistent with the policy, and long will the President be held in grateful remembrance as a true friend of the Indians, for by this act he put an end to the continued fear that they would be removed and the selfishness of their enemies gratified. This was truly a grand act, for if the record be correct, even before the present policy toward the Indians was inaugurated, there were certain persons who seemed determined to have and hold the lands and fishery of this reservation.

By reference to the annual report of Lieut. J. M. Lee, 1870, page 108. Commissioner's Report, who was special Indian agent at the time, Mr. Lee says: "And I will here remark that, until the metes and bounds of the reserve are authoritatively established, it will not be free from the encroachments of a bad class of white men, who seldom believe in according any rights to Indians." This difficulty, to a certain degree, still exists, though modified somewhat since the transmission to this office of the diagram of the original survey; and in fact no further safeguard would be required if the points marked on the map had been definitely established by stakes or monuments distinctly marked. But this was not done, especially in the Lake district, and for this reason we are subjected to annoyances. Regarding a more definite survey I shall have more to say hereafter, and will now consider the improvements made and results gained, and I am happy to say that the work has gone forward nobly. The Indians have, by all that has been done for them and their prospects of farming, gained courage to increase their efforts to secure the means needful to self-support; and, as a result, almost every acre of land that can be made available for farming purposes of any kind has been fenced in, and cross-fenced into fields, and claimed by individuals or families for permanent homes. Much more land has been put under cultivation than at any previous year, and it is not extravagant language when I say that some of the finest ranches in Nevada are upon this reservation, claimed and cultivated by Indians.

The plan adopted by me ever since coming to Nevada has been to impress upon the minds of the Indians the fact that the Government extended aid for the express purpose of benefiting them, in the way of their becoming self-supporting at the earliest possible time; and that a reasonable time only would be given to the trial, and, if not improved by them, they would be left to their indolence as unworthy of further aid. Meantime we have exerted our utmost endeavors, with the appropriation granted, to provide with supplies of food, teams, tools, seed, and supervision, such Indians as desired to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, giving to said Indians the exclusive right and control of all that they should raise, the agency not withholding a pound for any purpose whatever. And in this connection I will state, that, from the first, we have tried to secure some work corresponding in value to the issues made; and this rule holds good in all cases except the aged, infirm,

and sick. This plan has worked admirably, and it has required no compulsion to induce the parties to save a portion of what they have raised for coming seedings. Also, I have from the commencement of service been impressed with the idea of separating the Indians as much as practicable, giving each family portions of land to cultivate distinct from the others; and it was for this reason that I recommended, in my last annual report, such legislation as was needful to make the title of lands secure to the faithful occupant. I have seen nothing to change my mind on this subject, but much to strengthen, and I respectfully repeat, with emphasis, that I consider it of paramount importance that the reservation be surveyed, and in such form that each family may be given at least twenty acres of land susceptible of cultivation, being always careful that the same be [so] located that irrigation can be effected with the present means, or by additional improvements.

I know that my views relative to the management of Indians and their becoming self-supporting farmers come in collision with some of my predecessors. In the report of Mr. H. G. Parker, of September 20, 1869, page 202, Commissioner's Report, Mr. Parker says: "The reservations they have in the superintendency are of no value to them whatever. It would benefit them vastly more if they were abandoned and allowed to be settled by the whites, for there would be so many more farms to work on. I have demonstrated the fact that these Indians will not farm for themselves; at the same time they are good hands to work for white men." Now I have to say, that I have demonstrated the fact that the Indians will work for themselves more readily even than for others; and, with the incentives that have been given by the Government, I am ready to challenge the better showing anywhere, in the same length of time, with the small appropriations made, that can be seen on the score or more ranches made and improved upon these very reservations mentioned in the above extract. Our only difficulty has been to provide, from the small appropriation allowed this service, the needful supplies of food, teams, and farming utensils absolutely requisite to meet the demand made by the continually-increasing numbers ready and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to work. More than this: it is not unfrequent to find the Indians waiting with impatience for others to be through with teams, wagons, or tools, that they may use them; and, at the present writing, there are Indians who have heretofore gone abroad to labor for wages among the whites, engaged in harvesting or thrashing, receiving, this time, wages from the Indians upon the reserves for their labor. I will cite one case where an Indian went abroad last year and worked for wages, who this year, under Government auspices, planted a crop of his own, and has already hired help to harvest and thrash the same, paying for said labor from his sales, in excess of what he needs for support and seed, about \$75 in coin. In striking contrast is this Indian to his own brother, who is none other than the troublesome one lately arrested by the military, and now under promise of good behavior; one a steady and contented farmer, and rapidly progressing toward comfort and competency; the other notoriously bad, refusing to abide upon a reservation, but ever roving about, a gambler by profession, and always ready to concert with unscrupulous and designing colleagues in promoting discord, embarrassing to the reservation Indians as well as the Government employes.

The Pyramid Lake reservation is under the tuition of E. M. Gregory, esq., as farmer, to whom much is due for the degree of prosperity attained. (I respectfully refer the Department to his report.)

There is also a bonded trader, under approved license from the Department, who has exclusive right to trade within the limits of the reserve. The revenue to the trader is not as extensive here as at some of the larger reservations, yet it is of importance, as it relieves the Indians from an excuse to go abroad for traffic. The principal trade is carried on during the months of November, December, January, February, and March. These are the fishing months, and during the time many Indians from abroad come to unite with those here in catching trout, which, under the present arrangement, finds a ready market and good prices. For two years past James O. Gregory, esq., has occupied this position, and with credit to himself and the Indian service. He has fully sustained the confidence of the Indians, and among the citizens of the country an unimpeachable reputation.

The Walker River reservation is some sixty miles southeast of Wadsworth, from which point all supplies are transported. This reservation was surveyed in December, 1864, by Eugene Monroe, and embraces an area of 320,000 acres, including the Walker Lake; but, according to the most accurate estimate that can be had, there are not more than 3,900 acres of any value whatever to the Indian service, and not exceeding 1,500 acres that are susceptible of cultivation, and even that has proved to be inferior land; and yet there are many good reasons for the retention of this reserve.

Much has been accomplished in the way of improvements. Quite a number of Indians have made themselves ranches, with the end in view of permanent residence, and, from what I know of their desires and expectations, I would as tenaciously contend for its perpetuity (with perhaps a modified area) as the Indians' abode as for the Pyramid Lake reservation.

The great and memorable speech of Hon. I. C. Parker, of Missouri, in Congress last winter, finds its echo here. This is the home of at least six hundred Pah-Utes, who, if absent at all, are only so temporarily. Here the Government has promised them an abiding-place, and justice and honor demand that the compact remain inviolate. I am glad that the executive order, of March 20 last, re-affirms the obligation and sets at rest the question of its perpetuity.

What has been said for the Indians and work upon Pyramid Lake reserve repeats itself here. Most of the lands susceptible of cultivation have been fenced and cross-fenced into separate inclosures, claimed and occupied, and though the crops are not as good as we could have hoped, the fault is not chargeable to the want of interest or care, but alone to the poverty of the lands. Many, it is true, go abroad and work for wages, and then return again to this place, most sacred to them of all others, because it is the place of their birth. This going abroad is inevitable, and must necessarily continue unless the Government exercises more generosity toward these Indians, for I freely confess that I am unable to provide for six hundred Indians with an appropriation sufficient to meet the necessities of one hundred. Then, again, observation has taught me that those that go from the reservation to work for wages are in a measure benefited, as they come in direct contact with civilization; also, by their labor, aid materially in supplying the demand for help that otherwise would be difficult to procure. Many of the people of Mason's Valley have said to me, "Enforce the order for the Indians to not leave their reservations, and it would be a calamity to us in more ways than one." But the want of lands upon the reserve sufficient to make every Indian a farm, or the inducements held out to them in wages for labor, or any other influence, except the strong arm of the military, will not preclude these Indians from returning to their home upon the reservation when they desire to. There is no race or tribe more tenacious of this right than the Pah-Utes. In fact they are really clanish, and it would be a difficult matter to transfer Indians from one of my reservations to the other, though they belong to the same tribe and speak the same language. I repeat, that there never was a people more devotedly allied to their place of nativity. This was the great reason why the invitation embraced in the order from the Department of October 21 last, though supplemented with the stern declaration, "Indians who fail or refuse to come in and locate in permanent abodes upon the reservations will be subject wholly to the control and supervision of the military authorities, who, as circumstances may justify, will, at their discretion, treat them as friendly or hostile," was disregarded. The moment the invitation was announced the Indians at Humboldt manifested disfavor or revolt. At sink of Carson they plead unwillingness for fear of creating jealousy among the reservation Indians, who would argue that "there is not enough for us and you," while those in Fish Lake Valley sent up their wail of remonstrance that for them to submit to the removal from their old homes would result in their becoming sick and dying off, and still other bands rendered excuses similar to the above.

My idea of the best way to regulate these difficulties is for the Government to first provide a sufficient amount to put every Indian now upon the reservation who desires it in possession of a small farm, with such improvements and farming-utensils as are needful to make a fair beginning, and, in place of attempting to force a greater number upon any reservation than can thus be provided for, to the discouragement of all, let further provision be made, adequate to the demand, and time will eventually prove that the larger portion of the Pah-Ute Indians will be a benefit to themselves and the State at large. At the present time the success of our Indian farmers is a greater incentive to others than all the councils that we may hold; and let this encouragement go on, and but little time will elapse before stringent orders or military force will not be needed.

The Walker River reservation is under the superintendency of George Frazier, esq., who has been so long with us in this work that it needs no words from me to prove his peculiar fitness for the service in which he is engaged. His report will show the result of labor the past year. Mr. H. E. Sargeant is the bonded trader upon this reservation, and I am quite certain that he has done much more for the interest of the Indians than he has been pecuniarily benefited. The trade is comparatively of but little importance to the trader, for though the fishery upon the reservation is nearly or quite as good as upon the other, yet the market is too remote to make it practicable. The sanitary condition of the Indians upon both of these reservations has been remarkably good the past year, and, according to the Indians' register, the ratio of births in excess of deaths has been seven to one.

The Pyramid Lake reservation has sustained a severe loss in the death of Chief George Curry, who died on the 23d instant. He was kind to all, and a devoted friend to the Government. At each of the reservations a good supply of medicines is continually kept, and the employes are always ready to dispense the same, but, strange as it may appear, the most intelligent among them adhere to their own medicine-men, and sometimes the scenes enacted over their sick are quite revolting. Time and civilized influences will eventually correct these heathenish practices.

The number of Indians in Nevada is a subject that has produced much comment of late, and perhaps no subject presents so diversified opinions as the census of the Indians. The current belief is, that their numbers in this State have been greatly overestimated, which is very likely the fact. I am frank to acknowledge that I am unable to decide intelligently. I have, from time to time, put the estimate of the Pah-Utes at 6,000, but I only attempted to approximate the numbers, as I have never received instructions or authority to make a general exploration of the field to ascertain the facts, and consider it would have been a needless expenditure of money, as there were always more Indians upon the reservations than could well be provided for with the appropriation, "Indian service, Nevada." But for the satisfaction of whom it may concern, I will cite the data given by predecessors: Report of Nevada superintendency, 1869, H. G. Parker incumbent, page 460 Commissioner's Report, the num-

bers were given as follows: "Walker River agency, Pah-Utes, 8,000; Pyramid Lake agency, Bannacks, Shoshones and others, 5,500; Washoes, 500. Total, 14,000." Again, in report of Major H. Douglas, 1870, Commissioner's Report, pages 94 to 96: "Pah-Utes, 6,000; Shoshones, 5,325; Washoes, 500; Goshutes, 895. Total, 12,720" The above was founded upon a thorough canvass. Now, whether the Indians of the State approximate the numbers given is not for me to decide; the above is the record.

Captain Wagner, U. S. A., commanding at Camp McDermitt, has estimated the number of Pah-Utes at 15,000, embracing those in Idaho, Nevada, Southeastern California, and Arizona. In the month of February, 1872, some fear was entertained by citizens of Churchill and Esmeralda Counties in this State that an Indian outbreak was contemplated, and Maj. J. C. Tidball, U. S. A., with a detachment of soldiers, was sent here. We visited together the Walker River reservation and found in actual numbers 1,500 Pah-Utes; also, on Pyramid Lake reservation, 500. The scarcity of native supplies had driven many to the reserves, but from letters received from other parts of the State, appealing for assistance, larger numbers of Pah-Utes were still off the reservations, and I was led to believe that the estimates of late Superintendent Douglas were about correct. Be that as it may, I believe it is generally conceded by citizens of Nevada that the Pah-Utes are increasing in numbers.

How to prevent the Indians of Nevada from roving about has been a question somewhat mooted. I give the matter notice as circumstances preclude the power of an agent to regulate the case. The facts given above relative to their consolidation upon the present reservations, the express desires of the citizens for their help in the houses, mines, and upon ranches, and yet, greatest obstacle of all, the unrestrained permission of the companies for the Indians to ride at their pleasure upon the railroads in the State, without regard to the orders from the Government "that Indians shall not leave their reservations without written permits from the agent." Now, until the railroad companies recognize the necessity of the above requirements, we shall not be relieved from annoyance. I do not wish by this to be understood as reflecting upon the generosity of the companies. I commend them for keeping their pledges with Indians; but if arrangements could be made, whereby those riding upon the cars should present permits from their agents, we should be relieved from unjust censure, and the Indians would not be absent from their work, oftentimes to the detriment of their own interests.

One of the important measures now demanding the attention of the Department, is the means for providing the permanently located Indians upon the reservation with small dwelling-houses. At the present time some are cutting timber to build, and there should be a good carpenter appointed at once, and the agency should have the authority to at least provide the lumber for roof and floor, nails, doors, and windows for all houses the Indians will build. The carpenter, if appointed, would be able to instruct some of the young men in the trade, which would be of lasting good. Also it is absolutely needful that there be a mill erected upon each of the reservations. A small portable engine or horse-power with one run of burr-stone, suitable for grinding their wheat and barley, and a circular saw for cutting lumber, would be of incalculable benefit, and tend to hasten the time when they would be self-supporting. There is, as I have before stated, an abundance of timber for all practicable purposes if it could be utilized; and the cost of the machinery would be comparatively insignificant.

The necessity for adopting some system for educating the Indian children of Nevada is a question that solves itself; but how to accomplish the desired object I am not able to tell. I have written so much upon this subject, and so frequently urged the establishment of schools, that it seems needless for me to write more. Nearly two years ago I recommended the appointment, as teacher, of a gentleman peculiarly fitted for the work; but neither the appointment was made nor appropriations secured to inaugurate this most desirable branch of service. In response to appeals made to the religious society to whom was given this State, we were informed "that it was their feeling that the Government should educate her wards," a response that I hoped would have been reversed under the administration of the late secretary, but that hope is suddenly destroyed, as in the death of Dr. Taylor the society and nation have lost a man who heartily sympathized with every effort for the good of the Indians. In my last annual report I recommended the reduction of the territory embraced in these reservations, and I still think it desirable to make the change. I do so in justice to the Indians and to remove the many difficulties growing out of this burdensome area, much of which is of no practicable benefit whatever to the service. I would respectfully recommend that there be an immediate survey, embracing all the bottom-land upon the reservations, including every acre of farming and wooded land, and extending so far upon each of the lakes as to wholly control the fisheries, with, perhaps, a margin on either side of the bottom-land precluding the near approximation of intruders, and so designate the boundary-lines by permanent marks that it will be impossible for encroachments to be accidental. Then let the land be subdivided, as per recommendations elsewhere in this report. There is, perhaps, no service that demands more patience and experience than the Indian. Their government is a vexed question, and even among the people on the very borders of the Indian countries the opinions are as adverse relative to their management as among the politicians at Washington. An agent is continually beset with advisers, yet it would be remarkable if any two persons exactly agreed, though, of course, each always presents the best method. I am fully

convinced that the service deserves the best efforts, and could the plan be effected, that an annual or biennial convention of all the Indian agents [should] be held, presided over by the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. Let there be a thorough canvass of the subject and work. Each agent, from his personal stand-point, would be able to benefit and gain benefit from the other, and thus an intelligent and systematic plan be devised that would result in great good as well as perfect harmony.

My experience of years' contact with different tribes of Indians justifies the declaration that Indian character in general is alike; and things equal, according to advancement in civilization acquired is one tribe or individual Indian superior to his fellow.

I sincerely think that some way, if possible, should be devised to protect the agents in the Indian service from unjust and false attacks. The year past has witnessed these in the most aggravated form. From the Atlantic to the Pacific there has seemed to be a concerted effort to misrepresent and malign the agents. Is this to be continued? If so, but little time will elapse ere men of unblemished reputation will refuse to engage in this service. They will not sacrifice so much, though the cause be important. But few good and true men are to be found who are willing to place themselves where vindication will be needful, especially as it has been satisfactorily proven that the attacking party never correct their statements by publishing the vindication. I am of the opinion that an easy and sure preventive to this abuse could be secured by adopting the paymaster system--that, in place of the superintendents and agents being, as they now are, disbursing officers, let payments be made by inspectors, who shall visit each agency once in three months, examine accounts, and pay the same. This plan would add but little expense to the service, and in my humble opinion would exempt the agents from unjust accusations.

I should be unwilling to conclude this report without recording my attachment to the Indians of the reservations under my care. If I have labored for their good, it has been amply reciprocated by their fidelity; if I have urged them to diligence, the work accomplished and results gained have rewarded their obedience. If all has not been accomplished that we hoped, we are thankful that we have done what we could, and our confidence in each other has increased with association. I can but regret that the schools have not been established that would, in some degree, perpetuate and repeat our efforts for all time to come. In this I have been disappointed, from reasons given else where, but I shall hope that some instrumentality will effect the desired object, and the "sower and reaper will rejoice together."

When I entered this service I found in the office but little data that was of value to the incoming agent. This was unwelcome to a stranger just entering upon duties so vexed. I found, however, in the person of Franklin Campbell, esq., (the appointee as farmer upon Walker River reservation,) a man of intelligence and fully conversant with the Indians. Through him I learned much that was of great benefit. I wish that my successor may have the advantage of what I may have learned, and would respectfully recommend that he be appointed sufficiently early that he may reach here some time before the expiration of my term, and I will most cheerfully render him any aid in my power by way of his inauguration. I will introduce him to the Indians, and show him all that I can in the way of office and reservation work. Let him be a man of large heart, one that will take interest in the advancement of the Indians, of kindness and yet firmness, a man that can say no emphatically to solicitors, and one not easily discouraged by rebuffs, and I will assure him that no better tribe of Indians can be found, and none that will adhere more tenaciously to him as a friend.

I desire to return my gratitude to the Department for the indulgence and confidence extended during the years that I have had this office; also to my employes for efficient aid in the administration of this service, and last, but not least, to the newspapers of Esmeralda and Washoe Counties, where my reservations are located, and the many citizens of Nevada who have encouraged me in my efforts to sustain the policy of good-will toward Indians.

I beg the indulgence of the honorable Commissioner for this lengthy report. It being the last under my commission, I have been more elaborate than I otherwise should.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. A. BATEMAN,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PAI-UTE AGENCY, NEVADA, October 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of this agency.

Agreeable to instructions from the Department, I have been absent from my agency a part of the year in visiting other Indians, and otherwise engaged as special commissioner. During this absence, the agency has been respectively in charge of Dr. H. P. Geib, the physician, and H. C. Cullom, the superintending farmer, to whom great credit is due for the success which has attended its management the past year.

The Indians gathered on the reservation a year ago have all remained, and their number largely increased at different times, especially during the winter and the season of harvest. Fully five hundred Indians, in addition to those now on the reservation, would have been permanently located there ere this, if they had been encouraged to come, or to have remained after coming; but the lack of supplies, with the presence of settlers who still occupy different portions of the Moapa Valley, were too serious hinderances.

In the visit of Special Commissioners Powell and Ingalls to the different bands of Pai-Utes, one year since, they were informed that a crop would be put in on the reservation sufficient for those then there, and for all those Indians who would go there the following spring and remain, the Indians on the reservation meanwhile to care for the growing crop, irrigating the same, and protecting it from the cattle of the settlers. The failure of the agent to secure the necessary funds and supplies to carry out the recommendations and instructions of the Department, permitted him to do but little for those Indians off of the reservation.

It was intended to have had the various tribes or bands scattered throughout Southern Utah and Southeast Nevada cultivate as much land as possible where they lived, and for this purpose they were furnished shovels, hoes, and axes, and promised seeds and supplies of food in the spring following, which promise could not be fulfilled. It is very desirable these Indians should receive this assistance next spring, as it will do much in securing their support, and they will need less aid from the Government, and be better prepared to farm on the reservation when they go there.

The Indians properly belonging to this agency do not have the opportunity to labor for white settlers in farming and mining as the Shoshones and Utes, as there are no mines requiring their services; and but little farming-land, save in Utah, and there the people are too poor, or too numerous, to need their labor. If proper aid is rendered these Indians, and the Pai-Ute reservation secured to them without the presence of the settlers, they can all be made self-sustaining in three years, at the furthest.

The school started one year ago was continued until late in the spring, but was then discontinued for want of funds. Nearly all the children who attended the school learned to read in a primer or first reader, and to understand what they read. This success is remarkable, considering the limited supply of books and other aids they possessed, and is evidence of the faithful services of their teacher, Mr. J. Macgarigle.

No serious trouble has occurred during the past year between the Indians and whites, nor between the different bands of Indians.

There has been much less sickness and but few deaths; and very much has been done in removing their superstitious views regarding their medicine-men and care of their sick.

The supplies furnished the Indians on the reservation have been distributed to them only as a reward for labor. Those who have been engaged in plowing or ditching, or other extra hard labor, were paid 50 cents a day in money, besides daily rations. The effect of this has been to stimulate the Indians to work more steadily, and has enabled many of them to purchase better clothing and horses, which they are very desirous to possess. Many of the Indians have asked to have housees to live in, and for purpose of storage of their grain. These houses can be built of adobe, and, by utilizing the Indian labor, at very small expense, and would do much in civilizing them. I believe the chiefs or captains should all receive a small salary and be requested to give special attention in seeing that all their people work, as directed by the agent and farmer.

There is a large amount of grazing-land upon the reservation well adapted for sheep and cattle, and I would recommend the Department to authorize the agent to give as a reward, to those Indians who worked steadily, sheep or cattle. In a short time the Indians would have all the beef needed for their own use, and could raise wool enough to furnish themselves with clothing and blankets, as the wool could be exchanged at the Mormon mills in Utah for cloth and blankets, on reasonable terms.

The entire amount of land under cultivation the past year has been 370 acres. A good portion of this land was plowed and prepared by the Indians, who afterward attended to the irrigation of the crops. The settlers were employed to plow and prepare the remainder of the land for the Indians, because there was not teams or plows enough belonging to the agency to do this work. Of the 370 acres cultivated, 270 acres were planted in wheat, 5 acres in barley, 40 acres in corn, 18 acres in grass, 10 acres in melons, 12 acres in squashes, 15 acres in beans. The crop of wheat would have been fully one-third larger if more white employes had been secured in working with the Indians, showing them how to repair and keep open the irrigating-ditches. As it was, this crop averaged fully 20 bushels to the acre, and, valued at fair ruling prices in this section, it amounts to over \$16,000, and the value of all the crops to over \$25,000.

The success attending the farming operations is remarkable, in view of the fact that two years since most of these Indians were living almost entirely upon the seeds of wild grass, rabbits, mice, lizards, and begging from whites when visiting their settlements.

By many who have traveled among them, these Indians have been considered as low in the scale of civilization as the Diggers of California, and yet they have demonstrated their desire and ability to rise above their condition and to take their place alongside of others of their race who have adopted the white man's better mode of life and have become inde-

pendent of the Government charities; and the question rests with the Government to decide if these Indians shall be encouraged to realize their purpose. I cannot but hope they may, and more heartily in future.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. INGALLS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

FORT HALL AGENCY, IDAHO, *September 9, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

We have reason to be grateful that this year has been in almost every respect a pleasant and prosperous one. The Indians of this agency have enjoyed generally very good health. One only of our prominent men, Otter Beard, a Bannock chief, having, after a lingering sickness last winter, passed away. There may have been some two or three Indians killed among themselves, on account of personal difficulty or family feuds; otherwise there have been none killed during the year that we know of. The general health has been quite as good as could be expected with the same number of persons in any part of the country, and much better than would be expected considering their exposures.

Our farming interests have succeeded probably better than any previous year. The crickets, which troubled us greatly last year, have not made their appearance this. We have, as stated in the statistics, raised a very fair crop of wheat, say, about two thousand bushels, as estimated. Our oats and barley were good, though not extensive; our potatoes promise to yield at least a couple thousand bushels, and turnips are also promising fair.

The supervision of the labor of the farm, including hauling of wood and a variety of other matters, devolving on only a couple of white men, who have from twenty to thirty Indians at all kinds of farm-work, as well as herding cattle and other labor to be done by them, is more than they can supervise to the best advantage. I doubt if any agency ever had more efficient white employes than this agency has, yet with an additional force of some two or three I am sure the Indians at work would learn faster and the work be done better than now.

The mechanics have been very busy, and the accompanying report of buildings and improvements will indicate what is being done.

Our school is now in a fair way to be commenced. We have on hand now several essentials of a good school. We have first a very nice, comfortable school-room some 20 by 22 feet in size; then we have, we think, a very competent teacher in the person of Peter O. Matthews, an educated Indian; we have also any number of children who ought to be taught, yet after all it will be but an experiment till such time as we are prepared to take a number of children and keep steadily in a suitable family. We expect to commence next week, the 15th instant, and see what, by earnest effort, can be done.

As to farming here, I am still of the opinion that raising grain extensively will hardly pay, while a suitable herd of cattle and sheep could be kept with but little expense, and soon be a source of revenue sufficient to subsist these Indians. With proper herds, and the land cultivated by Indians themselves, for themselves, under proper instructions, and suitable mechanics to teach them to manufacture their own apparel, especially cloth and shoes, I am sure with their industry and natural tact, they could, in a few years, be fully competent to take care of themselves.

As to laws and regulations, we don't know of any to speak of that affect us for any good purpose, except the few regulations of the Indian Department. The Indians here don't seem to have any laws, rules, or regulations, or public opinion, or even chiefs of any influence to restrain them from wrong, and yet it is surprising how little wrong-doing is manifest among them.

I am sorry Congress could not get time, or see fit, to ratify the change in the treaty prepared by the commissioners a year ago and signed by the Indians here, as they seem to think that such treaties amount to nothing, and they now hardly know what obligations they are under, what privileges they have, or duties they owe.

We are pleased to say that some four or five principal men have taken an interest in farming for themselves. It is true it has cost a good deal of time to teach and help them, but it can be seen that they think more of themselves for the effort and results.

Though we have no appropriation for the purpose, yet we are putting up a couple of small, comfortable houses for two of the head-men, with the understanding that they are to occupy them and attend to farming. I have no doubt but twenty men would another season commence farming and occupy houses cheerfully were we prepared to accommodate them.

As to the Indians ordered to come here from Lemhi and Weiser, while I made all necessary preparations to receive them, and while I have no doubt, had they come but for a short time, long enough to see the advantage of a home here, they could hardly be induced to

leave, yet as they seem to know nothing only what evil-minded or interested men tell them, and as they can always get men, even men of standing sometimes, to sympathize with them in their fears, they are easily and successfully persuaded to stay where they are.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. REED,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho Territory, September 7, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I would respectfully submit the following as my annual report of affairs connected with this agency for the year ending August 31, 1874.

THE TRIBE.

During the year many of the wilder portion of the tribe have tried to induce some of the young men who have commenced living a more civilized life, by turning their attention to agricultural pursuits, to leave the same, and go with them to the buffalo-country, and were in a few cases successful. When I found out the influence being brought to bear upon such members of the tribe was in a measure a success, I gave notice to the effect that all Indians abandoning their farms and going to the buffalo-country would, by so doing, forfeit their right to their farms so abandoned, and upon their return, if they found said farm occupied by another Indian, the one in possession would be protected and should hold the same. This notice, together with the influence exerted by Lawyer, head-chief, and the two sub-chiefs, kept many from leaving their farms and going to the buffalo-country. Not until the wilder portion of the tribe are compelled to remain, either in the buffalo-country or at home, will the trouble from this source abate. If severe measures were but once adopted and they compelled to remain at home one season, I think the worst would be over. The treaty Indians begged me to force the Indians in question to remain at home this year, saying if they were allowed to go they would return next year worse than ever; and, in my opinion, so long as these Indians are allowed to exercise their will and pleasure, by going when and where their fancy leads them, so much the more are they becoming ungovernable.

Joseph and his band have been in the Wallowa Valley for a month or more. The soldiers stationed there have kept said Indians from committing any depredations.

FARMING.

In making my estimate of wheat raised last year I made the same much below the actual amount. Eight thousand bushels was my estimate. At the Kamiah mill we ground for the Indians 7,436 bushels of wheat, and at Lapwai mill 6,730 bushels of wheat; total, 14,166 bushels of wheat. In addition to the above, we have ground about 1,200 bushels for the Spokane and Cœur d'Alène Indians. The Indians (Nez Percés) sold a considerable amount of wheat in addition to that which was ground. The crops this season at Kamiah and certain other portions of the reserve were very good, but on the Lapwai and Clear Water, owing to the ravages of the crickets and extreme drought, the crops are a complete failure. At Kamiah about one-third more land was cultivated this year than last, and as near as I can estimate they will have from 10,000 to 12,000 bushels of wheat to grind at their mill during the coming year.

The Indians at Kamiah, being more isolated and more free from the influences of bad and unprincipled white men, are making more rapid progress in agricultural pursuits and civilized life than those living on the Lapwai. We are so near Lewiston that when an Indian wants money or provisions he has but to catch a horse, take the same to Lewiston, and sell it for ten or fifteen dollars, and buy what he wants instead of working for it.

In addition to their farm-duties, the Indians on the Lapwai have cut 350 cords of wood for the contractor, who furnishes the same at Fort Lapwai, and received \$1 per cord in coin for cutting the same. The Indians at Kamiah have cut about 300 saw-logs. For particulars as to farming population, wealth, &c., of the tribe, see statistical report.

IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year ten houses have been built for the Indians. The window-sashes, with glass, doors, casings, &c., were all furnished from the carpenter-shops, and the carpenter assisting in building the houses. Three or four will be added to the above number this fall.

SCHOOLS.

For particulars see report of superintendent of instruction herewith.

I have used my best endeavors since I came here to persuade some of the Indians to learn trades, but to no effect. I have had three young men in the blacksmith-shop. They would stay until they had learned so much that they could handle the tools with some prospect of amounting to something, when, influenced by Indians who consider to work or learn a trade a degradation, and seeing others going off to the root-ground or fishing-resorts, they would

break away and leave without notice. I would send and bring them back, but could not keep them. The same can be said of those who were taken into the mill. I think the only way to succeed in this business will be to take boys from the school as soon as they have learned enough of the English language to meet the demands of their position.

THE CŒUR DE ALÈNES AND SPOKANS.

In making mention of the amount of wheat ground at the Lapwai mill, I spoke of grinding for the Spokans and Cœur de Alènes. They have no mill of their own, hence they come here, causing no small amount of trouble. Sometimes they come in bands of fifty to one hundred souls, and bring with them four hundred to six hundred horses, (an Indian has an idea that he cannot travel unless he takes all his horses with him,) which are a nuisance. The Government ought to assist these Indians in some way. They seem disposed to work, and if encouraged by the Government by giving them a saw and grist mill they would undoubtedly feel greatly encouraged, and it would, so far as these annual trips are concerned, break up so much of their nomadic disposition.

IN GENERAL.

That portion of the tribe who remain at home and on the reserve are making good progress in civilized pursuits. As the Indian becomes civilized he should have laws to govern him. In cases of murder, theft, polygamy, adultery, &c., they desire the same to be punished in accordance with our laws, and are constantly asking me why it cannot be done. I would recommend that laws governing such matters be passed by Congress; that all such cases be tried in the United States courts nearest an agency; and also some law compelling white men to care for their half-breed children. A law declaring all whites who are living with Indian women the same as married, and recognizing them as the lawful protectors of said women in all respects, ought to be passed. When General Shanks was here one year ago we talked the above matter over, and he said he would use his earnest endeavors to get such laws passed; but I did not see that any reference was made to the subject during last Congress. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. MONTEITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

INDIAN AGENCY, CAMP APACHE, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

August 31, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., I have the honor to submit the following report relative to affairs of this agency and the Indians under my charge:

During the present year the Indians under my charge have been unusually docile, and have given far less trouble than in any former year. They have remained upon their reservation, and have not committed any depredations that I know of, and have obeyed all orders from their agent.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good until the past few months, which have been very sickly. The Indians, and also the employés, have had the chills and fever. This is owing, no doubt, to having had so much wet weather the past winter and spring. Having no regular physician, I have had to administer to the sick myself, and I have had as high as fifty cases of chills and fever in one day. I am in hopes to be able, in a short time, to secure a regular physician for this agency. Every agency ought to have its own physician; then the sick could be properly attended to.

The disposition of the Indians of this agency to do right is very good. It is not hard to make them understand right from wrong.

Last January this agency, on account of the bad condition of the roads, was out of flour for two months, and no corn or flour to be had in this section. I called the Indians together, and through my interpreter informed them that in all probability I would not be able to get any flour for them for two or three months, but if they would go with me to the San Carlos agency, which was under my charge at that time, I would give them sufficient flour to last them thirty days. They told me that they knew it was no fault of mine or the Government that I had no flour; but if I would issue them double rations of beef until such time as I could get flour they would be satisfied. This I did, and not one of them left the reservation. This, I think, speaks well for Indians who but two years ago were on the war-path.

Early in the spring I employed thirty-seven Indians, at 50 cents per day each, to dig a "saque," and put them under charge of Mr. Whyte, head farmer of this agency. The Indians worked cheerfully, and dug a ditch above the agency three miles long in a very short time. After finishing this ditch, they then went below the agency and dug another one two miles long. The whole cost of digging both ditches, which carry sufficient water to irrigate about 300 acres of land, was \$1,650. If the work had to be done by contract it would have

cost the Government at least \$3,000. After this was done the Indians got ready to commence planting on their original planting-grounds, when I was informed by the commanding officer of this post that orders from General Crook, commanding department, were that the Indians of this agency must remain in close proximity to the post, and would not be allowed to plant only at such places as the military directed. This sudden and unexpected move on the part of the military placed the agent in rather a precarious situation. As we are two hundred and fifty miles from any telegraph or post-office, it was impracticable for me to write or telegraph for instructions in this matter, for by the time I could get a reply it would be too late for the Indians to plant. Seeing at a glance the situation I was placed in, and not having necessary animals or plows to break up sufficient land for the Indians to plant, I came to the conclusion that the only plan for me to pursue was to secure the services of some party who had teams and plows and have them break up 100 acres of land. I secured the services of Mr. Barth, and he went to work and broke the land up, and the Indians commenced planting corn, and they have a very large crop.

We have no school as yet, but I am informed by the Department that a teacher has been secured for this agency and is now on his way here.

In order to civilize the Indians and make them self-sustaining, it will be necessary for the Government to disarm them; for so long as Indians are allowed to run around armed with the best guns the Government possesses, it will be a very hard task to make them labor for themselves; but once disarm them, and no trouble need be apprehended of their ever leaving a reserve.

The improvements at this agency for the past year have been the breaking up of 110 acres of land by contract, and about 30 acres by the employes. Next season it is the intention of the present agent to have 200 acres more of new land broken up. This will give the Indians sufficient land to plant wheat and corn.

The Indians at this agency have during the last year cut and delivered to the Government over 150 tons of hay. One chief alone last year sold \$100 worth of corn. Their present crop of corn will yield, I think, about 6,000 bushels, and they will have about 100 bushels of beans.

A great many of the Indians of this reservation dress in citizen clothes, and others would do the same if they had means to do so. Take it upon the whole, I think the Indians of this reserve, for the time they have been on a reservation, have advanced in civilization a great deal faster than some that have been on reservations for years. If I understand the peace policy of the President, which I think I do, this policy can never be carried to any success as long as the agent is placed under military jurisdiction. An Indian agent is looked upon by the military as nothing more or less than a commissary sergeant, and is treated with about as much respect. I have been subject to untold annoyances and trouble in discharging my duties as agent, both by the military and citizens.

Before closing this report I would recommend that this reservation be surveyed at as early a day as possible. I would also recommend that this agency be furnished with a saw-mill; if we had one here we could build comfortable frame houses for the Indians and fence in all their land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES E. ROBERTS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

CHIRICAHUA INDIAN AGENCY,
Pinery Cañon, Arizona, September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report upon the condition of affairs at this agency:

On September 1, 1873, in compliance with instructions from your office, I moved the agency from Sulphur Springs to the San Simone Cienega, a location admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, with good grazing and plenty of water; but, unfortunately, before two months had elapsed the Indians became so unhealthy it was impossible to remain, and I therefore, in November, removed them, by the authority of Gen. W. Vandevere, United States Indian inspector, to the present location of the agency: a valley on the west side of the Chiricahua Mountains, and a favorite resort of the Apaches. It is supplied with good water, plenty of grass and timber, and is very healthy.

I was sorry to leave the San Simone, it being the only part of the reservation where farming can be carried on, but, having had five deaths among the children and almost universal sickness, the Indians begged to be brought here. Since then the general health has been very good, the diseases being merely local, and the average number of patients treated during the year but 145.

During last fall considerable dissatisfaction existed among the Indians on account of the want of clothing, as, although they had been promised that their wants should be supplied

by the Government, nothing had been furnished them. The cold weather was setting in, and a great many being almost naked, promises were of no avail; the young men saying that if they were not supplied they would have to provide themselves with blankets and clothing from other sources. This, of course, was the cause of great trouble and anxiety, and, if I had not been so ably supported by Cochise, would have resulted in many leaving the reservation. I sincerely trust that the annuities for this winter will be forwarded in time, as, if delayed until December or January, they are comparatively valueless.

In the winter of last year a number of Indians from the more northern reservations came to this agency and desired to remain, giving as their reasons that they had been either driven from, or were afraid to remain upon, their own reserves. They were, in every case, advised to go back, and, in accordance with my instructions, given merely sufficient ration to prevent them starving. Being very reluctant to return, a number of them commenced a series of raids, on their return from which, they crossed this reservation, making a direct trail, and causing the raids to be attributed to the Chiricahua Apaches in many instances, when I am certain that the stolen stock was driven to Tulerosa and the White Mountains. At the time of the San Carlos outbreak, in February, I can state positively that the Indians were neither harbored nor permitted to come upon this reservation, these Apaches having no sympathy with the outlaws.

On the 21st of May, Colonel Dudley, Superintendent of Indian Affairs [for] New Mexico visited this agency, for the purpose of consulting with Cochise relative to the removal of his Indians to the Hot Springs, New Mexico. Cochise, at that time, was dangerously ill, although able to talk with Colonel Dudley. Regarding the removal, Cochise said that personally it was a matter of indifference to him, as he should die before he could be moved, but the majority of his tribe declared that, although the agency was moved, they would not be; that the Government had not enough troops to move them, as they would rather die here than live there.

On the 8th of June, Cochise, the head chief of the Apaches, died, in the Dragoon Mountains, of general debility, and his death retarded the civilization of the tribe at least two years. He was the most reliable and honorable Indian it has ever been my fortune to meet. Since he made the treaty he never infringed it in any particular. He gave me more assistance than I thought it possible for any man to do, and compelled the other Indians to recognize me as their agent in every instance. After his death his eldest son, Yaya, was chosen chief of his band, who is a trustworthy young Indian; but, until he gains the experience, cannot have the influence of his father.

After the death of Cochise I was called upon by the Commissioner to renew my bonds as special agent. At the time I was very reluctant to do so, the duties being too arduous for the amount of pay; but, as in council the head-men of the tribe declared that they would only keep the treaty and promises made by Cochise to the Government on condition that I remained and took care of them as I had done, I renewed the bonds, knowing at the time that any outbreak would make this country more unsafe, as to life and property, than it was two years ago. I now firmly believe that I have these Indians as completely under control as any in the country. There has not been a single depredation committed by them in the country during the past year, nor, with few exceptions, have any of them been off the reservation.

There are now 930 Apaches at this agency, who are all becoming reconciled and contented with this, to them, sedentary life. A great many of their traits of character will compare favorably with any class of people. Theft is unknown among themselves; their virtue is irreproachable; and to lie, in their opinion, is to incur punishment hereafter from the Creator; gambling and drinking are, of course, as natural to an Indian as eating and sleeping; but, even at their feasts, they seldom quarrel, the violent deaths that have occurred being generally the result of sudden altercations when the opponents were perfectly sober.

The prospects for agricultural operations are not very promising. There is no part of the reservation adapted to farming, with the exception of the San Simone Cienega, and which is too unhealthy until properly drained. Again, these are the only Apaches who have ever raised any grain. The successive generations have been born, raised, and have died in the mountains, in their opinion, since the creation, and therefore to undo the education and change the nature of the adults must necessarily be a work of time.

Since I have established this agency I have had log buildings erected by the employés for temporary accommodation. They are, however, very inadequate, and will be almost useless in winter. A part of the supplies are necessarily stored at Camp Bowie, a distance of sixteen miles from the agency, and I therefore respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner to my estimate of December, 1873, for \$6,750 for agency buildings, and, at the same time, request that the amount be increased \$4,000, to enable me to erect a school-house and suitable buildings for missionaries and the children, for the purpose of commencing the work of education.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. JEFFORDS,

United States Special Indian Agent for Chiricahua Apaches.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 25, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my fourth annual report for the Colorado River Indian agency.

Work was resumed upon the irrigating-canal last fall, and pushed rapidly forward until June 23, when the water was flowing through it for nine miles, with an average depth of three feet by five in width. The principal work was done by Indians, averaging 125 daily, who labored for their rations alone. The tunneling, which measured 4,185 feet, was done by miners. Part of this being through loose, gravelly soil, we were obliged to timber, and having no funds for the work, used cotton-wood, procured on the reservation, thinking it would last until better could be supplied; but, unfortunately, about 100 feet has already caved, and will require about two months to repair. When these tunnels are rendered secure, the remaining work can be done by Indians without other expense than their rations and tools, continuing the canal the entire length of the reserve, 45 miles, and irrigating about 50,000 acres of arable land.

The Hualpai Indians, numbering 580, came to the reserve in the spring, escorted by one white man. The troops had started by a different route; their commanding-officer had fallen by the way-side drunk, and the men were found by a scouting party on the road. An officer was placed in command, and they arrived the day following the Indians, their company commander coming in a boat, and not yet recovered from the effects of his debauch. This officer is still on the reserve with these Indians, General Crook insisting that his presence is necessary to control them. This he does not do, but permits them to visit the nearest town, where liquor is easily procured, and will not heed my request to expel a liquor-dealer from the reservation.

When the Indians were ordered to be placed on the reservation I requested General Crook to furnish me twenty or thirty mounted men to pursue any who might leave the reserve; instead, an entire company of infantry is sent, who are useless in pursuit, and very demoralizing, placed, as now, among the Indians. The presence of troops constantly on an Indian reservation is much to be deprecated, as it breeds familiarity, which takes away all fear or respect the Indians otherwise have for them. They should be near enough, and have such instructions as would oblige them to render assistance to the agent upon his official application.

The Mojaves have worked faithfully upon the irrigating-canal, and displayed much interest in the work, believing, at least, that it is going to be successful. The death of Ireteba last spring, who was their chief for twenty years, is much deplored, as he was the most sagacious of the tribe, and a great assistance in my plans of improvement of his people.

I have induced the Chimehnevis to settle down on the California side of the river, and give up their migratory habits. They wanted to come on the reservation until compulsory labor was mentioned. As they are but a small band, a little assistance in tools and seeds is all they require.

Drunkenness and disease are having a sad effect upon the Yumas, who have been surrounded by the most demoralizing associations for the last fifteen years. There is no hope of improvement where they are, and they object to removal. This can readily be effected, however, when we have a better place prepared for them, where they can from the first earn their own living; for after feeding Indians one month they cannot understand or approve of a change. I have given them a few blankets, and to them, with parts of the Cocopah and Coahuilla tribes, a little flour before their crops matured, having exhausted their supplies. The last-named tribe is mentioned by the Rev. J. T. Ames in his report on the Mission Indians of Southern California. I am personally acquainted with many of the facts there stated, having made repeated trips through that country in passing to and from my agency, visiting several of the desert tribes at their rancherias.

Last fall I found a white man had just surveyed and appropriated a large tract of land, upon which a band of the Coahuillas had been born and raised, and they did not know where to go. Thus they are becoming impoverished, and will soon become vagrants, dependent, if they can get it, upon the Government bounty. We earnestly hope that something may be done for them, at least that some responsible person be authorized to inquire into and rectify their wrongs, as far as possible.

Our school at the reservation, conducted by Mr. A. E. Janvier, who labored very faithfully, was very well attended during the winter; but, their coming being optional, the numbers decreased in the spring, and the teacher requested his discharge in June. The results are not encouraging, as the few hours in school are quickly counteracted and impressions obliterated by their home-life. Although they display remarkable aptitude to learn, still the mere acquisition of our language by them is not desirable, unless accompanied by instructions in some industrial education; this can only be acquired in a manual-labor boarding-school, which it is very important the Government should establish on each permanent reservation.

Increasing confidence is being displayed in our treatment of disease, Dr. H. H. Davis, the agency physician, having been very successful in winning their confidence by cures and kind treatment. We are in great need, however, of a hospital-building and appliances, having been obliged to treat serious cases in our own dwelling.

Finally, after over three years as agent for the Colorado River Indians, I am satisfied that

these Indians are susceptible of improvement, by what they have shown. First, they are the most temperate people of the Territory as a community; not from lack of opportunities to procure liquor, but the knowledge of its injurious effects. Again, they have shown a desire for knowledge, by sending their children to school without any compulsion, and by frequent visits to the school evinced a personal interest. The improvement is slow, but more rapid than in any previous year.

With liberal, judicious aid, wisely administered, these Indians can be entirely self-sustaining in two years.

Yours, respectfully,

J. A. TONNER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

MOQUI PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Arizona Territory, September 12, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report on the condition of affairs at this agency.

These Indians, you are aware, are Pueblo-Village Indians, peaceably disposed apparently, and have been so within the memory of the inhabitants of this country. There are seven villages in all, with a population amounting in the aggregate to fourteen hundred and seven persons at last count, now nearly one year ago. They are increasing in population; very few deaths occurring among them. Their condition as to houses might be improved, it would seem to us, but they are satisfied and happy, and will not hear of a change. They are vacillating in mind; there is not much dependence to be put in them; they will promise one thing, and in ten hours a complete change will have come over them, and their mind is in direct opposition to what it was.

Notwithstanding this discouraging state of affairs, I have noticed some improvement within the past year. They manifest more of an interest in schools, and seem anxious to learn—I refer now to the older ones; they promise, if an industrial school is started here at the agency, that it shall be well attended; but they have deceived me so often, I am not disposed to put any dependence in what they now say. It is my intention, with the consent of the Department, to try a school of this kind on a small scale at the agency, and, if successful, it will be an encouragement for an attempt at something more extensive. The school, always with a good attendance, has not given me satisfaction; they do not seem to progress as they should, owing, I believe, to their association while out of school, and the only remedy for that is to move them from their homes.

The Moquis are an agricultural people, and all of them plant a little farm; this year they planted much more than they have ever before, and their crops look fine; there will be an abundance. It is impossible for me to arrive at the amount in acres, even approximately. They have planted in patches, and for miles in every direction; hence I am unable to estimate the amount of their products, for they are not yet gathered. Their peach-crop will be large, and, as they dry them, the whole crop will be gathered and cared for.

Heretofore the agent for these Indians has lived in Fort Defiance, Wingate, or Santa Fé, making visits about every three months. Within the past year I have erected a good agency-house, with funds provided by the Department, near the Indians, and have been living among them with my family for more than two months. This residence of the agent among them will tend to good results. I inclose with this the blank filled out; many of the questions I am unable to answer approximately even.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. DEFREES,
United States Indian Agent for Moqui-Pueblo Indians.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

AGENCY PAPAGO INDIANS,
Tucson, Arizona, September 15, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report, showing the condition of the agency under my charge.

It is particularly pleasant to be able to speak of the very marked change which has taken place in the character and condition of these Indians during the past few years. At the time I assumed the duties of this office, I found them in a condition which, if left to themselves, would hardly have admitted of improvement for years to come. They were alone, as it were, for no agent had ever been sent them by Government, and the only knowledge they had that our Government knew of their existence was through the different agents sent

out to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, two of whom, when distributing annuities, gave them a small number of implements, most of which are in use to-day. The extremely impoverished condition of these Indians was doubtless owing in part to continuous depredations upon them by the Apaches, as well as to the want of the supervision of one who would protect them and their interests when necessity demanded. Through the fostering care of Government many of their wants have been supplied, thereby impressing them with the belief that, notwithstanding they were neglected for a long time, their necessities and wants have at last been made known to Government, and little by little are being supplied.

Since they became convinced that Government was looking to their interests, with a view of rendering them assistance, they have become very submissive, and anxious to conform to any law which might be interpreted to them as necessary to their well-being. Heretofore intemperance was fast making advancement among them; but good and repeated advice, given in proper time, as well as making a few examples of those addicted to drunkenness, has had its effect, so that now a drunken Indian in this tribe is the exception, and not the rule as heretofore. The dislike to this evil and its accompanying results has been so well canvassed among them, and is now so well appreciated, that when one does get under the influence of drink, he immediately requests all his friends not to inform the agent of it lest he should be offended with him. Neighboring settlers, who used to make their whole livelihood out of the Indians by selling them liquors, find it a very difficult matter to make so much of a success of this traffic as heretofore. The other day a party of traders visited one of the Papago towns, having for sale whisky, calico, and sugar; but when the captain of the village learned of it, he immediately requested them to leave, and would not let them expose for sale even the calico and sugar. While an improvement has been going on in regard to this the worst of all evils, they have also become very diligent and careful in hunting and bringing in loose or stray stock. This is a great accommodation and saving to the adjoining ranchmen, as when one of their animals strays into the Papago country there need be no anxiety or pursuit; they need only wait patiently a few days for the Indians to find and bring the stock into the agency, to be claimed and taken away by the owners. In this way during the past year more than one hundred animals, lost to their owners to all intents and purposes, have been restored.

The improvement in farming this season is notable, as nearly all of the arable land at their disposal has been planted. New fields have been inclosed and tilled, and houses built, and they have a full harvest for the reward of all their labor. As soon as the reservation shall have been established, a new impetus will be given to agriculture and stock-raising, for the arable and grazing portions of the granted reservation were formerly theirs, and it has long been their desire to re-occupy them. A large building for educational purposes has been erected during the past year, and a school opened which lasted nearly nine months. At the commencement but few children attended, but as time advanced the number increased until, at vacation, we had eighty-nine. The progress made by the children has been all that could have been expected. A new prospect has been opened to them, which, if rightly taken advantage of, will make of these children useful and intelligent men and women. The girls are instructed in sewing during two days of each week, and a few are being instructed in cooking.

And now permit me to refer to a new and dangerous difficulty that has arisen in the path of my official duty to the Papago Indians. Since this agency has been given to the Catholic Church I have done everything in my power to aid the Church in its religious teachings and influence among the Indians, believing that I was carrying out the policy of the Government by so doing. But some time ago, the fact was forcibly impressed upon me that the bishop and priests had a larger interest in securing the fruits of the labor of the Indians than in any spiritual good they might be able to confer upon them. As an example, these Indians complain that the bishop holds a valuable piece of agricultural land obtained from them through promises he has never fulfilled; that frequent attempts have been made to compel them, (the Indians,) to give the bishop one-tenth of all their earnings, as a tithe for the benefit of the church, and they complain that, generally, the designs and actions of these priests, if not kept under strict control, or entirely removed, will lead directly to placing them, (the Indians,) as in olden times, in a condition of vassalage and servile bondage. My own views, from practical experience, correspond with those of the Indians, and, in proportion as I have not acceded to unjust demands, I have become obnoxious to these priests, and constant and frequent misrepresentations have been made to these Indians and to citizens, in order to weaken my influence over my charge; as, for instance, the Indians have been told by the bishop that the captains were entitled to pay, and told to make demands on me for the same, when, according to your instructions, there is no law by which I am authorized to make any such payments. Constant misrepresentations of this character are being made; but, ignorant as the Indians are, they, with great unanimity, seem to understand the motive of the falsehoods, and exhibit a confidence in my fidelity to their interests that is truly remarkable, and certainly very gratifying to myself. There are localities in the United States where the representatives of the Catholic Church seem actuated by motives becoming American citizens, but, as represented in this Territory and the neighboring States of Mexico, the clergy of the Catholic denomination have announced themselves as opposed to every institution and object most cherished by the American people. Right here in the capital of Arizona, this bishop and the priests, who have for some time past been doing their utmost to

destroy my prosperous agency and oppress these poor Indians in whom I have come to take so deep an interest, have openly declared war against the public-school system, which the governor of the Territory had succeeded in getting into successful operation under the greatest of difficulties. They have publicly stated that they will not rest until they have uprooted every germ of free education so planted. They have shown in every way that they are not in sympathy with the genius and spirit of American institutions. The priests are not American citizens; the only knowledge they seem to have of human polity is that in which the civil is united with the church power to rule for the sole purpose of acquiring power. They are foreigners, and seem to have left on their native soil all the good, and brought to this all the bad, that was born in or ever taught to them. You must bear in mind that I am not speaking of our American Catholic priesthood as we find them in the older States. The bishop and priests of this vicinity are, in the main, of another nation than ours: they come here with every article of their creed overshadowed by that of oppression and tithe-gathering. They know nothing of human liberty, cultivation, and free education of the people, the building of pleasant homes, invention and improvement to render toil easier and more productive. They are they who have caused these native people to-day to plow with a stick; to thrash grain by the treading thereon of their beasts; to be unfrugal and lay up no store for the future, and thereby be exposed to famine or want in any unpropitious season; and to remain for generation after generation in the most profound depths of ignorance and misery, that they may the more easily keep them in abject servitude.

If there should seem to be any exaggeration, or aught put down in malice, in the foregoing representation, I would refer you to any truthful and unprejudiced traveler here and in Mexico for its verification as far as it goes, but that it stops far short of what might be said. No observant traveler in these countries can have failed to discover that, wherever this peculiar class of Catholic priests has alighted, they have left behind them a track of ruin and desolation worse than the howling wilderness.

In view of the spirit with which I have represented that part of the Catholic Church having charge of this agency as being actuated, and fearing that even were the agency to be taken from these and given to the nobler and better class of Catholic clergy, the former would act upon the latter, through church sympathy, and cause continued trouble, I now ask, in behalf of these Papago Indians, and agreeably to their unanimous wish, that they be placed under the charge of some other church, or under some responsible secular authority, or that steps be taken to make them citizens of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. A. WILBUR,
United States Agent, Papago Indians

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, GILA RIVER RESERVATION,
Arizona Territory, August 31, 1874.

SIR: Responding to circular instructions from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report on the condition of affairs pertaining to the Pima and Maricopa Indians of Arizona.

A retrospect of the events of the year ending to-day affirms the conclusion that the chief improvement among these Indians is due to the educational efforts afforded by the Department in their behalf. These efforts, owing to a lack of means, are limited as yet, but through them we are enabled to plan a course of rudimental study within the reach of a few of the children living on the reserve, who, in accepting these instructions, are laying for themselves the foundations of a better life than has heretofore been their privilege.

The review of the past year also confirms the fact that the statements and suggestions offered in preceding papers of this nature, relative to the future well-being of these tribes, were by no means premature. In former reports your agent has, from time to time, cited the main causes calculated to retard the moral and physical improvement of the Indians, and prominent among them were noted the want of sufficient means for their education, the limited facilities to continue them self-supporting, and the evil influences to which they are subjected.

The features of the water question have materially changed since my last report. For several years the lack of water for farming purposes had proven a serious obstacle to the Indians in supporting themselves. The supply of water was so light as not to afford a sufficient quantity for irrigating purposes, and consequently many Indians and their families were forced to leave the reserve and seek homes elsewhere. This year, however, there has been a great abundance of rain throughout all this section of the country, far more than the aggregate quantity of the previous five years. We had heavy rain-storms here during the harvest season, in consequence of which much of the small grain belonging to the Indians was almost wholly destroyed. The rain also damaged the agency and school-buildings, which, on account of the present unsettled state of the weather, have not yet been repaired.

There has been no apparent increase of intemperance among the Indians during the year.

Heretofore, not being able to support themselves on this reservation, some of the young men left it and moved into the vicinity of the settlements adjacent to it, where they earned a precarious living by begging and working when they could get anything to do. In this way they would fall easy victims to the liquor-seller. This year, however, having plenty of water for farming purposes at home, many of the younger men, who were previously "rovers," found employment in attending their crops. The liquor-traffic still goes on, notwithstanding the efforts put forth for its suppression.

Prostitution is one of the most lamentable sequences of intemperance, and, hand in hand, they are doing more in destroying the Indian race than all the other evils combined. The experience here has not been a pleasant one. Unable to check the one, we are equally powerless in suppressing the other. Only a few years ago they were unknown among these people, and that they now exist is a fact for which the white race stand responsible. Neither intemperance nor prostitution is by any means general among these tribes, but, unless they are soon suppressed, the time is not many years distant when purity and sobriety will be the exception.

The settlers have experienced no trouble of consequence from the Indians this year, and it is to be hoped that the latter will henceforth restrain their propensity to roam over the fields of the former.

During the year two or three scouting raids have been made by the Indians against the Apaches, but with little or no success. Owing to the operations of General George Crook, military department commander, the latter have not depredated as freely as in former years.

No action as yet has been taken by the United States Supreme Court in regard to the question of illicit trading with the Indians of this reserve, which is still continued in its vicinity.

The general health of the Indians has not been as good as usual, on account of the rains of the past year. Fevers of various kinds, previously unknown in this section of the country, are now prevailing to a great extent.

The educational work among the Indian children during the past year has been successful. The Department has been furnished monthly reports of our efforts in this direction. There are two school-houses on the reserve, located at the villages nearest the agency, and at present there are employed here three teachers. The children are fairly regular in their attendance and attention to their studies, and their progress will compare favorably with, perhaps, any other children under corresponding circumstances. There are over one thousand children on this reserve who are of the right age to attend school, whereas the facilities for the simplest rudimental education are afforded to only about one-tenth of that number. If we are to expect anything of the Indians in the future, we should educate them now, and without a proper effort in this direction there is no hope for them but a speedy extinction. What we need is a school in each village, conducted by able and devoted teachers. Thus provided, these Indians will grow up fitted for a life of usefulness and independence. The Government has hitherto done but little for these two tribes. As far back as we have had any knowledge of them they have been a peaceable, hard-working, self-sustaining people, asking but little at our hands, but that they might be secured in their claims to the land and water where they now live, so that they might continue self-supporting. Now they ask for schools, and your agent would earnestly recommend that all reasonable facilities for their education be afforded them immediately. To accomplish this will cost much, but the means thus spent will not be thrown away, and the end aimed at—the elevation of the Indians to that plane of civilization where they can take care of themselves—can be reached in no other way.

Many things are needed at this agency for its well-being and the good of the Indians. The supply of medicines needs replenishing badly. In the past year two estimates of medical stores have been furnished the Department, of which nothing has yet been heard. A small grist-mill erected at, or near, the agency would be of inestimable value to the Indians. The nearest mill is at Adamsville, twenty miles distant, and it is both inconvenient and expensive to carry the grain there to be ground. A supply of material, such as hardwood, iron, steel, bolts, nails, &c., for use of carpenter and blacksmith in repairing the wagons, carts, and farming implements of the Indians and agency, is among our wants. A shingle roof for the agency-building is most necessary to protect it from the rains, which during the past year so badly damaged the building and walls that they cannot be repaired without considerable cost. Some good animals are also among our wants, and should be purchased immediately. A good assortment of tools for carpenter and blacksmith are needed very much.

The question of removal to the Indian Territory is now being discussed by these Indians. Obedient to your instructions, last September your agent, with a delegation of their chiefs, visited that country with a view, should they like it, of selecting a reservation for their future home. The party was much pleased with the visit, and entirely satisfied with the appearance of the country. Subject to the approval of the Department, a suitable reservation was selected and the Indians returned home. On their arrival here a report was given to the tribes, and a discussion opened that is not yet ended. It was found that a considerable opposition to the removal was manifested by some of the older Indians, and quite a number who last year assured me of their intention to go are now slow in coming forward. This

change of feeling has, I understand, been brought about by outside influences. There is an opposition element at work, and I am led to conclude that it is represented by persons who are interested, perhaps indirectly, in keeping the Indians here. The Indians say that many things adverse to the "new country" have been told them, and evidently with a view to discourage them from removing. Your agent believes, however, that quite a number will go next year if the Government will provide means. A report of the council held last May for the consideration of the question of the removal has already been furnished your office. The citizens living in the vicinity of this reserve, as far as I have talked with them, have expressed themselves as willing and even anxious that the Indians should be taken away from here, as such a course would at once and forever remove their fears of trouble between them. Should the Department continue its offer of removal, I believe that some of the Indians will go next year, and that that number will be augmented from time to time, until the entire tribes have been removed.

The Reformed Church, which body your agent represents, still continues its interest in the welfare of these Indians. It is fully alive to the necessity of their early advancement in education and religion, and will doubtless indorse the measures herein advocated in their behalf.

The Ladies' Union Missionary Association of New York also has our cause at heart, and has contributed many things to render our work effective among the school-children.

I inclose herewith the statistical form just received from your Office, having filled out the same with the most reliable figures at my command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

J. H. STOUT
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA TERRITORY,
August 9, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit the following statement of the condition of affairs at this agency.

On taking charge here, on the 6th of December, 1873, as subagent, I found located on this reserve nine bands of Indians, consisting of the Aravaipa Apaches and Tonto Apaches, seven bands of the former and two bands of the latter. The total number present on the reserve classified as follows: Apaches, 767; Tontoes, 190; total number, 957. Men, 275; women, 319; children, 363.

My administration has been greatly embarrassed, owing to the refractory behavior of the Indians, which has been referred to by me in a special report submitted, and I now will only briefly call your attention to the particulars, together with such other information as I have bearing on the condition of the reservation, as follows:

On the night of January 4, 1874, or the morning of the 5th, Es-kim-in-zin, chief of one of the bands of this reservation, made his escape from the place of his confinement, his whole band joining him in his flight, followed by six other bands. As soon as their flight had become known, signal-fires for their return were lighted, and other means resorted to, which succeeded in the space of a few days in bringing them back again upon the reserve. On their return they were allowed, in consequence of the severity of the weather, to erect lodges or huts temporarily upon the high ground opposite the agency, on the south side of the Gila River, which explanation is now referred to in this place to account for their being out of reach on the night of their outbreak. During their stay on the south side of the Gila a freshet, almost unparalleled, occurred, which swelled the river to such proportions that all communication with them was for some days cut off, and during this time, as has been since ascertained, the notorious outlaws Coch-i-nay and Chintz, as also Es-kim-in-zin, had crept into their camps and freely mingled with them. Both Coch-i-nay and Chintz were daring men, and had acquired, during their long expulsion from reservation life, the fear and respect of the San Carlos Indians, and were powerful enough in their influence to induce the young men to follow them in any of their lawless undertakings.

While the Gila remained impassable, a flour-train unfortunately arrived, and was obliged to remain overnight on the side of the river occupied by the Indians. A plot was devised by the Indians to attack and murder the men employed on said train, and capture stock, and steal whatever there was of any value. This was carried into effect on the night of the 31st of January, 1874. In the early part of the evening, while the men were sitting about the camp, the attack was made by some twelve or fifteen Indians, who sprang upon them, firing a few shots, killing one man and wounding another who subsequently died from his wounds. The wagon-master of the train miraculously escaped, and from him I have been furnished with the brief facts as stated. Those participating in this attack immediately fled to the mountains, followed by all of the Indians on the reserve, flying in all directions, without having a single grievance of which to complain. Three days later, viz, on the 3d of

February, 1874, a band of some forty or fifty Indians, led on by an Indian named Padro, made an attack upon the persons residing on the old Camp Grant agency-grounds, some forty-five miles from this agency, killing two men, one woman, and two children.

It is difficult, even at this time, to ascertain who the parties were that participated in the bold and daring ventures which I have imperfectly described. Both of the outlaws, Coch-i-nay and Chimtz, doubtless led on the attack made on the night of January 31, 1874, aided by young men from this reserve, who were ripe for an outbreak of this character, having been a long time restless under the restraints of reservation life. If the two outlaws before mentioned were the first to apply the torch, they touched fire to material already on the point of igniting, and though the mass of our adult Indians did not participate in the first attack, they were passive witnesses of what transpired. In the second attack, which occurred on the 3d February, 1874, many of the Indians who participated were recognized by one of the survivors as being San Carlos Indians, one Padro being prominently noticed among them.

I have now arrived at that part of my report in which it is proper for me to state that the Indians off from the reservation since the date of their outbreak have been exclusively the subjects of military management, and it is gratifying to me to be able to record many acts of sterling kindness of heart shown on the part of the officers in command of scouts, but for which several bands of men, women, and children would have endured untold aggravation of the sufferings, which they were instrumental in kindly relieving. I refer more particularly to the surrender of one entire band to Capt. John M. Hamilton, Fifth Cavalry, in the early part of March, 1874, and, subsequently, the surrender, in the early part of April, 1874, to Lieut. Alfred B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry, of a large number of Indians, nearly one-half of the number (seventy-five) being children.

I now beg leave to call your attention to the amount of work done and the improvements which have been made at this agency during the past six months.

RESERVATION.

This reservation being remote from the line of travel, particularly recommends it as one well chosen. The land is susceptible of tillage in a sufficient quantity necessary for the future sustenance of the Indians upon it, and can be irrigated at very little cost to the Government. The grass grown upon land adjacent to the agency-farm is of the best quality. The natural food of the Indians, particularly the mescal, is very plentiful, which in itself will largely tend toward their abandoning in future past roaming habits.

FARM.

About 200 acres have been under cultivation this season, despite the unfavorable opportunity to organize systems of labor beneficial to the Indians. The wheat and barley was cut on June 8, 1874, and 60 acres of the ground again turned under, and it is at the present time far advanced with a second crop of corn and beans, which promises an average yield of each, for this Territory. My successor will thrash out the wheat and harvest the corn and beans, which will find mention in his annual report.

Agricultural seeds were planted, but were destroyed, before reaching to any considerable growth, by hordes of ground-ants, which will, I think, in the future greatly retard the cultivation of vegetables to any extent. The fertility of the soil, if it may be so called, promises to be all that is required.

INDIAN LABOR.

I have, with the assistance of the agency farmers, personally superintended the Indian force daily at work, and their willingness to work, in the main, is all that could be desired, and more than was expected. Two hundred acres of grain was entirely cut by them in the space of fourteen days, mostly by hand-knives. The corn and beans planted by them under supervision presents a remarkably good appearance.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Besides almost re-opening the whole of the irrigating-ditch, which was destroyed by the spring freshet, and the construction of a dam across the Gila River, with a strong current, suitable temporary buildings have been erected which were of pressing necessity, Indian labor being largely employed. The buildings erected with but little cost have proved invaluable, and will serve for some time to come. Besides the general work done by the Indians for the general good of the Government, they have erected for themselves houses which are large and comfortable for most of the season.

SANITARY.

On my arrival here in September, 1873, from the great number I found sick, I was led to infer at once that the site of this reserve was an unhealthy one. Writing this now, after re-

siding here through the four seasons of the year, I am compelled to admit that I know of no place which could have been selected, in point of healthfulness, with advantages which this does not possess. The great amount of sickness during the season of 1873 was preventable. Cleanliness then exacted from the Indians would have diminished it one-quarter. Timely advice against the use of tainted and injurious food should have been given them: they should have been told that comfortable houses were healthier than cramped, dirty huts; and beds elevated from the damp ground best for them; and that bathing at all hours of the day, under a hot sun, would likely be followed by fever; and lastly, that the vermilion paint besmeared about the face, and particularly about the eyes, caused to a great extent the continued diseases of that organ. The value of medicine for disease, rather than the use and perpetuation of their own Indian customs, should be practiced. The experiment has been tried for one year at this place, and an earnest endeavor made to reason them off from old superstitions, and with the most gratifying results. Their own doctors have abandoned their pernicious pursuits, and they are willingly adopting that which is daily proved to them to be for their best good.

In now closing my report, I would beg leave to add that I regard this reservation as one of the best in the Territory, and probably to be excelled by only a few elsewhere, for the great aim and end of civilizing the Indians by encouraged labor, and the withdrawal of them from the haunts and pursuits of nomadic life upon a reservation suitable in point of location and desirableness of climate, where honesty of purpose will succeed in helping them onward in their journey of substantial progress.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. WHITE,

Subagent San Carlos Agency, Arizona Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.,

(through James E. Roberts, United States Indian Agent.)

SAN CARLOS INDIAN AGENCY, August 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of affairs at this agency:

I arrived at San Carlos on the 8th of the present month; hence the limited time I have had control of this agency will necessitate a much more contracted report than I should have otherwise been pleased to submit. To give a full detail of the workings and wanderings of the San Carlos Indians during the past year would require a volume by itself.

The tribes represented on this reservation are the Pinal and Arivaipa Apaches and Tontos, who were removed hither from Old Camp Grant in February, 1873. On the 1st of June, 1873, Maj. W. H. Brown, Fifth Cavalry, U. S. A., relieved Special Agent C. F. Larrabee, and continued in charge until December 6, 1873. During the month of September, 1873, the number of Indians at San Carlos was augmented by the arrival of some Tontos from Old Camp Grant, and again in October by acquisitions from Camp Apache. These Indians left Camp Apache and located at San Carlos by the mutual consent of the agents in charge of the respective reservations. Also, during the month of October, a San Carlos chief named Dis-a-lin, who left in May, 1873, was again permitted to return with his band. The total acquisition for October was sixty-five.

On September 17, 1873, an employé of this agency named John M. Logan was killed by a White Mountain Indian named Es-kele-ule-goo, who came to San Carlos to evade punishment for previous murders. Mr. Logan was with a party sent to arrest Es-kele-ule-goo. The Indian drew a knife and fatally stabbed Mr. Logan and severely wounded a soldier. He then attempted to escape, but was shot by Mr. George H. Stevens. Other than this, Major Brown reports the Indians quiet and usually obedient.

On October 28 the San Carlos agency was consolidated with the Camp Apache agency, by direction of the honorable Secretary of the Interior, and on December 6, 1873, Major Brown was relieved by Special Agent James E. Roberts, of Camp Apache, who continued in charge until relieved by me on 10th of the present month. The Indians were now becoming more and more insubordinate, and were, from time to time, indulging in hostile demonstrations, which, for want of a proper check, resulted in the lamentable outbreak of January 31, 1874. The causes which led immediately to this outbreak are various, and will be briefly considered hereafter. The facts are these, viz:

The Indians were camped on the south side of the Gila River, opposite the agency, and about one-half mile distant from it. During the latter part of January, a wagon-train arrived, but found the Gila so much swollen by the heavy rains that it was impossible to ford it, and hence they were obliged to camp at the crossing near the Indian camps. For several days the Indians had been indulging very freely in their native drink, tiswin, and their savage natures were wrought to a most excitable pitch. During the early part of the night of January 31, about fifteen Indians attacked the train, killing one man outright and mortally wounding another; immediately after which the entire number of Indians (about 900) left their camps and fled to the mountains. The attack on the train and the flight to the mountains were undoubtedly incited and led on by some half-dozen outlaws. On the

3d of February, a party of forty or fifty San Carlos Indians, led by one supposed to be the "red villain" Pedro, made an attack on some parties living at Old Camp Grant, killing two men, one woman, and two children. There can be no doubt that the memory of the cold-blooded murder by the whites of nearly one hundred of their own people, about four years before, near the same post, still rankled in their bosoms, and led them here to avenge those heartless scenes of blood and death. It is reported that these Indians killed another man near Florence about a month later. After these bold and bloody acts, the military at once began operations against them as hostile Indians. It would be difficult, especially to one not on the field at the time of the disturbance, to ascertain the true cause that led to this outbreak. It is my opinion that the frequent change of agents, and the constant drifting between military and civil rule, to which the Indians on this reservation have been subjected during the past two years, cannot result otherwise than detrimental to the general interests and proper discipline of any tribe or community of individuals. Further, it is my opinion that both military and civil authorities were in fault on various occasions, and especially in not arresting several Indians who were known to them to be most daring outlaws, and who were continually causing strife and contention among their people, and instigating rebellion and murder by their own pernicious precept and example. When drunken renegades of any tribe are permitted, in the presence of two companies of cavalry, to defy both civil and military authorities, we may look for even worse results than have been developed by the experiment at San Carlos. I concur with many in the opinion that, had there been a firm and just administration inaugurated and executed at this agency since the spring of 1873, the murder of Lieutenant Almy and the outbreak of January last would never have left their gory stains on the records of the San Carlos Apaches.

Be my convictions right or wrong as to the causes of the outbreak, the fact is that on the night of January 31 the Indians made a hasty exit from their camps and sought the strongholds of the mountains. Scouting parties were immediately organized and sent in their pursuit. They were attacked in their main stronghold and driven out; they were hunted through the mountains, over ranges and sections where they thought it impossible for the white man to follow; discomfiture, destruction, and death followed in their wake until their punishment seemed greater than they could bear, and they were glad to sue for peace. The general commanding the Department of Arizona very wisely refused to permit them to return to the reservation until they should deliver to him four of their number who were the most prominent outlaws. The instructions of the commanding general were fully carried out. Helpless women with babes at their breasts were, despite their tears and entreaties, ordered back to the mountains to await the fulfillment of the general's orders. One mother begged that she and child might be shot where they were rather than be forced back to the perils and sufferings of the mountains; but the edict had gone forth, and there was no quarter and no mercy to be shown; and not until they had brought in the heads of the four outlaws were they permitted to return and to be at peace.

This treatment may seem harsh, and so it was, yet it has taught to these, and demonstrated to others, two facts, viz: First, that Indians cannot leave their reservation, go raiding about the country committing murder and theft, and then return at pleasure; and, secondly, that while outlaws may for a time evade the arm of law and justice, yet that they can and will be captured and punished. Their conviction on these two points will do much toward insuring their future submission and obedience. They returned to the reserve as follows: Cas-a-dore and band, February 28, 1874; John Cle-Shay and band, April 8, 1874; Es-ki-min-zin and band, April 23, 1874; John Smith and band, April 27, 1874; Dis-a-lin and band, about May 1, 1874; Santa and band, Say-gully and band, Eskin-os-pus and band, July 26, 1874. On the 26th of August Dis-a-lin returned from a scout, bringing with him thirty-nine, claimed as members of his own band, and seventy-six captives; total, one hundred and fifteen. As they came in they were disarmed and ordered to camp near the agency. They built for themselves neat houses of logs and brush, with beds elevated about three feet above the ground, and their deportment was usually quiet and pacific.

GOVERNMENT.

On taking charge of the agency, I found that the same mixture of civil and military rule was still working detriment to the Indians. I therefore immediately assumed entire control of all affairs appertaining to the Indian service, in order that the Indians might understand that there was but one administration and one administrator. The rule over the Indians previous to my arrival was intended to be severe, but being shared by many rulers, it became weak, inefficient, and dangerous to the proper discipline and progress of the Indians. On my arrival there were daily complaints of refractory conduct on the part of Indians working with employes, and one attempt was made to kill an employé, but by swift justice and severe punishment their discipline has been much improved, and rebellious demonstrations are of rare occurrence.

I have appointed four Indians to act as police. They arrest the insubordinate, and guard the prisoners, and do general police duty. The result is very satisfactory, and it is my intention to employ them permanently at \$15 per month.

Should the military desire to remain on the reservation, I shall not object. Yet I should strongly oppose a nearer residence than five miles from the Indian camp, as the effect of the association of the soldiers with the Indians is very demoralizing.

AGRICULTURE.

Under Major Brown, about one hundred acres of wheat and barley had been sown, and under Agent Roberts this was increased to about one hundred and seventy-five acres. This much was accomplished when the lamentable outbreak occurred, and, as a result, all farming operations were for a time abandoned.

After returning to the reservation, the Indians harvested the wheat and barley and replanted about fifty acres in corn and beans. These are now looking very nicely and will yield a good crop.

The Indians are now located within a fourth of a mile of my quarters. It is my intention to move them about the 1st of October. My purpose is to divide the farm in ten sections, and to give to each band a section; to have them locate on their respective portions and build for themselves permanent houses. This will bring the Indians and their work together, and in my opinion will result advantageously in many respects.

The irrigating-ditch is very imperfect, but I hope to make it carry sufficient water by enlarging the upper part. Agricultural instruments and seeds of every kind are needed at once. The present farm includes about three hundred acres, all of which I hope to cultivate this year.

BUILDINGS.

It will be necessary to refit this agency almost entirely, the teams, implements, and wagons being in a great degree worn, useless, or destroyed, while the only buildings here are two small adobe store-houses, which are insufficient for the proper storage of the supplies, as I am now compelled to use four temporary rooms, for flour, grain, &c. These rooms and those in which I am now living, are of the rudest structure, being built of logs, brush, and mud. Immediately after my arrival I selected a site for the agency-buildings. This location is on a mesa immediately adjoining the farm, and is both convenient and pleasant, commanding a view of the entire farm and a beautiful section of the Gila Valley. I immediately employed a mason and eight Indian laborers, and set at work on the building, and although I have been here only three weeks, the walls are growing rapidly, and, should the weather continue pleasant, I expect to have several rooms so far completed that I can occupy them by October 1. The plan allows 135 feet front and 120 feet deep, but should this prove insufficient, it can be extended 175 feet or 200 feet deep. The Indian laborers are allowed fifty cents per day, but no extra rations. They are anxious to be employed, and work with great faithfulness. I most earnestly request that the requisition I have already made for \$5,000, to be expended on buildings during the present fiscal year, may be approved, and the funds forwarded at your earliest convenience.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I trust no time will be lost in establishing a school at this agency. The remarkable intelligence and aptness of these Indians would, if educated, soon elevate them to a position which would combine civilization and culture. I should be very reluctant to state my hopes for the great success of the Indian in the immediate future, lest you might think me too sanguine. I will simply say that I am very confident. I would further recommend that these Indians be furnished with blankets at once, and that articles of clothing, such as pants, shirts, boots, shoes, &c., be sent to this agency, to be issued to the Indians in payment for their labor. They are very poor and very destitute, and this is in my opinion the best means for clothing them.

I am pleased to report that I am greatly pleased with these Indians, and am becoming more deeply interested daily. I think they have already learned both to fear and to respect me, and also entertain as much affection for me as the savage nature often exhibits. Should the coming year be as successful and pleasant as my first three weeks have been, I may hope to present in my next annual report facts that will both surprise and please your Department and the public.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

RIO VERDE INDIAN AGENCY, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

July 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of Indian affairs for Rio Verde reservation, Arizona Territory:

My last report, rendered September 1, 1873, showed the Indians of this reservation to be in bad condition on account of sickness. This state of affairs reached its culminating point about the end of September, after which time the sick-report steadily decreased in number

to the middle of winter, when, by reason of cold weather, malarial fevers were very unfrequent. During the intermediate time the Indians had been moved to the high ground in the Black Hills, and on the approach of winter had been allowed to return to the river-bottom. For a number of months they were very badly scattered, and it was impossible to ascertain how many had actually died, and how many left the reserve or were hidden in the mountains.

About the 1st of December the count included all except bands of renegades who had left before the sickness could afford them an excuse. Some of these bands were afterward driven in by the troops, and in February the number of Indians at the count amounted to 1,078.

The operations of the troops during March, April, and May drove in several more large bands, and at the general muster on the 28th June, 1874, the number present was 1,544, of whom 369 were Apache Yumas, 678 Apache Mojaves, and 497 Apache Tontos.

It was the intention of the agent to prepare for the spring planting by the construction of a dam and irrigating ditch which would enable the Indians to put in about 250 acres of grain. For some reason this was not done, and April found the reservation in about the same condition as when first occupied by the Indians a year before.

About the 20th of April the agent was rendered by illness incapable of duty, and Capt. J. W. Mason, Fifth Cavalry, then commanding Camp Verde, Arizona Territory, was detailed to take charge of the reserve. Captain Mason immediately procured a competent assistant in the person of Mr. D. Marr, and undertook the construction of a dam and acaquia. In less than one month this work was completed, the labor being done by Indians, and the leveling and superintendence by Captain Mason himself. The Indians were encouraged to work by presents of tobacco, and the whole enterprise was conducted without expense to the Government except the salary of an additional employé. Owing to the late date at which this work was commenced, it was impossible to do extensive planting, but by July 1 the Indians had planted about 35 to 40 acres of corn, with a very considerable quantity of pumpkins, melons, potatoes, and beans. The ditch is one and three-fourths miles in length, with extension of about one-fourth of a mile staked out; when fully completed it will irrigate about 250 acres of good arable land.

On the 1st of June the agency was moved to a large spring, at the foot of the Black Hills, about three miles distant from its original position, and at about 300 [feet] greater elevation. The Indians were at the same time camped near the agency, among the foot-hills of the mountain, where they would be free from malaria, and would find good spring-water.

On the 20th of June, having finished my operations, I relieved Captain Mason, in charge of the reservation, in pursuance to instructions from department headquarters. Since that time I have been engaged in carrying out the system inaugurated by Captain Mason.

I had intended to make the Indians build permanent dwellings and villages; but the early commencement of the rainy season, which prevented adobe-making, has compelled me to postpone this until a more favorable opportunity. However, they have improved greatly on their old style of building, many living in roomy huts with dirt roofs. The crops, which are duly irrigated and cultivated by the Indians, are looking as finely as any I have seen in the Territory, and, unless some unlooked-for accident intervenes, the Indians will realize about 75,000 pounds of corn, and about 2,000 pounds of potatoes, besides pumpkins and melons. I can confidently state that, with one other irrigating-ditch, which can be constructed this fall, the Indians can, next season, put in at least 300 acres of grain and large quantities of vegetables. They display great interest in the progress of their crops, and seem to fully understand that they will have to become self-supporting in a short time.

There are now in possession of the Indians about 150 horses, and I shall soon make an attempt to get them interested in cattle and sheep.

During the past month I have constructed a store-house for supplies, 80 by 20 feet in the clear, adobe walls covered by a canvas roof. The adobes, to the number of about 15,000, were made by Indians, and the walls laid with their assistance. These laborers were paid 50 cents per diem.

Recent intercourse with other tribes has given an impetus, which, if properly taken advantage of now, will go far toward inducing them to work hard for themselves, and their future condition promises to be comparatively prosperous. They have apparently made up their minds to remain in future at peace, and to imitate their white neighbors, and are endeavoring to learn as much as possible of our ways of living and thinking.

There are, I am compelled to state, a small number of perfectly incorrigible men who refuse to comport themselves properly, and who only come to the reserve occasionally to harass those who are inclined to do right; but when these are apprehended there will be but little trouble with the remainder. At the head of these renegades is the notorious Chief Delche, who left this reservation last August. This man recently visited the Tonto camps here, and advised them to rise and return to the mountains, telling them that we intended to send them to some desolate islands where they would all perish. This is but one example of the many attempts which are made by these renegades to drive the peaceably-disposed into warfare, and, of course, they occasionally recruit their ranks from the young men of the reservation.

The health of the Indians has thus far been excellent, cases of malarial fever being very infrequent, and other diseases being mainly confined to those bands which have but recently returned from the mountains.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. SCHUYLER,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

The ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Department of Arizona, Prescott, Ariz.,

(Through headquarters Camp Verde, Arizona.)

True copy respectfully furnished Commissioner of Indian Affairs for his information.

W. S. SCHUYLER,
Second Lieutenant Fifth Cavalry, Acting Agent.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Santa Fé, New Mexico, June 30, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of my visit to Chiricahua reservation, and of my interview with Agent Jeffords and Cochise under instructions from your Office.

After making my last report from Fort McRae, in which I described the proposed Hot Springs reservation, and gave reasons why I believed the Tulerosa Apaches should be removed there, I traveled down the valley of the Rio Grande as far as old Fort Thorn, and thence westward by Fort Cummings to Fort Bayard. At this point I saw several persons who had recently talked with the man Bullard, who proposed to kill "Chiseta" and "Ponce," while acting as guides for Gen. O. O. Howard. From these persons I learned that Bullard had entirely changed his mind regarding the effect of the peace mission of General Howard, and now said that the peace effected with Cochise had, contrary to his expectations, been productive of the most beneficial results; that the Tucson road could now be traveled in safety, and that the stock of the country was safe from molestation. I may as well remark at this point that the same feeling existed at all points visited, and that, while at first all the settlers were opposed to any negotiations with Cochise, all preferring that he and his band should be hunted and exterminated by the troops, they are now thoroughly convinced that peace is less expensive and far more safe. Should General Howard to-day visit the neighborhood affected by his negotiations with Cochise, he would find a warm welcome, and receive the thanks of the people for having protected their lives and property by his individual exertions, when other officers had failed with many armed men at their command. The officers at Camp Bowie and the citizens generally concur in the opinion that the presence of Cochise and his Indians upon the Chiricahua reservation is a protection to the Tucson road, as they aid the troops in keeping the Apaches farther north from depredating along that road; and were there no other reasons for their removal I believe they should be kept there. But upon this point I shall have more to say a little further on.

After staying two days at Fort Bayard for repairs upon my wagons I left for Camp Bowie, attended by a military escort of seven men, kindly tendered me by Gen. T. C. Devos, commanding troops in Southern New Mexico.

This is hardly a proper place to enlarge upon the discomforts of the journey; suffice it to say, that I do not recommend it as a pleasure-trip. Upon my arrival at Camp Bowie I received the hospitable attention of the gentlemanly commanding officer, Maj. S. S. Sumner, Fifth United States Cavalry, and from him received many suggestions that were of great service in my future efforts. I learned that Cochise was lying very ill in the Dragoon Mountains, about forty miles distant, and that it was feared he might die. To hear fear expressed that the greatest and most warlike Apache might die, sounded strange enough; but when I ascertained that the great chief retained in peace the wonderful power and influence he had exercised in war, and that he regarded his promises made to General Howard sacred, and not to be violated upon any pretext whatever, I knew that it would be a calamity to the frontier to lose him from the ranks of living men.

On the morning after my arrival at Camp Bowie I started for the Indian agency, some twelve or fifteen miles distant, over one of the worst mountain-trails I have seen, accompanied by Capt. J. L. Haskell, Twenty-third United States Infantry. I more than appreciated the attention of Captain Haskell, because infantry soldiers do not often care to volunteer for a twenty-five or thirty mile ride on horseback on a day when the thermometer indicates near 100°, and the road lies over a rugged mountain-trail. Upon reaching the agency, I found Agent Jeffords and saw a few of the Indians, and made an appointment to meet the agent at Camp Bowie that night, that we might start early the following morning for the camp of Cochise. At this point I desire to submit a few remarks upon a subject which may be a little outside of the instructions with which I was favored, but which I think is necessary for the good of the service I should notice. I found the agent living, and the supplies

stored, in buildings without doors, windows, or floors, and those erected by the agent and his employes, at little, if any, expense to the Government.

My opinion is, that these Indians should be removed, at the earliest practicable moment, to the Hot Springs reservation; but if you decide otherwise, more permanent and more comfortable buildings ought to be erected at once. The Government supplies are exposed to danger from the weather and from thieves, and the agent, a commissioned officer of the Government, is compelled to live in a way which seems a disgrace to the Government he serves.

Before proceeding to describe my interviews with Cochise and his people, I will give the two reasons which seem to me to require their removal: First, the reservation is bounded on the south by the Mexican State of Sonora, and while the Indians refrain from depredations upon our side of the border, they consider themselves privileged to make incursions into Mexican territory. The Indians say, "Why do you interfere with us for what we do to the Mexicans? If we steal anything from you, and take it there, they will buy it and encourage us to bring them stolen property." During the life-time of Cochise he was able to do much to control his band and prevent these forays, but now he is dead it is feared they will be continued and exaggerated. Second, the reservation has so little arable land that it would be impossible for the Indians to ever become self-sustaining there, even if they were inclined. I understand it to be the wish of the Department to teach the Indians agriculture and other useful arts, so that they may become producers as well as consumers, and for this reason think they ought to be removed to a country where they can be encouraged to make the effort.

The morning following my visit to the agency, I started in company with Agent Jeffords to visit the camp of Cochise. We followed the Tucson road to Sulphur Springs, about twenty-five miles west of Camp Bowie. At this point we met Tozay, the eldest son of Cochise, and since his death the chief of the tribe, and several other Indians; and taking the agent's horse, I rode on with them in advance of my party, and arrived at the camp nearly an hour before the agent and my men. The camp was located on top of a high butte or foot-hill, and commanded a view of the surrounding valley as far as the Chiricahua Mountains on the east, and as far as the eye could reach to the north and south, while immediately in the rear was the great Dragoon Mountains. The place was well chosen for defense, and was probably selected with that view. I found Cochise lying down, with his face toward the east, and commanding from where he lay an extended view of the approaches to his camp. The instinct of the warrior to guard against surprise evidently still lingered with this dying man. The old chief was suffering intensely, and I at first thought he would not outlive the night. I found a ready welcome as soon as his son had explained who I was, for I had been expected; and when I gave him a photograph of General Howard and myself, taken together, my introduction to his favor was complete. The picture was frequently examined by the old chief during my stay, and always followed by the warmest expression of feelings of affection for the general.

Soon after the arrival of Agent Jeffords and the interpreter I commenced a conversation. I found that Cochise had the greatest affection for Jeffords, and was delighted to see him. I told Cochise that I regretted seeing him so ill, and that I would not worry him then, but would go away and come again when he was better; but he insisted upon hearing me then, and said that he would soon die, and that I had better also talk with the sub-chiefs. They were accordingly summoned. After talking for an hour I found Cochise so much exhausted that I decided to leave him for the time. During that night he was unconscious for several hours. I returned to Camp Bowie, and after remaining for three days, again went to Dragoon Mountains, and found Cochise still alive, but apparently failing rapidly. A much longer talk then than before ensued, and while he expressed a preference for their location, I became convinced that, should he live, Agent Jeffords would have but little difficulty in securing the removal of the Indians. During this second visit I found Cochise mounted on his horse in front of his wickinf, having been lifted there by his friends, showing his determination and strength of will. I asked him why he did so, and he replied that he wished to be mounted once more before he died. The agent and myself both feared he might die while on his horse; and probably he would have preferred such a death.

Upon the Chiricahua reservation is another band of Apaches called alternately Southern Chiricahua and Pinery Indians. Among this band are many of the Mogollon and other Apaches, many of whom here lived at Comada Allamosa. These Indians can be removed at any time, and many of them would move themselves, if permitted to go. Agent Jeffords said he could give me two hundred and fifty who would return with me at once. I am convinced that should you decide to remove these Indians Agent Jeffords can do so. Time will be required. But I would suggest that he first take, or send in charge of some good man, all who are willing or wish to go; and, with a little patience and perseverance, he could soon have all upon the Hot Springs reservation. I have seen no man who has so complete control over his Indians as Agent Jeffords, and I am sure that if they removed he would be the best man to make agent at Hot Springs. He does not answer all the requirements of an agent; none that I have seen do fill the bill in every particular. Jeffords can and does maintain discipline, and he has the influence to bring Indians to his reservation and keep them there, and if they go away he generally knows where they have gone. If

the Apaches can be taught to work Jeffords is the man who can teach them. Other things may be taught them later, when they have become accustomed to a life upon a reservation.

Expecting daily the death of Cochise, and being desirous to learn what might be the result, I lingered near his camp until June 3, when I left on my return. Having started late in the day, the night was passed at Sulphur Springs. On the morning of the 4th a war-party was seen approaching Sulphur Springs, and upon their arrival it was found to consist of twenty-seven warriors under the command of Tozay. When asked their purpose, we were informed that it had been ascertained that Cochise's illness was due to the fact that an Indian of the Chiricahua band had bewitched him, and they were going for the witch to compel him to cure their chief. The party were thoroughly armed, having among them eight breech-loading guns, and all were well mounted. I asked what would be the fate of the supposed witch if he failed to cure Cochise, and was told they would hang him in a tree and burn him to death. There seemed no way of stopping them at the time, and they went on to the other camp and secured their man, and returned with him firmly tied upon his horse. The agent believed he could save his life at the proper time, and I have no doubt did so.

Four days after my departure, viz, June 8, Cochise died, and his son Tozay became chief. The feeling of Tozay is as friendly toward the settlers as was his father; but I fear he has not so much influence over the tribe. Of my return trip little need be said; it was long, tedious, and fatiguing, and owing to high water in the Rio Grande, which compelled me to travel over a country without roads for a considerable distance, and all the way over those not much traveled, progress was slow and difficult.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. EDWIN DUDLEY,
Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1874.

SIR: Congress having failed at its last session to make provision for the continuance of the New Mexico superintendency, I did not expect that I would be required to submit an annual report for the last year, and have, therefore, neglected to do so.

From the 30th of September, 1873, the time up to which my last report described the condition of affairs, to the 30th of June of the present year, the time when my office expired, there was no serious trouble from the Indians of New Mexico. In fact I am not aware that a single white person was killed by the Indians of New Mexico while I was in office. The policy of controlling the Indians by peaceable rather than by forcible means has been a complete success, so far as New Mexico is concerned, and has already nearly conquered the prejudices of the inhabitants of the frontier. Expressions of a desire for a general massacre of the Indians are now but seldom heard; and if the present policy is pursued I have no fear that there will ever be another Indian war in New Mexico. The following remarks relative to the condition of affairs at the different agencies, and the events which have transpired during the year, are respectfully submitted:

MESCALERO APACHES.

But little change has occurred in the condition of these Indians since my last report. The Mescaleros have generally remained near their agency, and but few depredations have been charged against them.

As yet, none of these Indians have been induced to plant or do any work, nor have they yet consented to the establishment of schools. I hope the present agent, who is energetic and efficient, may soon be able to report some improvement in this direction.

The agent recommends an addition to the reservation, extending its boundaries so as to include the Sacramento Mountains. I believe the reservation should not be extended further south, because it would give the Indians easy access to Old Mexico, and result in international troubles. I am of opinion that the reservation, as set apart by the order of the President, includes sufficient territory and sufficient arable land for all the Indians now, or likely to be, collected at this agency. If the reserve is to be extended, I would recommend that the addition be made on the north.

SOUTHERN APACHES.

These Indians have improved very much during the year, and I hope are now fairly started on the way toward civilization. It will be slow work to bring these beggars up to the standard we desire them to reach; but they have made progress and can make more. The removal of the agency and the Indians to Hot Springs will aid in many ways to advance these Indians.

I observe that the agent says, in his annual report, that the new reservation will not be as

good as the old, unless the town of Cañada Alamosa is purchased. I must disagree with the agent entirely, for several reasons. The Indians regard the new reservation as their home, and left the same locality to go to Tulerosa, with great reluctance, and were never satisfied while there. The climate at the new reservation is more favorable, and crops will mature there in seasons when they will be killed by frost at Tulerosa. There is on the new reservation more land which can be irrigated with a little labor than the Indians will need for purposes of cultivation. By building a dam across the cañon, just below the principal spring, its waters can be turned up the valley far enough to irrigate many acres, I think about 5,000. I believe the reservation would be improved by buying the town of Cañada Alamosa, but do not think its purchase absolutely necessary to make the new reservation a success. The purchase of the town would isolate the Indians from all settlements and probably prevent much whisky-selling and other illicit traffic. I would recommend that an estimate of the cost be made and the subject considered. The purchase of the town would save the erection of agency buildings and the preparation of the land for farming purposes, and everything would there be in readiness for planting in the spring. Should the Indians now upon the Chiricahua reservation be removed to Hot Springs, it might be best to purchase Cañada Alamosa. I can give no estimate of the cost, but think it might not be large, as the title to the land is still in the Government.

I know of no place so favorably situated for a reservation upon which all the Apaches might be collected as this, and if such a policy were settled upon, and the town purchased, the reservation could be enlarged by extending it both south and west, and the cost of the several Apache agencies might be saved. If it can be accomplished, I know of no policy relating to the Apaches so important.

NAVAJOES.

There has been but little change in the condition of this people since my last report. During the past winter, which was unusually severe, a large number of the sheep upon the reservation were killed by cold and starvation, and the failure of their crop the previous season, together with the severity of the weather, caused much suffering and considerable loss of life. But the Navajoes seem to have borne their accumulated troubles with great fortitude, and, while an outbreak was generally feared, they conducted themselves well. Some effort to educate the young has been made, but with slight success; for it is difficult to secure regular attendance upon schools while the children are following the nomadic habits of their parents, and while the scholars converse in their own tongue continually, it is exceedingly difficult to teach them English. Some form of boarding-school ought to be established, and the children separated from their parents. In fact, I do not look for any general education of Indian children until native teachers have first been trained.

I am still of opinion that if a subagency were established in the valley of the San Juan River, on the north end of the reservation, that the Navajoes would much sooner become self-supporting.

ABIQUIC AGENCY.

Although the Weeminuche and Capote Utes, who make their home at this agency, were parties to the treaty of 1873, they continue to reside here for the greater part of the year. The band of Jicarilla Apaches, who also live at this agency, still remain. The treaty made by Mr. Dolan has not been put in force, and, therefore, these Indians have no location except this.

The agency is upon a private land grant, and of course the Indians must be removed at some future time. My opinion is that if they can be induced to take the reservation set apart by Mr. Dolan, that it will be well; if not, a location of these Indians, and those at Cimarron, upon the Dry Cimarron in the northeast corner of the Territory, would be good policy. Their location there would be a barrier against the Cheyennes, Comanches, and Kiowas, and aid the troops in protecting the settlements. The Utes at both these agencies belong upon the reserve in Colorado, and ought to be removed thither.

CIMARRON AGENCY.

The Indians at this agency are also upon a private land grant. As the country is becoming more thickly populated every year, I think there should be as little delay as possible in securing their removal to a reservation. They can be removed at any time by a show of determination to make them go, but they have been so long petted and spoiled that it is almost impossible to get them to consent to anything.

PUEBLO.

The condition of the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico has not much changed since my last report, but such changes as have occurred have been for the better. Through the energetic efforts of Agent Lewis eight schools have been in successful operation during the year, and

considerable progress has been made. But we see here the same difficulty which is experienced everywhere in teaching Indians. The teachers do not understand the language of the children, nor the children the language of the teachers. For this reason I would earnestly commend to you the plan of Agent Lewis for a training-school at which native teachers could be prepared.

Among these, as well as all other Indians, I am of opinion that other things besides letters should be taught. I would have them taught improved methods of farming, the mechanic arts, and how to preserve and cook their food; but the report of the agent, in which I fully concur, is so full that I have little to add. The opposition of the Roman Catholic priesthood to education among the Pueblos has been continued, and, in some cases, retarded the agent's efforts.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Allow me to report here my remarks of last year, relative to the salary of agents and interpreters. The present small salaries bring into the service too many incompetent men. The position of agent is one which requires a man of trained business habits, with education, mind, and heart enough to make him worth more than \$1,500 a year at home. An agent should be in the full vigor of manhood, bodily as well as mentally capable, and should have force of character enough to enable him to impress the people with whom he is to deal. Such men will enter the service when they are properly remunerated, but not many before.

I am more than ever satisfied that the true key-note of a successful Indian policy is found in the golden rule, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." Kind and best treatment, on the part of the Government, and the settler, results in good feeling among the Indians, and peace ensues.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. E. DUDLEY,
Late Superintendent Indian Affairs.

Hon. EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, October 6, 1874.

SIR: I am just in receipt of your circular-letter of September 14. You say, "You are directed to forward the annual report of your agency, in duplicate, in time to reach the Department not later than the 1st of October;" and in another paragraph, "Your report will cover the year ending August 31, 1874, and should give all details necessary to furnish this Office with full information relative to your agency." Having assumed the duties of this office as lately as the 1st instant, it will not be expected that I attempt to make what would be termed "an annual report."

Since the transfer of the last regularly appointed agent from this to another agency, which occurred only last spring, the position of agent, or "farmer in charge," has been filled by two different persons, and however well qualified the gentleman occupying the position might be, it could not be expected that much advance would be made in bettering the condition of the Indians. I feel justified in saying, from conversation with resident citizens, as well as voluntary expressions from the Indians, that they (the Indians) very much regret these frequent changes, and I doubt not but the Department regard them as unfortunate, although unavoidable.

I understand that, by a treaty made with the Indians of this agency during the last year by the Government, through the Indian Commissioner, the Indians were to be permanently located on a reservation then determined on. A delegation of these Indians visited Washington last fall, perhaps in November, and they claim that, while there, the President promised them that they should be removed to their reservation by the time the leaves were on the trees, in the spring; that they should have a physician, teachers, blacksmith, &c.; in short, that they should in everything, including annuities, be placed in an equally favorable condition with the Indians of the Los Pinos agency; and they are dissatisfied, some of them very much so, that this has not been done. I assured them that whatever the President promised them he intended to do; but that it required time, and they must wait patiently.

If this representation is in accordance with the treaty, I respectfully urge upon the Department the importance of determining the boundaries of their reservation by a survey, which I learn has not been done, and the removal of the Indians to it the coming spring, which will be as soon as it will now be practicable to do so, on account of the severe weather and deep snows during the winter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. RUSSELL,
United States Indian Agent, Abiquiu Agency.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

CIMARRON INDIAN AGENCY,
Cimarron, New Mexico, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of this agency:

I assumed charge on April 21, 1874, and at a time when the Apaches of this agency were threatening an outbreak in consequence of three of their tribe having been wantonly murdered by Mexicans at Alamo Gordo, a point about one hundred and fifty miles south of this agency. However, by assuring them of the capture of two of the murderers, their close confinement in jail, with the promise of punishment by law, and other considerate treatment, I have succeeded in pacifying them, and at the present time they are more peaceable and friendly than I have ever known in a residence of over six years among them.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

I see that the last annual report estimates the Indians connected with this agency at 1 170, which I consider as too high an estimate. There have been under my charge about 290 Muache Utes and 460 Jicarilla Apaches, but, owing to their nomadic habits, they are never all present at any one issue of provisions, the largest number I have had present at one issue being 535. The Utes are constantly passing between this and the Los Pinos Indian agency.

SCHOOLS.

There are no schools for the children of the Indians, neither do I think it would be of any use, under present surroundings, to try to establish any.

FARMING.

This agency being upon a private land-grant, there have been no farming operations carried on in connection with the agency, and it would be almost useless to attempt any. There is very little industry manifested by them. They seem to care nothing for stock-raising, with the exception of horses, of which they have quite a number. They are in the habit of allowing their horses to stray upon the fields of grain and hay belonging to the settlers, which is one of the greatest sources of annoyance connected with the agency.

RATIONS.

The rations issued are one pound of shorts and one-half pound of beef per day. I would recommend that the ration of shorts be changed to flour and the ration of fresh beef increased to one pound.

REMOVAL.

The country is fast settling up, and soon these Indians will have to be removed, for the settlers are getting more impatient every year under the petty depredations of the Indians upon their fields and herds of stock. Trouble is liable to occur at any time; but force would have to be employed in order to remove them, and you must decide whether it is advisable at present to use force.

As might be expected from their habits, the Indians of this agency are very poor, and unless their annuities are issued to them before winter sets in there will be a great amount of suffering among them; and they are constantly complaining that the Indians at other agencies are better treated than here; of which latter fact I have no doubt.

There are in the neighborhood of the agency whites and Mexicans who are in the habit of furnishing whisky to the Indians. It is done in an underhanded manner, and has been found a very hard matter to prove it upon them, and it will be almost impossible to break it up while the Indians remain here. Efforts are constantly being made to find and punish the guilty parties, but without much success. One party is now lying in jail awaiting the meeting of the grand jury, and with good prospects of being found guilty.

The Indians desire very much to remain here, and many of the settlers consider them a protection from the plain Indians, so that I do not feel competent to advise in regard to their removal.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. LONGWELL,
Farmer in Charge Cimarron Indian Agency.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MESCALERO-APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Stanton, New Mexico, August 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my first annual report relative to the condition of affairs connected with the Mescalero-Apache agency.

I assumed charge of this agency April 1, 1874, relieving my predecessor, S. B. Bushnell, at which time there were but few Indians on what is recognized as the reservation, in all not to exceed 300, the great body of the Indians having left the agency last fall, some

of them going to the Comanche country, others to Old Mexico. During the last four months many have returned, most of them being well armed and having many valuable horses. There are at this time about 700 Indians on and near the supposed reservation. There are, as I hear, many on their way from Old Mexico to join their friends at the agency. In view of the roving habits of the Mescalero-Apaches, it is gratifying to report that the Indians who have returned and those who remained at the agency manifest no inclination to leave. The only complaint among them is that the supposed reservation is not sufficiently large to give them hunting facilities. They are desirous to have the hunting-grounds of their fathers embraced in their reservation, being the Sacramento Mountains, adjoining their supposed reservation on the southwest, and the White Mountains on the northwest. A portion of each of these mountains is embraced in the supposed reservation; and, in view of these mountains being worthless to the Government, I would earnestly recommend that the reservation be enlarged so as to embrace the territory so much desired by the Indians. This being perfected, I feel sanguine that the Indians would be content, and their roving be confined to the reservation.

DEPREDACTIONS.

Since my connection with the Mescalero-Apaches but few complaints have been made as to their committing depredations of any kind; in short, no complaint has been made against them, only when they were under the influence of liquor. The traffic in liquor is an evil which I have to contend against, and one which is not confined to this agency alone. I take pleasure, however, in reporting that, by the assistance of Maj. D. R. Clendenin, U. S. A., commanding this post the traffic is being much abated, and hope, by perseverance, that it will be seldom that an occurrence of the sale of liquor to Indians will take place. The impression has been until recently that the Indians could not be induced to inform on parties engaged in the traffic; but late developments have caused a remarkable change in the minds of those who are only restrained by a fear of the penalty of the law. One party is now held in confinement awaiting the sitting of the United States court. The testimony given by the Indians before the United States commissioner was of the most positive character, and there was also very strong circumstantial evidence given by white men, and as to the guilt of the prisoner there can be no doubt.

CIVILIZATION.

The Mescalero-Apaches have made but little progress in civilization, and evince but little native intellect. No effort has been made to establish a school among them, and until the lines of their reservation be defined, it will be useless to make the effort, as they do not feel that they have a permanent home. The consequence is they remain but a few days in one place. No effort has been made to teach them agriculture, nor are they the least inclined to labor, feeling that labor is degrading to the red man. Should they be educated to feel otherwise, their reservation (as is contemplated) will afford no lands susceptible of irrigation; consequently it cannot be contemplated by the Government that the Mescalero-Apaches can become self-sustaining by teaching them agriculture. Their only resource, apart from the Government, is that of hunting. In view of it being the policy of the Government that Indians should be kept on reservations, I would respectfully suggest that, as soon as the lines of the reservation are defined, to every head of a family who will make a location, there be given 160 acres of land and a sufficient number of sheep to make his home a matter of interest, so as to abate their natural roving disposition, as I feel confident that so soon as the Indians can become interested in herds the military will have but little trouble in keeping them on their reservation. Unless this plan is adopted, I cannot see any way in which the Mescalero-Apaches can finally become self-sustaining. This would be the only way white men could sustain themselves if the contemplated reservation was placed in their possession, there being comparatively no portion of it adapted to agriculture.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. CROTHERS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Arizona, September 15, 1874.

SIR: In conformity with the instructions from your Office, I submit this my second annual report of the Indian service under my charge.

The past year has been much more quiet and satisfactory than former years: there has been less petty stealing by the Indians from the citizens of Utah and New Mexico, and by my organization of the chiefs and principal men into a police force I have been enabled to have much stolen property returned by them. In the month of May last I selected two

hundred of the principal men and placed them under the chiefs, with instructions that they must, for the credit of the Navajo Nation, do all they could to prevent robberies from the surrounding settlements, and I agreed to pay them for their services, (with the consent of the chiefs,) out of the annuity-goods, a surplus of which remained after the annual issue.

This agency is in Arizona, just over the New Mexico line, and more than two hundred miles from the capital of Arizona, or any place in that Territory where I can have the aid of civil authorities in the punishment of Indians or other persons who violate the law.

The nearest military post to this agency is Fort Wingate, about forty-five miles from here. There have been several Indians arrested by me and sent to that post for safe-keeping; but in every case in less than a week they have been allowed to escape. Under all these circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that, during the next session of Congress, an act be passed attaching the Navajo Indian agency and reservation to New Mexico for all judicial purposes, civil and criminal. This will aid the agent to bring to punishment bad white men who are constantly violating the law and also Indians that should be punished.

During the past year I cannot report as much progress in the way of civilization, farming, education, &c., as I expected to do when I made my report last year; but as much has been done as could be reasonably expected, when the adverse circumstances under which I have labored are all known and understood.

Referring to my annual report of last year, as found on pages 270, 271, 272, and 273 of the Report of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, which I respectfully request be read with this report, I have to state that the number of Indians, as ascertained by a count in May last, was as follows, viz: Men, 2,976; women, 3,129; children under 16 years of age, 2,963; total number of Indians who claim to live on the reservation, 9,068.

In reference to those living off the reservation, I respectfully refer you to page 271, Report of the honorable Commissioner last year; and I trust that arrangements will be made this coming session of Congress to provide for their permanent location, so that they will be under the care and control of the agent; and to effect this a modification of the treaty of 1868 will be required, and to which the chiefs will agree when they visit Washington this fall.

NAVAJO LANDS.

The reservation contains 3,328,000 acres of land, a portion of which is adapted for mining-purposes, &c., and which lies on the north end of the reservation, and joins to the Ute reservation, in the Territory of Colorado. This portion the Navajoes propose to exchange for lands equal in quantity adjoining the Navajo reservation on the south, and the chiefs hope to arrange this matter when they visit their Great Father. For further information on this subject, I respectfully refer to my statistical report herewith, and to page 271, Report of the honorable Commissioner for 1873.

FARMING, ETC.

On this subject the report of the agency-farmer, Dr. W. B. Truax, herewith, will give all that can be presented, except to state that the short season prevented the maturity of corn. We had frost on the 20th of May, and again on the 3d of September, and more than half the corn is yet in the milk, and is being used by the Indians. My experiments in wheat and oats this season satisfy me that the farmer's recommendation for seed-wheat, if complied with, would benefit them much more than corn-planting; and if they are supplied in time with seed, and furnished with cows and sheep, I am confident in two years from this date they would be entirely self-sustaining.

HORSES, SHEEP, ETC.

The Navajoes have about 10,000 horses. Their sheep have decreased, owing to the unprecedented snows of last winter. Snow on the ground from one to five feet deep, from December 3 to the last of April, caused many sheep to perish, and, as near as I can now ascertain, they have about 125,000 sheep.

The farming and mechanical tools are all worn out, and new ones are required, for which made estimates with my last report; and I trust the next Congress will make appropriation of funds for their purchase.

EDUCATION, ETC.

On this subject I respectfully refer to my report of last year, on page 272, report of the honorable Commissioner, which, after another year's experience, I have no cause to change. I also respectfully refer to the report of Professor Freise, school-teacher, and Mrs. Catharine A. Stowe, matron, which are forwarded herewith. The experiments of the establishment of a boarding-school and home for Navajo children indicate that, with proper facilities, my plan, as presented on page 272 of the Commissioner's Report for last year, will be a success; and, with the means there asked for, the 2,963 children at this agency can be educated in practical labor and a primary English knowledge, and before the expiration of the treaty, all the Indians of this reservation be civilized, Christianized, and made self-sustaining.

SANITARY STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The health of the Navajo Indians during the last year has improved in general. A hospital is much required; the sick cannot be properly cared for, medicines will not be properly

and regularly taken by the sick, and proper nourishment furnished to them unless they are in a hospital. From my investigations during the year past, I am satisfied that considerable of their superstitious "medicine" practice and the "pow-wows" of the medicine-men are dying out, and faith in the white man's medicine increasing, and in order that this may continue and result in the improvement of the Indians physically and mentally, I respectfully ask that the physician's salary be increased to \$1,400 per annum, and that a hospital be furnished, with a hospital-steward, at a salary of \$60 per month, and the necessary supply of proper medicines and food for the sick.

Herewith I respectfully forward the agency-physician's report for the past year, by which it will be seen that during the year 2,204 Indians received medical treatment.

EMPLOYÉS.

Heretofore it has been difficult to obtain good employés at this agency, owing to the fact that the compensation was not sufficient to induce good competent men and women to leave civilization and come among savages to live. The late act of Congress, limiting the compensation of employés at agencies to \$6,000, has rendered it necessary that I should reduce the number of employés and decrease the pay of those that will remain; this will increase the difficulty mentioned above, and cause an additional amount of labor to be performed by the agent, who has more to do now than one man should be required to perform, especially as he is not allowed a clerk. I hope that arrangements will be made during the next session of Congress to furnish the means to pay the necessary number of employés at this agency, so that the various duties may be performed with promptness, and the agent saved from a portion of the labor he is now compelled to perform, which should be done by subordinates. This agency has in charge over nine thousand Indians, scattered on a reservation ninety miles long and sixty miles wide, with about two thousand additional Indians scattered on an extent of country one hundred and twenty miles square. The Government cannot too soon take the necessary steps to compel those living off the reservation to come under the charge of the agent. It should be decided who are to come on the reservation and occupy the suitable lands that can be found, so far as such lands will go, in conformity with the treaty of 1868, and the remainder allowed to take lands belonging to the Government where they now live. The treaty of 1868 provides for the location of all the Navajoes, and it should be done at as early a day as possible; for this purpose the chiefs will visit Washington shortly, and I do hope that it will result in a satisfactory arrangement of this vexed question.

MANUFACTURES, ETC.

The Navajoes are manufacturers as well as an agricultural and pastoral people, being very skillful in the manufacture of blankets, wool, and silk-work, baskets, &c., and they display great art and ingenuity in the design of the various articles they make. During the past year I have assisted them all I could, so as to increase the quantity of these articles and encourage them to make them for sale.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The number of animals at this agency has not been sufficient for the proper cultivation of the land this year cultivated, and for the increase and improvement of the cattle and sheep. With the new territory proposed to be added to the reservation on the south, several good mules and work-oxen will be required; wagons, harness, and farming-implements will be needed in this respect. I trust Congress will make an appropriation sufficient to place the Indians on this reservation, in such a condition that we may accomplish all the objects for which the reserve has been established, and thus make it a blessing to the Indians and an honor to the Government.

CONCLUSION.

At the close of another year's acquaintance with the Navajo Nation, I feel that the progress made (since my last annual report) towards civilization is encouraging, and leads me to express my firm belief in the ultimate success of the peace policy.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. F. M. ARNY.

United States Agent Navajo Indians.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY.

Santa Fé, New Mexico, September 15, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present my second annual report of the condition of the Pueblo Indians, of New Mexico.

It affords me much pleasure to exhibit a very satisfactory state of affairs in all matters pertaining to these Indians. During the past year it has been demonstrated that the opposition to schools, and advancement of these Indians in civilization, referred to in last annual

report, can be wholly overcome. Whenever these poor people become convinced that they are no longer under Mexican rule and the demands of the dominant church party in this Territory, they will peremptorily refuse to pay taxes that have been wrung from them for more than two hundred years.

The present harvest has exceeded the average. In addition to wheat and corn, they have abundance of melons, apples, peaches, and grapes. Corn and oats, melons, and other seeds, furnished me by the Bureau of Agriculture, have proved uniformly successful.

Before this report reaches the Department I will have visited eighteen out of the nineteen pueblos. The remaining pueblo (Zuni) has not received a visit, by reason of want of funds in June last, when the time was very desirable for the purpose. The distance (about two hundred and forty miles) of this pueblo from Santa Fé makes it impossible for the agent to render them much service. I would respectfully recommend that it be placed under the care of the agent for the Navajoes, from whom they are distant only eighty miles. Disputes often arise between these tribes which could be more easily adjusted if all were under the care of the same agent.

During last term of United States district court at Santa Fé we secured conviction of three Mexicans for offenses against Indians, one for assault and robbery, and two for stealing animals. Also obtained a verdict in suit against trespasser on land belonging to the pueblo of Jemez. These decisions have had a most salutary effect on the Mexicans.

Casualties that have occurred in the agency have been the killing, by persons unknown, of seven Indians of San Felipe pueblo, during a trip to the Comanche country in September last, and death, at the hands of a comrade, of an Indian of Picures. In the case of Indians who lost their lives while going to, or returning from, the Comanche country, it should be noted that they had no permit from the agent, or license, to make a trip to that country.

After carefully studying the history of the Pueblo Indians and comparing their present manner of living, disposition, and habits, with what they were two and three centuries ago, I find them very little advanced beyond the state in which they were found by their Spanish conquerors. Little attempt has been made by those who held them in their power to improve their mental or moral condition. That they have always been in advance of the so-called savage tribes is more the result of their pastoral life than superiority of race.

In regard to the complete civilization of the Pueblos, I entertain not the least doubt respecting its feasibility. Of simple habits, and perfect freedom from the vices common to this age, they offer every inducement for education in mind and morals. In this connection I cannot withhold a tribute to their innate consciousness of right and justice. Last year two bags of mail-matter were lost near Zandia pueblo. A couple of Indians, finding them, made themselves possessors of their contents, more an act of petty theft with them than the enormity such an offense is regarded among whites. The Indians were arrested and convicted. During their journey to Jefferson, Mo., and while confined in the jail at Santa Fé, *en route*, they made their escape. They were promptly arrested by the "governor" of Sandia pueblo and returned to the United States marshal. When the reward for the apprehension of the fugitives was tendered to their captors it was promptly refused. The reason assigned was that they had only done an act of duty and justice. Soon after the apprehension of the Indians above referred to, it was discovered by the pueblo that the "governor," a brother of one of the thieves, had withheld information of which he was in possession regarding the robbery. Upon learning this they promptly deposed him from office and elected another to his position. Governors of greater repute might find in this food for meditation, and other constituencies an example worthy of emulation.

Notwithstanding much suffering was occasioned by failure of crops last season, the agent received but few applications for aid, although there must have been many cases of actual want. Within two or three months I have visited several of their great annual feasts, and, although a large number of Indians were gathered, representing the different Pueblos, there was not a single instance of disturbance, and only one case of drunkenness, which was promptly taken in hand by the governor, and the man confined until the close of the feast. Their freedom from intemperance, in the presence of opportunities for gratifying an appetite for drink, is very commendable. Very little aid, in the way of schools and improved modes of living, will advance them to an intelligent and worthy class in the State.

I would most respectfully and earnestly press upon the Department the necessity for some action with regard to the protection of the Pueblos from the impositions practiced upon them by Mexicans. Their domestic government is very efficient, and adequate for the preservation of harmony in the Pueblos. I most respectfully recommend that Congress enact that all cases of a petty nature be referred to the agent for settlement; and all suits embracing matters or questions of and above the value of \$100 be wholly under the jurisdiction of the United States district court. Experience of the past year has only more strongly confirmed the opinions expressed in last annual report regarding the injustice practiced against the Indians in the lower Mexican courts. It is fair to presume that if jurisdiction, in all cases in which an Indian is a party, were given only to the United States courts, the Indians would not require the services of an agent.

In reference to the question of schools, and progress made in this branch of civilization, we have made favorable advancement since last annual report. During fourth quarter, 1873,

there were six schools in successful operation. In the first quarter, 1874, there were eight schools, and all well attended; highest number enrolled during year, 298: highest attendance, 170. Three additional schools were asked for by the Indians, but I had no funds for their support. Since the close of first quarter the attendance has steadily diminished, owing to parents employing their children in herding cattle and watching the growing crops. In the present (third) quarter we have only five schools, with an exceedingly small and irregular attendance. Although a fair improvement is observable, by reason of these schools, the results are not commensurate with the expenditures. I am fully convinced that no permanent advantage will result unless a central training-school be established.

This was referred to, at length, in my last report, and I need not recapitulate. I might say, in this connection, however, that if the Department does not favor the expenditure of so large a sum in any one year as \$25,000, the work could be successfully carried forward with an annual expenditure of not more than \$5,000, and completed with no more than the first-named amount. Two or three of the schools now organized should be sustained until the completion and successful opening of the training-school, provided they could maintain an average attendance each, of from thirty to fifty children. In order to convince the Department of my confidence in the establishment of the proposed training-school, I employed the following language in a letter to Rev. J. C. Lowrie, secretary of the Presbyterian Board: "I will guarantee to build and fully equip a suitable building for \$4,000, including land for the purpose." To secure the most lasting and beneficial results, those who receive instruction should be placed in hourly contact with their teachers, and English language and customs, and be wholly removed from the influence of the Pueblos.

I cannot close this report without referring to the efforts which have been made from time to time to secure the passage of an act by Congress declaring the Pueblo Indians citizens. It is impossible for me to find any other motive for this than the removal of the protection of an agent, in order that no barriers be interposed between the Mexicans and the Indians to prevent the former from encroaching upon lands of the latter, and the perpetration of any and all outrages with impunity. In the event of the removal of the protection of the Government, many of these Indians would be deprived, by fraud, of their lands, and, reduced to pauperism, would soon follow the life and habits of savage tribes. It is needless to call the attention of the Government to such action as would unavoidably follow; the annual expenditures of the Indian Department bear witness to its cost.

Permit me to say, in conclusion, that, my resignation being already in the hands of the honorable Commissioner, I trust the recommendations in the foregoing report will be accepted as disinterestedly advanced, and with no other motive than the protection and advancement of a people placed by Providence under the care of the Government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN C. LEWIS,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE SOUTHERN APACHE INDIAN AGENCY.

Tularosa, New Mexico, August 31, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby my second annual report of the affairs of the Southern Apache Indian agency.

It gives me pleasure to be able to make my second report much more favorable than the first, though I have not by any means accomplished all that I set myself to do during the year just closed.

The Southern Apaches have passed, during the year, from a condition to be compared with that of very wild beasts of prey, with many of the vices of human beings superadded, to that of uncivilized, indolent, cruel human beings. They have acquired a new and tamer expression of countenance, and they approach a white man differently, manifesting more confidence. They have not offered, on any occasion during the year, to shoot the agent or any of the employes, but are generally very manageable under all circumstances. They still use nothing but muslin and raw-hides stretched over bent sticks stuck in the ground for shelter, and they move their encampment every few days or weeks, sometimes living at the agency, and sometimes twenty miles away; but they generally live within a few miles of the agency during the winter-months. Last winter I built a small log school-house, and made quite an effort to get a teacher from the States to try the experiment of starting an Apache school, but failed. Finally the agent's wife undertook the task while the house was being built, using her own quarters for the purpose, without giving the children to understand that it was school they were attending. The children were well pleased, and we felt encouraged:

but when the school-house was completed, and it was announced to the chiefs that school would commence, the children could not be induced to enter the house, nor even to approach the place where they had been attending school unawares. The old Indians had evidently frightened them in some way. Since then there has been no attempt made at educating the children, but the effort will probably be renewed next winter.

The Indians have always positively refused to do any work, especially the men, until this last year. During the winter the young men were often employed at the agency in handling stores, &c., and they always worked well for pay in some sort of merchandise. Last spring a large number commenced farming; we helped them make their dam and irrigating-ditch, and they got a fine start, the old chiefs and the young men taking hold in earnest. They planted corn, beans, potatoes, and pumpkins, and they all came up nicely, but early frosts damaged the prospects considerably, and about that time came a distracting rumor, pretty well authenticated, that the agency would very soon be moved to Ojo Caliente, and everything combined to discourage the Indians from doing any work after June. The result of their efforts at farming is a failure. They have proved that they can work successfully when properly urged to commence and encouraged to continue. No farming has been attempted this season by the Government employés, aside from gardening for their own use, because their time has been entirely occupied in attending to the Indians and keeping up the old buildings of the agency.

We have been annoyed but very little on the reservation by the thieving propensities of the Indians, but it is pretty certain that they still steal a good many horses at a distance from home, probably joining the Arizona Apaches in raids into Sonora. They are fond of visiting the Arizona Apaches, and these visits I cannot stop, for want of cavalry near the agency with which to follow, and bring them back for punishment, when they start. I have made repeated efforts to have at least a small detachment of cavalry at Fort Tulerosa, but have failed to secure them.

The Apaches have not hitherto given any attention to raising stock, not even horses, the animals in which they take great delight. Their practice has always been to steal a supply of horses, and as soon as they were all traded off or broken down by abuse, to procure a new supply in the same way; but this summer they are raising quite a number of colts, and are keeping a few goats about their rancherias. Stock-raising is encouraged by all means at the agent's command.

The agency is now being removed from the Tulerosa reservation to the Ojo Caliente reservation, nearly identical with the reservation from which they were removed by Mr. Vincent Colyer in 1872. The place to which we are now removing is not as well adapted in any respect for an Indian reservation as the place we are leaving, unless the Mexican town of Cañada Alamosa is purchased by Government, and the eastern line of the reservation run so as to include the farming district now cultivated by the inhabitants of that town. I would respectfully recommend the purchase of this town, as Government already owns the land, and the Ojo Caliente reservation will not be worth much unless it can be extended so as to include this arable land.

There has been a good deal of time lost in the work of civilizing these Indians by these changes of location, and it will certainly be good policy now to locate permanently and erect suitable buildings for the greatest efficiency of the agency. I asked the principal chief if he was willing to remove to Ojo Caliente, and he replied "Yes; but give us some place and let us remain there."

The accompanying statistics are made entirely with reference to the Tulerosa reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Agent, Southern Apaches.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner, Washington, D. C.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION, CALIFORNIA,
August 31, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to instructions, I have the honor to submit my annual report for this reservation.

The service here labors under some natural disadvantages. The farming-lands are divided into eight tracts, four upon each side of the Trinity River, the extremes being about seven miles apart. A hill in each direction from the agency buildings allows only about one-third the quantity to be hauled at a time that is usual upon ordinary farms, causing much additional labor of teams, wear and breakage of wagons, and an increased quantity of supplies, &c. There are about seven hundred acres of plow-land, one-third of which, before it was worn and exhausted, would have been considered second-rate land, the rest ranking as fourth

and fifth rates; all now so much depleted that the average is low, our only hope being in resting and summer-fallowing. In view of our locality, and the difficulties of the work, I would respectfully call attention to the necessity of retaining, for the present, our full force of employes, as the good of the service really seems to demand it.

When I took charge of the reservation I found a pay-system in operation, the Indians holding orders amounting to nearly \$7,000, which the superintendent ordered me to pay out of the annual supply of goods for the coming year. Such a result weakened my confidence in this plan of working; but my observations for some time past have convinced me that their ambition could be best stimulated by individual labor and pay, and that a community of interest has a disparaging tendency; for though our Indians are as industrious and cheerful in laboring as we could expect under the circumstances, yet their labor is less constant and profitable than it should be.

Your late instructions in regard to making goods, furnished by Government, recompense for labor, urged me to mature the best plan in my power to meet the case. I would respectfully call your attention to some method of so dividing the lands that there shall be a feeling of ownership under the Government, as the desire to have good houses and fence some amount of ground as their own has been more strongly manifested during the last six months than before, and it seems to me that nothing could have more influence to advance them than due attention and proper steps in that direction.

In the early part of 1874, the peace and quiet of the Indians was disturbed, and the workings of the reservation retarded, by a combination of miners and other dissatisfied white men, seriously interfering also with our day-school; but matters are now moving on more satisfactorily. We have an experienced and efficient teacher. Several Indians, of both sexes, are able to read in the New Testament and in the Children's Paper, distributed in our Sunday-school; they seem anxious to learn, and are commencing to consider the benefits.

Those who have been much under our direction and influence are quite cleanly in their persons, courteous in their manners, and exceedingly anxious to adopt the practices and habits of civilized life. To strengthen and enlarge the circle of such influences, I would earnestly call your attention to the necessity of another school upon this reservation, and to the propriety of an appropriation for this purpose. If we could gather up from the different tribes children between the ages of six and fourteen, having them sleep and eat at houses prepared for the purpose, we could thus secure their constant attendance, which, with the hinderances and allurements at their lodges, is at present almost impossible. Our comfortable school-building, with slight additions, would commodore both schools. Such a plan would place them under our eye, teach them domestic habits, and serve to break down the clannishness which seems natural to them, and is a great obstacle to improvement.

As an auxiliary to the school, we need a competent, Christian woman, to spend her entire time in teaching the women to make their own, their husbands', and children's clothing. This is an absolute necessity, as it has, so far, devolved upon the teacher and my own family, whose time will not allow as much attention as the matter demands. Many of the women show great aptness in this direction, and are very anxious to improve.

Upon the reservation we observe marks of civilization in various forms—less gambling, very little fighting, and almost an entire exemption from drunkenness. Different ideas of virtue and of the duties of the married relation seem to be awaking in their minds, and instances of a desire to do right for its own sake sometimes meet and refresh us.

The influence of a military post, occupying a mile within the heart of an Indian reservation, can be "only evil, and that continually." As calculated to retard and almost render futile all civilizing and Christianizing influences, I would most respectfully call your attention to its removal. A distance of twelve to fifteen miles, with no exchange of visits allowed, would answer all our needs, and, in my opinion, still better subserve the interests of the northwestern counties, as well as the Klamaths.

We are hoping for a missionary at the coming conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as we need a man who can devote his time and energies to the work of a Christian minister.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. K. DODGE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION,
Mendocino County, California, September 10, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report as agent of the Round Valley United States Indian reservation, California.

From a census taken August 28 and 29, 1874, we have as near as is possible to obtain, the number of Indians, by tribes, now present, 974.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Potter Valley Indians.....	143	150	293
Pitt River Indians.....	27	37	64
Red Wood Indians	31	40	71
Ukie Indians	69	112	181
Wylackie Indians.....	21	26	47
Cancow Indians.....	72	77	149
Little Lake Indians	73	96	169
Total	436	538	974

There are, besides those actually present, over 225, including men, women, and children, temporarily absent hunting, fishing, &c., herding sheep in the mountains, and laboring for the farmers, making a total of not less than 1,200, who are supported by the Government, and have a home on the reserve. There are also estimated to be 200 near Ukiali, Mendocino County, known as the Ukiali Indians, whom the people have petitioned to have removed to this reservation, and which removal the Commissioner has authorized; [also,] about 200, living on Strong Creek, Colusa County, California, whom the citizens desire to have removed to the reserve. In addition to all these, there are from 400 to 600 Indians in Lake County, who ought to be brought to the reservation. Those who do not belong to the reservation are deprived of day and Sunday schools, living without restraint, and making but slow progress in civilization, (excepting the vices taught them by degraded white men,) to say nothing of the moral and religious benefit they would receive provided they were here where they could be properly cared for and instructed. These coming (and it is expected they will) will place under our care, to be supported by Government, over 2,000 Indians.

FARMING.

We have had all the farming land under cultivation, but owing to the unusual amount of rain last winter much of the grain was drowned out. We hope, however, to have a sufficiency for our needs. We have good prospects of an abundant crop of corn. The crop of vegetables, &c., far exceeds the product of any previous year, and an abundant supply will be raised for all necessary purposes. The Indians have over 150 acres which they planted to corn, melons, vegetables, beans, &c., cultivating it themselves, and the products of the same supply their necessity at present, excepting the issue of flour and beef to those who are at work gardening, clearing land, &c.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have built a two-story frame house, with seven rooms, for the miller, which is comfortable and convenient. Also an addition to the medicine-house, with a brick chimney, for the physician's comfort and convenience; one shed-room to store, as store-house, one platform, and one porch to store, shelving, &c., inside, with minor improvements needed for the safety and protection of our Government stores. One shed has been built attached to new granary at agency; six new houses for Indians, of lumber and shakes; 105 acres of land grubbed for reservation-farm; 31 acres grubbed by the Indians for their own gardens; two miles of fencing reset; one mile and a quarter new fence built; one and three-fourths miles ditching performed, greatly improving the land and health of the Indians by draining off surface-water. About 39 acres has been shrubbed for pasture-land, two new wells dug and walled up, together with many other improvements of a minor yet important character for the reserve.

MILLS.

Our grist-mill has been running about ten years, and the water-wheel is so rotten as to have to be replaced by a new one. Some of the timbers will also have to be taken away and new ones put in; much-needed improvement will therefore be required in order to put the mill in a condition to do our own and custom grinding. I have purchased the steam saw-mill formerly owned by P. Van Nader, and appraised by Commissioners Cowan, Shanks, and Marsh in June, 1873, with a view of subsequent purchase. The purchase of this mill was an indispensable necessity, otherwise we could not get sufficient lumber for needed improvements, and the commissioners having authorized said purchase. The mill has a capacity and power sufficient to cut 500 feet lumber per hour, and if we can have skilled white men to run it, it will prove very remunerative. With this mill we can and will control the lumber trade and custom-grinding of the valley and vicinity, and thus nearer approach a self-sustaining reservation.

SANITARY CONDITION, ETC.

The health of the Indians is gradually but surely and permanently improving ; was never so good as at present. The reasons and cause of their improvement, in addition to the reasons given in my last annual report, is the great improvement in their morals. A hospital and hospital-steward to administer medicine are greatly needed. Our physician cannot in person administer each and every dose of medicine. One dose is sometimes taken, and no more until the doctor returns to call again. Frequently the Indian doctors interfere during the absence of the physician, whose treatment does not harmonize with the treatment of the reservation physician, often resulting fatally, and never favorably. Again, suitable nourishment is not prepared for the sick by the unskilled Indians in their camps. If we had a hospital and hospital-steward, with proper care, suitable cooks, and nourishment, many lives would be saved, and the health of the Indians greatly promoted.

EDUCATIONAL.

During the past year there have been two day-schools taught on this reservation. During the month of August there were in both schools 120 pupils enrolled, with an average daily attendance of 76 ; in First Reader, 24 ; in Second Reader, 28 ; in Third Reader, 12 ; in penmanship, 45. Other months show a still larger attendance than August, and, on the whole, has been as regular as could be expected. All circumstances considered, the Indians have made greater progress in their studies than many of their friends expected, and our most sanguine hopes have been gratified at the advancement made in education.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION, ETC.

We have two Sabbath-schools, one in each school-house, with an average attendance of not less than 150 in each school ; public preaching each Sabbath ; prayer and social meetings twice a week. The American Bible Society very generously donated 102 Bibles and 100 Testaments for the use of the Sabbath-schools. The Sunday-School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church donated a library of 200 volumes ; [we have also received] 200 Sabbath-school papers, cards, catechisms, and other Sabbath-school literature, amounting to \$78.15, \$20.35 of which was contributed by individual Indians ; the remainder, \$57.80, contributed by agent and employes.

With gratitude to our Heavenly Father, I am pleased to inform you that the wonderful work of saving-grace which began to be developed in February last is still continued without abatement. Nine hundred and thirty one Indians and half-breeds on and near the reserve have been admitted into the church on probation, (as is the custom of the Methodist Episcopal Church,) sixty-three of whom have, upon examination of Christian character, been admitted into full connection, six months of trial having expired. They are rapidly coming into full connection as church-members. Six earnest Christian Indians have been licensed to exhort. All dancing, swearing, drinking, gambling, Sabbath-breaking, and all the pagan practices and habits, have been abandoned ; citizens' dress universally adopted. Twenty couples have been married in accordance with the laws of the State, there being as many as seven couples married one Sabbath at one time. Lawful marriage is destined, I think, to be the rule. The Indians are quiet, peaceable, orderly, and easily governed. To God be all the praise for this wonderful change in the character and life.

BOUNDARIES, LAW MATTERS, ETC.

Congress passed an act March 3, 1873, defining and establishing three of the boundary-lines of this reservation. Commissioners were appointed to establish the northern boundary, which they did June, 1873. I most earnestly desire, and further recommend, that said boundary be established, and that citizens be paid for their improvements at the earliest practicable day. The new Territory is of no more avail now than formerly. Citizens do not know what to do. They cannot tell when they may be called upon to vacate the land, or whether they will ever vacate or not. Improvements are delayed, farming is retarded, and business in general is held back. Speedy and definite action is therefore very desirable by all parties concerned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We are still deficient in the number of animals needed to properly cultivate the soil. New wagons, farming-implements, reapers and mowers, and an agency-building are among the necessities of this reservation.

I am informed by circular-letter that Congress passed an act June 22, 1874, limiting the appropriation for employes' salaries to \$6,000 per annum. If this law is to be the rule in California, it will be the most fatal act for this reservation ever passed. The class of men who are now here will not stay nor come here if the salaries are cut down, and little over half the work can be accomplished as we are now performing.

I would most respectfully call the attention of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to the fact that the national laws seem to be altogether for the protection of the Indians in the

Indian country. We need some legislation for the Pacific coast, in which the laws made for the "Indian country" will apply to California, &c., or a specific act for the reservation in California, in which it will be made unlawful for any person to have any intercourse or association with any Indians on any Indian reservation without a written permit from the superintendent or agent thereof. As the presence of such men among the Indians in a clandestine manner is for none other purpose than gambling with Indian men and prostituting Indian women, we need an act that will protect the Indian men in their property and the women in their chastity.

All of which is most respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWARD P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington D. C.

OFFICE OF TULE RIVER AGENCY,
Porterville, Cal., September 9, 1874.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, as presented in your circular-letter of August 7, 1874, I have the honor to submit this my first annual report as agent of Tule River agency.

I came in charge of affairs at this agency December 1, 1873, and found matters in a very unsettled state. My predecessor intended to have removed, before another winter, the Indians to the reservation set apart by executive order, January 9, 1873, and to that end he had commenced erecting thereupon houses for the employés and Indians. After building some nine houses, a barn, and a blacksmith's shop, partly for the want of funds, and partly in anticipation of my coming, the work was stopped. By his directions, the employés and their families and seven Indian families, together with the stock and part of the blacksmith's and farming utensils had been removed to the new quarters. There remained but two or three more houses unoccupied, while the large body of the Indians were still in their old dwellings on the Madden farm, with one man specially employed to look after them. The rainy season was at hand, and little more could be done in the line of improvements, even if there had been funds applicable to that purpose. Then there was very little to be seen at the new agency to commend it for the purposes to which it was set apart. Among all its 45,551 acres, there is no first-rate tillable land, and only about 200 acres of such as might be termed passably good for agricultural purposes, and that not lying in one body. By far the most valuable part of the reserve is upon the mountains in the extreme eastern portion, where there are extensive forests of pine, available for the production of lumber, which would find a ready market among the settlers on the plains below. Some 15,000 acres, consisting of smooth hills, might be made moderately productive as grazing-lands for sheep. The remainder, which is nearly two-thirds of the entire tract, appears in no other light to me than utterly valueless, it consisting of rough, rocky mountains. Of the arable lands, not one acre was inclosed, and only about 40 acres could be made use of the coming season. It was evident, therefore, that the Madden farm, for which a high rent had been paid by the Government since January, 1867, could not be vacated. Accordingly, we arranged as soon as possible to move back to the old quarters, and to prepare for making the best use of it we could under the circumstances. This necessarily consumed much of the best seeding-time of the season; for it was not until the 12th day of January of the present year that we began plowing. By putting all the available force to work, however, we succeeded in putting in a general crop of 200 acres, while the Indians sowed some 80 acres on their own account. The yield was fair, but would have been much greater could the seeding have been done a month earlier. The Government crop consisted of 1,500 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of barley, 40 tons of barley-hay, and a very few vegetables. Sufficient use was made of the land upon the new reservation by the Indians residing there, under the direction of one of the employés, to make a test of its productiveness. All crops there, corn, wheat, barley, and vegetables, were light, though they had the advantage of irrigation.

The number of Indians at the agency when I arrived, and who have since come to it, are 307, though the number present at any one time will seldom exceed 250. They are mostly Tules and Tejous, and have so intermingled as to have lost all their tribal distinctions. Their numbers are rapidly diminishing, as is evident from the record of the past year, wherein appear eighteen deaths (ten of whom are adults) against five births. All wear citizens' dress, and mostly all live in board or adobe houses void of floors. They have apparently little desire for what might be termed home comforts or conveniences, whether from a lack of encouragement in that direction, I am not able to say. They seem content to sit, sleep, and eat upon the ground. So far as we have been able to supply them, however, we have had no difficulty in getting them to use bedsteads, tables, and stools. Their habits, in the main, are quite irregular and dissolute, owing largely to their absence a good deal of the time from the reservation, sometimes being in the employ of the neighboring settlers and at other times rambling about without employment and out of the way of all restraining influ-

ences. They are thus brought in contact with Mexicans, Spaniards, and unprincipled whites, who take every occasion to supply them with whisky, to engage them in gambling, and to defraud them out of their well-earned wages. Upon my arrival here I found at once that dissipation was general among the Indians of this agency. I regret to say that such is still the case, and that such will very likely continue so long as those offending against the Government in this particular go unpunished. It may seem strange that, while we are well informed as to where and in what way most of the liquor is distributed among them, we are nevertheless unable to bring the offenders to justice. The reason is that both parties interested, they who sell and the Indians who buy, are ever on the alert to shun any of the employés or others whom they might suspect as ready to detect, and avoid entering into any transactions unless the circumstances are favorable, then generally in a clandestine manner. Before any reform can be looked for among the Indians, two things seem necessary: first, special means should be provided by the Government to detect the perpetrators of this nefarious work; and, second, a settled home farther away from such influences should be provided for the Indians, where they can have good land enough to keep them employed, either on their own behalf or for the Government. At all times, when there is any general work to be accomplished, they are required to assist. They generally submit to all the requirements of the agent without objection. During the periods of seed-time and harvest, when the Indians were brought under the direct influences of the employés, and were working steadily day by day, there was a marked degree of improvement in their conduct.

No disturbances have occurred during the year between the Indians and the whites, and none of a serious nature among the Indians themselves.

This agency is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, though there has been no missionary in attendance, religious services have been held regularly in the past seven months. As there is no church, we have met in the school-room, twice upon Sabbath and again on Thursday evening of each week. The attendance of the Indians, consisting mostly of the youth, has been fair, sometimes all the room could contain. They have manifested a good degree of interest while being instructed in the Word of Life, and have readily learned to sing many of the songs selected from our Sabbath-school music. Could the young be kept aloof from the degrading influences of the older ones, there would be much to hope for in their future, for many of them are bright and intelligent and all of them well disposed.

The school has been maintained only six months of the year, September, 1873, and from February to June, inclusive, 1874. There is no school-house and no very suitable room for school-purposes. The whole number of pupils enrolled is 45, with an average daily attendance of 23, most all of whom are between the ages of six and sixteen. Some half-dozen of the number could read in the First Reader upon the re-opening of school in February, since which time twice that number have learned to read. They are also instructed in the first principles of arithmetic, and are learning to write elegantly. The most serious drawback in the education of the Indian children is, that while out of the school-room they persist in using the Spanish or the Indian language among themselves, and thereby gain little practice in the use of the English. As a consequence, they fail to retain the knowledge acquired for any great length of time. To remedy this a boarding-school would go far, where the children might be required to use our language exclusively.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is somewhat improved. Most of the younger portion very readily accept the medicines offered by the reservation-physician. Part of the older ones also have laid aside their prejudices, while many others cling more tenaciously to their own theories and remedies. Scarifying is a favorite remedy for almost all the ills that flesh is heir to. They have no regular medicine-men among them, and the middle-aged and old men are persistent patrons of the sweat-house, by the use of which, it is thought, many rheumatic troubles originate or are greatly aggravated. They are very slow to learn the importance of good nursing and regularity of diet. A kind of hospital at the headquarters of the agency, to which patients seriously ill could be removed for regular treatment and careful attention, would tend greatly to save life and promote health.

As to the condition of the Indians living in this and adjoining counties, and not properly belonging to this agency, I can say but little from actual observation. In the last annual report they are put down as about one thousand in number, embracing those on Kern, Kameah, and King's Rivers, and some others. From several petitions on file at this office, sent in the forepart of the year, earnestly requesting that the Indians in those localities be removed to the reservation, I would infer that they are far from being in a promising condition. Probably the major part of them would be much improved, both physically and morally, if placed under authority upon a well-selected reservation. No action has been taken toward their removal, because there has been no suitable place for receiving them.

Hoping that the affairs of this agency may ere long be settled in a manner satisfactory to Government and for the permanent good of the Indians,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. VOSBURGH,
Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE ALSEA AGENCY, *October 1, 1874.*

SIR: In submitting this my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency, I take great pleasure in being able to report the Indians quiet and peaceably disposed toward the whites, and earnestly striving to advance in the arts of civilization, so far as the means are placed within their reach.

I first assumed charge of the agency June 7, 1873, as special commissary, and continued in that capacity until July 1, 1874, at which date I took charge as subagent, and upon the 15th day of the same month I received the appointment of special agent.

Except \$500, applicable only to the pay of interpreter, no funds have been received at the agency since the date of my first assuming charge, and none were on hand at that date. On account of having no funds I was unable last spring to purchase any wheat or potatoes for seeding, and, in consequence, none were grown. About 150 bushels of oats were raised by Government, but on account of the seed being poor it was of an inferior quality, and was cut and put up in the sheaf for winter-feeding. Some 35 tons of timothy-hay were cut for the Department, and those articles comprise all produce, &c., raised by the Department.

The Indians under my charge have received no annuity-goods whatever since I assumed charge, and have in the main supported themselves by hunting and fishing, and by working for settlers off the agency; the only assistance I was able to render being a few articles of clothing and subsistence bought and issued to the old, the helpless, and the sick.

I was compelled upon the 31st of March, 1874, to dismiss my farmer, having no funds to pay his salary, and have since that date performed the greater part of the farmer's duties myself, with what Indian labor I could make available.

By the terms of a treaty concluded with the Cooses, Sinselaw, Umpqua, and Alsea Indians, embraced within the Alsea agency, Oregon, provisions were made for a reservation for said Indians. The treaty was never ratified, but, by an executive order, the district they now occupy was set apart for their use and benefit. As a means of inducing them to become an agricultural and pastoral people, and in a few years become self-supporting, nothing better could be done than to allot them their land and expend a few hundred dollars in cattle and horses.

The natural resources of this agency are very great; the streams abound in fish, and elk and deer are numerous among the mountains, and wild berries grow in abundance upon the lowlands.

The sanitary condition of the Indians upon the agency for the past year has been very favorable under the circumstances, there being no physician allowed; some fifteen deaths occurred during the year from all causes, and there were twenty four births for the same length of time.

The Indians are anxious to have a school established, and I am led to believe that the best results would be attained had I the means at my disposal to erect a school-building and employ a good Christian teacher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. LITCHFIELD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWD. P. SMITH,
Commissioner, &c., Washington, D. C.

GRAND RONDE INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 2, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with the regulations of the Indian Department I have the honor to submit this my third annual report, showing the condition of the agency under my charge.

The year past has been quite a prosperous one to the Indians. The large crops harvested last year enabled them to live comfortably during the winter, and since they have secured deeds to their respective parcels of land, and feel secure in the possession of their homes, they have made great improvements in their houses, so that they live better, are less exposed, and the result is an improved sanitary condition. The statistics of births and deaths for the past year show an increase of the former.

The habits and disposition of the majority of the Indians are gradually but surely approaching that standard of civilized life which will entitle them to be recognized as citizens. The capacity exhibited by them in the management of their local government, having laws of their own making, taken from the laws of the State, having a justice, jury, lawyer, sheriff, clerk, &c., demonstrates that they have an appreciation of the science of government, and could readily adapt themselves to the intelligent exercise of the elective franchise.

The question as to whether the Indian is capable of civilization is fully answered affirmatively by the Indians of this agency. As a community they are industrious and honest. As an illustration of their good conduct, I will mention that the block-house or jail, which in years past used to be filled with offenders for all kinds of misdemeanors, has not had for the past year a single occupant. That the present moral condition of these Indians is not of an unstable or temporary character is strongly shown in their fidelity to their re-

ligious duties. The majority are members of the church, punctual in their attendance, conform to its teachings by their daily lives, and observe its requirements in their marriages and baptisms. These results have been mainly accomplished by the assiduous efforts of the missionary of the reservation, Rev. A. J. Croquet, who has labored unceasingly for fifteen years with these Indians. The results attained show how much can be done by the efforts of one man animated by an unselfish and noble purpose.

As with the end of the present fiscal year all the treaties made by the Government with these Indians expire, they manifest considerable anxiety as to the purpose of the Government toward them in the future. They fully understand the fact that, with the termination of their treaties, they have no legal claim for assistance on the part of the Government, and many of them can get along without it. Yet their resources are so limited that to continue to aid them for at least two years more will result in their being able to sustain themselves from that time unaided.

By reference to statistics, herewith sent, you will notice that the principal products of the reservation are wheat and oats, and but little attention has been paid to stock-raising, though they do more now than formerly in that pursuit. I have endeavored to encourage the Indians in raising improved breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep, and am confident that the next year or two will witness a largely increased business in that line.

The schools of this agency were placed in charge of the Sisters last April. Their efforts have been attended with the most beneficial results—an increased attendance, a marked improvement in the manners and habits of the children, increased desire on the part of the children to remain at school, and on the part of their parents to have them. The Sisters—four in number—devote their entire time to the care of the children, now numbering an average attendance of 45. The girls, in addition to their regular studies, are taught needle-work, house-work, &c.; the boys work in the garden, milk cows, saw wood, and do the labor of the school, and thus acquire habits of industry which, with the education they are getting, will qualify them for good citizens, useful and intelligent members of society. In connection with this subject I desire to state the imperative necessity of a new building suitable for a boarding-house for the children and their teachers. The building now in use is about twenty years old, rotten, and not fit for use. I respectfully ask that the sum of \$2,500 be assigned to this agency for the purpose of erecting a building suitable for a boarding-house for the school.

The only serious trouble of the year was occasioned by parties driving stock to the southwestern end of this reservation, under an agreement of Agent Fairchild, approved by the Department. The Indians are yet anxiously waiting the result of Inspector-General William Vandever's report on the subject. As I have so fully expressed my views in previous correspondence, I will only add that time strengthens my opinion that no such arrangement should continue. If the land is for rent the fact should be made public, inviting competition; and if the Indians are to be benefited, let them have the benefit of the highest price from the highest responsible bidder.

I desire to call the attention of the Indian Department to the Neztrucca, Tilamook, and other tribes of Indians located on this reservation, who have never ceded to the Government the lands upon which they have always lived, and the only assistance they have received from the Department has been a small quantity of provisions at long intervals: they number about two hundred, and are anxious to be taught the pursuits of civilized industry. During the past year I have assisted them in opening a road from the agency to their part of the reserve—Neztrucca River. These Indians are as capable of advancement, and are as deserving of assistance, as any Indians under the control of the Department.

In the consideration of the appropriation for this agency, at least \$3,000 should be assigned for the aid of these Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C.

KLAMATH INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to present this my annual report for the fiscal year just closed.

It is with pleasure that I compare the condition of this agency at the present date with what it was when I took charge, a little more than two years ago. Then no effort had been made toward establishing schools; there were no school-buildings, the dwellings for employees were wholly inadequate to their needs, the fund for the erection of mills had been exhausted, and the mills far from completed, and through want of a proper representation of the matter to the Department, or from carelessness or indifference on the part of the Department, the labors of the Indians were being almost fruitlessly expended in trying to make agricultural

pursuits alone a means of support, in a country and climate clearly and unmistakably designed by nature exclusively as a pastoral region.

The present state of affairs may be represented as follows :

SCHOOL AND SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

On the 1st of February last a boarding-school was opened with fifteen scholars of both sexes in attendance, which number has been gradually increased to twenty-five, and their proficiency during this time is very remarkable. Some, who at the commencement knew very little of the English language, can now read and write. We have a convenient and comfortable school-house, nicely furnished with blackboards, maps, and charts, a boarding-house, 26 by 40 feet, with sleeping-apartments above for the school-girls, and an L 15 by 22 feet, all conveniently arranged, for the family of the matron, and cook-room and dining-room for all the children, and a separate sitting-room for the girls, and another building, 16 by 20 feet, one and one-half stories high, with L 15 by 22, which contains sitting-room and two sleeping-apartments for boys, sufficiently large for the accommodation of at least forty, and a comfortable room for the teacher. With the exception of the school house, these buildings have been finished and mostly built during the past year. The strong prejudice which existed in the minds of the Indians against the school at first has been measurably overcome, and the more enlightened now regard it as the principal means of raising them to the status of the white man.

MILLS AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

The flouring-mill, which was left unfinished for want of funds, has been completed during the year, and when a smut-machine shall be added, which I hope will be done during the present year, it will rank favorably with the best mills of its size in the State. The saw-mill has been kept constantly running except during the severest part of the winter-season, when the great depth of snow rendered it impossible to furnish logs, and about 300,000 feet of lumber have been made. It is now filling a contract for 210,000 feet for the military department at Fort Klamath. This work has been mostly done by Indians, with the help of the miller and one assistant. Other agency-buildings have been repaired and additions made thereto, and with a few more improvements will be all that is necessary for the comfort of the employés. By reason of the time and labor expended in these improvements, but little has been done in building for Indians. But four Indian houses have been completed, and, with the exception of the doors, windows, &c., the work on these has been mostly done by themselves.

AGRICULTURE.

The cultivation of the soil as a means of support has been too thoroughly tested during the last few years to need further proof of its utter impracticability. Heavy frosts prevail during every month in the year, and none but the hardiest vegetables and cereals can ever be produced here, and those only when the frosts chance to occur when they are at such a stage of growth as not to be injured thereby. Last spring these Indians evinced an uncommon interest in plowing and sowing, and, although there was an unusual breadth of land planted, the root crop is an entire failure, and the spring-sown grain nearly so. A few patches of volunteer rye are very good. The grain sown on the Government farm is but little better, and the only vegetables grown are those in the school-garden and the little gardens set aside for the employés, which were resown several times. Although so frosty in summer, there are portions of the reserve where the snow never falls to any great depth, consequently this reservation is peculiarly adapted to stock-raising. Last winter was unusually severe in this section of country; but while in many adjacent localities stock of all kinds died by the thousand, not one was lost on that portion of the reserve lying along Sprague's River, where most of the Government, including beef-cattle, were wintered.

The funds you so wisely furnished in September last for the purchase of cattle, wagons, &c., together with a small portion of the funds for "support, &c., of Shoshones and Ban-nocks," have been expended for these objects, and now the Indians are rejoicing in the possession of twelve wagons and double harness, and nearly 300 cattle, mostly cows and heifers. This acquisition has stimulated them to renewed activity, and they have harvested an unusually large quantity of hay the present season.

MISSIONARY WORK.

About the beginning of the fiscal year Rev. James Hare, a member of the Oregon Conference, (Methodist Episcopal,) was appointed commissary in charge at Yainax station, which appointment was approved by the conference, and he, with the agent, have done what they could, aside from their other duties, in preaching to, and teaching the Indians the simple truths of the gospel with encouraging success. Religious meetings have been well attended, and several of them not only confess to having experienced a change of heart, but they also exemplify the Christian religion in their daily lives and conduct.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT.

In looking back over the two past years I can see a steady improvement in these Indians in many respects. Gambling, which has formerly been a universal practice, is now almost

entirely abolished. The sanctity of the marriage relation is now more fully understood, a regard for the Sabbath is becoming more general, and an increasing desire for education and the comforts of civilization is clearly manifest. If, instead of a mistaken legislation by which funds for employes are reduced to such a point as almost to render all efforts on the part of the agent entirely fruitless, a liberal policy be adopted in those branches which will best serve to elevate the Indians and assist and encourage them to support themselves, foremost of which is a good manual-labor school, there is no reason why these Indians may not eventually rank favorably with any in the nation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. S. DYAR,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

MALHEUR INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 7, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

I arrived at the agency on the 29th of July, and assumed charge on the 1st day of August. I found but few Indians upon the reservation, the greater portion of those who wintered here having gone away to hunt and fish.

There is a pressing necessity for a supply of lumber for this agency, sufficient to build a barn, enlarge the commissary-building, and to finish inside, the buildings already erected. It is also very important that these people should have homes built for their protection and comfort the coming winter. A quantity of fencing-lumber and shingles is also very much needed. I most respectfully suggest that instructions be given me to purchase such a quantity of lumber as I may deem actually necessary for such purposes.

Although these Indians have a strong repugnance to anything approaching manual labor, it is my belief that, with a moderate degree of patience on the part of their agent, they will acquire habits of industry, and in a great measure abandon their idle and roving habits.

A considerable number of Indians, connected by tribal and family relations with those under my charge, are living at and in the vicinity of Camp McDermott, where, so I am informed, rations are issued to them by the military at that post. I am convinced that so long as those Indians are permitted to remain at McDermott, and rations issued to them, it will be impossible to keep those connected with them permanently upon this reserve. I respectfully suggest that necessary instructions be given me to take such steps as will induce, if possible, those living at Camp McDermott to come upon this reservation and make it their permanent home.

The greatest number of Indians who have been fed at this agency during the summer is 521, but I am quite positive that before winter sets in there will be more than twice that number to care for.

Experience has demonstrated the fact that grain and all kinds of vegetables can be raised on the reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAM. B. PARRISH,
United States Indian Agent.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
Siletz, September 8, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith my second annual report.

Last winter was unusually inclement. The failure of the potato-crop, which, in the absence of a grist-mill, is the main item of subsistence for these Indians during the winter, entailed on me the necessity of providing food for nearly 1,000 persons. The grain raised on Government farms was first issued, and subsequent purchases of flour were made, and issued to such as from personal inspection I was satisfied were destitute of other subsistence. In this way the winter was passed with but little actual suffering. This year the Indians have a larger area in cultivation than ever before, and had we a grist-mill on the reservation, or within reasonable distance, could nearly support themselves, notwithstanding the potato-crop is again a failure. We estimate the total grain-crop this year at 40,000 bushels, of which not over 2,500 will belong to Government. These figures, however, may be materially modified when the crop is gathered and thrashed. I very much fear much of it will be lost through failure to receive funds in time for the purchase of necessary implements. This crop, with the exception of the comparatively small amount owned by Government, has been raised by Indian labor, with some assistance of Government teams where they had none of their own.

A marked improvement has taken place within the year in all directions. A greater desire

for farming is apparent. Many have purchased teams and cows by their labor for farmers in the vicinity. A year ago not more than two or three were the owners of cattle, and none, I think, made any use of the milk. Now a considerable number own from one to three cows, which they milk regularly, and some are manufacturing butter for sale. The desire for allotment of land is increasing and should by all means be gratified. Several have built good houses and barns that will compare favorably with those of white settlers in the vicinity, though as a general thing they hesitate about building till they receive farms in severalty. The improvement in other respects has been still more marked.

The quarrels and fights, heretofore so frequent, have now, under the influence of Christian teaching, nearly ceased. A better treatment of their women is apparent, and I have had no occasion to inflict punishment on an Indian for months. During the past winter, while with all of them it was a struggle against starvation, the cattle of white settlers ranged in the woods on the borders of the reservation, within two miles of the agency, yet no single case of depredation has been committed; no whisper of complaint has been made. Theft, once the besetting sin of these people, has become exceedingly rare, and we feel greater security for life and property here than we should in more civilized communities. They are learning to become neat and cleanly in persons and houses. The ladies of the reservation have been in the habit of visiting them at their homes, and instructing their women in house-keeping and other accomplishments of civilized life. At each return they would find on the part of the Indian women an evident desire to profit by their teaching; some fault rectified, some improved method adopted.

The religious interest continues. Nearly one hundred have united with the church, and were evidence necessary to prove that Christianity is the best civilizer, it could be afforded here.

The manual labor school was organized about the 1st of October last. The lateness of the season, and necessity of hauling all lumber used in repairing the building from seven to ten miles, over a rough, mountainous road, prevented its complete organization last winter. A number of boys were taught, and preparations were made to add a department for girls as soon as practicable to procure lumber in the spring, when we were compelled to suspend operations from failure to receive sufficient funds the last half of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874. I very much regretted this, as the good influence of the school was just beginning to be apparent.

A day-school, kept in operation during the winter, was well attended, and good progress made by the pupils.

The sanitary condition has been good till within the past month, since which time it has not been at all satisfactory. Several of our most robust men have died, and others are now sick. The reason for this state of affairs is this: As previously stated the potato-crop was last year an entire failure, and subsistence had to be issued to the Indians. As soon as the crops were planted in the spring, I did not feel justified in longer issuing food, and there being none on the reservation, was compelled to permit them to leave and seek labor outside. While there, living in tents, usually on the bank of some sluggish stream, they contracted disease. Unwilling to quit their work till absolutely compelled, the disease would become fully seated before they would return, and then frequently too late. I am more and more confirmed in the opinion that the proper place for the Indians is on the reservation, and I earnestly deprecate the practice of permitting them to leave for any length of time. As situated here, however, it is impossible for me to put my convictions into practice.

Had we a grist-mill, the Indians could raise not only enough wheat for their own subsistence, but also sufficient surplus to procure clothing, groceries, and other necessities. The moral effect of long-continued residence off the reservation is also bad. They are frequently brought into contact with unprincipled whites, whose influence is every way bad, and we find on their return our labor of instruction must be begun anew. I do not see how this is to be remedied till they are provided the means of raising their subsistence on the reservation.

I beg to again repeat my earnest recommendation that the land should be allotted in severalty. It is not possible to overestimate the importance of this. No other measure would give so much satisfaction; no other measure so much encourage them. A tract eight miles square would give land enough for all, and the remainder of the reservation, if thought necessary, might be opened for white settlement, reserving, of course, the right of the Indians to fish in the rivers.

A grist and saw mill should by all means be provided. With these they could subsist themselves, without the necessity of roaming through the white settlements seeking labor and food.

In conclusion I desire to say that I am more than gratified at the evidences of improvement already made and the encouraging prospect for the future.

In my efforts to assist and improve, I have had the co-operation of a most efficient corps of Christian employes. To them, and especially to the Rev. W. C. Chattin, former teacher of school, I feel my thanks are due.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FAIRCHILD,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, September 17, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report as agent for the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes of Indians.

In January last I took an accurate census of these Indians, which I found to be as follows, viz:

Name of tribe.	Men.	Women	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla-Wallas	29	53	24	22	128
Cayuses	88	138	88	71	385
Umatillas	40	71	35	23	169
Total	157	262	147	116	682

These are all living on the Umatilla reservation. In addition to this number there are about 150 Indians who occasionally come upon the reservation and remain a short time, but do not make it their permanent home. Nearly all who permanently reside upon the reservation cultivate the soil; and a majority of them have, to a greater or less extent, adopted the dress of the whites. Although these Indians are possessed of large bands of horses and cattle, and some individual Indians are wealthy, the majority of them, particularly the Walla-Wallas and Umatillas, are poor. During the past year these Indians have all been well-behaved and peaceable, and more of them have evinced a disposition to go to work. This I attribute in a great measure to the difficulties now experienced by them in obtaining spirituous liquors. The large number of persons whom I have caused to be arrested and punished for selling liquor to Indians has had a most beneficial effect, and has almost put an entire stop to the vile traffic; and it is now extremely rare to see a drunken Indian; in fact I do not think I have seen one on the reservation in the last twelve months.

The Indians this year put in a much larger area of ground than formerly. Several new farms were opened and old farms enlarged, new fences were built, and we had every prospect of a large crop, but unfortunately we were visited by innumerable quantities of crickets and grasshoppers, which devastated more than half of the farms on the reservation, so that the yield this year will be very short. I have, consequently, been compelled to allow the Indians to go to the mountains and valleys adjacent to the reservation to hunt, fish, and dig roots, so that they may be amply provided with sufficient food to make up for the loss of their crops. On the agency farm the wheat which promised well was entirely destroyed, and the oats partially so. Next spring it will be necessary to purchase considerable grain for seed.

During the summer a deputy United States surveyor, acting under instructions from the surveyor-general of Oregon, made a resurvey of that portion of the reservation-line running from a point in the Umatilla River, opposite the mouth of Wild-Horse Creek, to W. C. McKay's land-claim, and also took evidence in regard to the mouth of Wild-Horse Creek: in order, as I understand, that the same may be laid before the Commissioner of the General Land-Office for his decision in the matter. I hope as soon as a final decision is reached that I may be furnished with a map showing the boundaries of the reserve, as disputes are liable to arise at any moment between the white settlers and the Indians.

This reservation being entirely surrounded by white settlers, who are all more or less engaged in stock-raising, it is impossible entirely to prevent their stock from coming on the reservation and mixing with that of the Indians, which is a constant source of annoyance. Of course should they be found willfully to drive their stock on to the reservation the law could then be put in force against them. Of this the citizens are fully aware. The law of 1834 provides that any one guilty of driving stock on the reservation without the consent of the Indians shall pay a fine of \$1 per head for every animal so driven, to be recovered in an action for debt. That portion of the law should, I think, be amended in regard to all offenses under this act, and the penalty should be by fine or imprisonment, or both, at the discretion of the court. The greater portion of those persons who are guilty of offenses under this act are generally persons of a worthless character, against whom it is useless to bring an action for debt, as in the event of a judgment against them they have nothing that the law can reach.

I would also most urgently call the attention of the Department to the absolute necessity which exists of providing some measures for the punishment of offenses committed by one Indian against the person or property of another. As it is now, crimes are constantly committed; the aggrieved party calls upon the agent to see that justice is done, and all the agent can do is to lay the matter before the chiefs, who alone are authorized to punish the aggressor. In many cases the chiefs are powerless; in fact they have but very little authority. I would suggest that authority be given by Congress to the President, authorizing him whenever he deems the Indians on any reservation are sufficiently advanced, to declare the

laws of the United States extended over them. This would necessitate the appointment of some person on each reservation with magisterial powers, authorized to try petty offenses, such as usually come within the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, and in graver crimes to bind the parties over to the United States court.

From a communication from you, bearing date June 11, 1874, I am informed that one of the inspectors would shortly visit this agency, and that he would have some instructions in reference to the Indians living on the Columbia River. He has not yet been here, but I see that Gen. W. Vandever is now in Oregon, and I am looking for him daily. I hope that his instructions may be such that some arrangements may be made with these Indians, as they are a great drawback to the improvement of the reservation Indians. Until these Indians are placed under proper control there will be no material improvement among the Indians on the several reservations in Eastern Oregon and Washington. These Indians are numerous, and are generally estimated to number about 2,000. They belong to various tribes and bands, all, however, being subject to the influence of a self-constituted chief, named "Smohol-ler," or "Big talk on four mountains." He has obtained his power by working on the superstitions of the Indians, and his influence has spread through all the various tribes and bands of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho; and I am informed, among the Indians of California, Utah, and Nevada. These Indians all believe in and practice polygamy; and their leaders are constantly preaching to their people that the day is coming when they will again be a great and powerful people, and will be strong enough to drive the whites from the country. They profess to look with contempt on the reservation Indians, who have adopted the habits and customs of civilization, calling them whites and half-breeds. By thus appealing to the passions and pride of the Indians, they hold a control, not only on those living on the Columbia River, but on large numbers who reside upon the several reservations.

By the exercise of the most rigid economy I had managed to save, by the end of the last fiscal year, out of the fund for purchase of mill-fixtures, &c., per fourth article of treaty June 9, 1855, the sum of \$719.62. With this money and the addition of a small amount from the appropriation for this year, I intended, provided I could obtain permission of the Department, to remove the saw-mill nearer to the timber, so that we could procure a supply of lumber at a moderate expense. But, to my great disappointment, I received an order from the Department directing me to turn over all unexpended balances at the end of the fiscal year to the United States Treasury. Notwithstanding this great drawback it is still my intention to make an effort to remove the mill.

During the month of July I received a communication from the Department notifying me that the appropriation for pay and subsistence of the regular employes under the treaty had been reduced \$2,200 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875. The treaty expressly provides that there shall be employed one superintendent of farming, one farmer, two teachers, two millers, one carpenter, one blacksmith, one physician, and one wagon and plow maker. The sum appropriated this year is entirely inadequate for the compensation of competent persons to fill the several positions. I have therefore been compelled to discharge one of the employes, and to reduce the pay of the others, so that I can keep within the amount of the appropriation. I trust that another Congress may see the absolute necessity of making the amount of the appropriation sufficient to enable us to fulfill our treaty obligations.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been generally good during the past year, with the exception of a few months during the winter, when a large number of children were attacked by measles, and notwithstanding all the efforts of the physician a good many died.

The only school on this reservation is a day-school, and the number of scholars is about the same as last year. Their attendance at school has been very regular until the past month, when many of them accompanied their parents to the mountains on their annual hunt. Not being prepared to board the children it is impossible to retain them during the absence of their parents. There should be a manual-labor and boarding school established, and a small appropriation in addition to our present means would be sufficient to make a commencement. Until this is done I intend, as soon as practicable, to open another day-school in another portion of the reservation, to accommodate a large number of Indians who live at too great a distance from the present school to be able to send their children.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

WARM SPRING INDIAN AGENCY, OREGON,
September 8, 1874

SIR: I have the honor to present the following statement of progress and condition of the Indians, &c., at this agency for the year ending September 30, 1874; also the accompanying statistical returns. Last fall I instructed the physician in rounds to enum-

erate the Indians actually residing on the reservation as nearly accurately as practicable; partly by this means, and partly from information obtained from the head men and others, he reported the number as follows: Males, 256; females, 209; children, 215; total, 680. The number by tribes or bands was not positively determined, but is estimated as follows: Wascoes, 320; Terrinoes, 56; Warm Springs, 304. The number is greater than I had expected to find; but if correct, of which I am not sure, though the physician is positive of it, shows a decided increase, which he is also confident, from his own observation, is the case. Among these there are but few half-breeds, and, so far as I can ascertain, this class are not increasing any, and have not in the last few years. The position taken by the Government in regard to the Indians absent from their reservation without leave, caused some little stir and feeling among those belonging to this agency, but mainly, so I have been informed, on account of the meddling of certain white men, nothing as yet having resulted from it. There are rumors that they intend to come in this fall, and some individuals have been in, ostensibly to ascertain what feelings were entertained toward them by the agent and his employés and to obtain some idea of the treatment they might expect, and the regulations they would have to submit to.

As a class the Wascoes and Terrinoes are making greater progress toward civilized manners and law-abiding habits than the Warm Spring band, who, with more of the traditional independence of the Indian race, adhere more pertinaciously to their hereditary beliefs and customs, savage habits, and propensities. There is also a clannish antipathy against submitting to the guidance of rules established by another band; also the apparent necessity is presented to them of yielding up the free exercise of their particular religious tenets and practices, which they appear to believe in as sincerely and earnestly as any people could do. It is my opinion that the stern logic of facts and experience has taught them that it is useless to attempt to resist the Government, and that they could all be brought back to the reservation without trouble by a sufficient show of force; but whether such a course would be advisable, unless absolutely necessary, is doubtful, as it might seem to them a species of persecution on account of their religion, and arouse a still more determined persistence in it and a greater antipathy against Christianity, for I hold that the only true policy is first, last, and always to imbue them with the spirit of the Christian religion, and all other steps of progress will follow as a natural sequence.

I have also succeeded in getting into operation, though not as yet fully to the extent contemplated, a boarding and industrial school, where the girls are being instructed a portion of each day in such practical arts as will be necessary in the manner of living which they may fairly be expected to maintain when they grow up. Provision is also made for partially boarding the scholars, and, as soon as the necessary articles are procured, for furnishing sleeping-rooms, as many of the children living too far away to attend school as can be persuaded to attend, and can be accommodated, will be boarded altogether. In this enterprise I have not been at all aided or encouraged by any religious body or aid-society, but everything has been done by myself and employés, the Government furnishing a teacher or matron. The progress made by those attending school has been noticeable and creditable, but the older persons seem generally either indifferent or else the task is too discouraging about trying to learn to read. Efforts are constantly made to keep apprentices in the shops and mills all the time, but owing to various reasons, principally no provision being made for their subsistence, their unwillingness to work a sufficient length of time without pay, and their natural propensities for roving and changing, difficulty being experienced in even getting them to work steadily when they are paid for it.

This agency was assigned to the Methodists; but further than recommending myself for re-appointment at the expiration of my first term, they have never had any oversight of its management, have taken no steps toward a mission, industrial or manual-labor school, or any other measures necessary to promote the welfare of the Indians; nor toward organizing a church, though there have for years been a number of apparently earnest converts, who becoming impatient at their dilatoriness, and having also objections on other considerations to that denomination, asked and obtained a church-organization from the United Presbyterian Church. This has not been the result of personal efforts or influence being brought to bear, but was the unsolicited expression of their own wishes, and is only in accordance with the almost universal custom among all persons who have not been brought up under particular denominational influences of uniting with that branch whose members have been most directly concerned in their conversion. It is the desire of the United Presbyterian Church to have this agency re-assigned to them, and probably application has been made before this time. (individually I have had as little to do in the matter as possible,) and if successful, to establish a mission and prosecute the work in an earnest, zealous manner. A delegation will also be sent to the next meeting of the Oregon Presbytery with a formal request that a minister be sent to devote his time to them. At the time the organization was made, and most of the time since, many of the Indians have been necessarily away from the agency, and all who desire to unite have not as yet had the opportunity to do so, so that soon there will be considerable accessions of those who are at present ready, and there are good grounds for the belief that the work is by no means at an end, but in fact only fairly begun.

The majority of the Indians wear citizen's dress—some constantly, some only a portion of the time; governed to a considerable degree by their ability to obtain it, and generally

prefer it, and the improvement in their appearance is perceptibly increasing each year. The women, especially, are quick to adopt the common female apparel; only when they paint they use a greater quantity and more conspicuous colors than is considered tasty in fashionable society. As an instance of their perception of the fitness of things, a painted face is rarely seen at church.

There is one case of homicide to report this year, which though perhaps not wholly attributable to whisky, yet would not likely have occurred without. This liquor business is most strongly set forth in its true nefarious character by its, and its accompanying evil effects on the Indian race, and constitutes the most formidable impediment to be encountered, and any measures looking toward a more full avoidance of them are worthy of the most serious and earnest attention of all connected with the oversight and interested in the management of these people, whose position is so aptly expressed as "wards of the nation."

The relations between the Warm Spring reservation Indians and the whites are mainly of the most agreeable nature. They are sought after to work in harvest, and at other times and employments; and a pass from the agent is sufficient, generally, to secure good treatment, and the confidence bestowed is not often violated. Complaints are at times received, but investigation usually shows that the offenders are not of those having or entitled to permits from this agency.

There are a number of straggling bands ranging over the country, occasionally stealing stock and annoying settlers, lying around the towns, drinking and creating disturbances, visiting the Indians on this and other reservations, and endeavoring to excite discontent and insubordination among them, enticing them into gambling and other kindred vices, and to leave the reservation, or creating trouble by running off their women and horses. Some of them were parties to treaties, but never were on the reservations, and some have left after short residences. They are a source of trouble to agents, and all others coming in contact with them or their influences, and prompt measures should be taken to bring them under proper restraint. They are not worthy of any leniency, for their conduct is willfully malicious, and has not the plea of religious belief or wanton injuries from the whites, but is the unrestrained development of the worst phases of the Indian character—theft, treachery, licentiousness, and lawlessness. The extent of the reservation is more properly expressed in miles than acres, being approximately forty miles square, perhaps one-half or more mountains, and covered with timber, (mostly pine,) the rest open, and nearly all excellent grazing-land, but little being absolutely valueless. The character of the open land is mostly table-land, intersected by deep and more or less precipitous cañons, through which flow streams of pure, cold water, and along which lie the tillable lands, which proportionately are limited, and their extent has never positively been determined, but is sufficient, if properly developed and managed, to, perhaps ten times more than supply the present wants. The unallotment of their lands, as provided by the treaty, is having an injurious effect in retarding new improvements, and rendering less permanent in their character those made under present necessities; and I would urge that another year be not allowed to pass without this being attended to. The necessary surveys have been made, but I have received no plats or lists.

No new improvements in the way of fencing and cultivating lands, but considerable has been done toward repairing and rendering more secure old fences, rebuilding and renewing those on old neglected fields, and the acreage cultivated is thought to be larger than for some past seasons. The early spring gave promise of a favorable season, but the months of April and May were very dry, and the few light showers that June brought were entirely insufficient to repair the damage. Crickets also destroyed several fields and gardens, reducing what was at best a light yield. Crops generally in Eastern Oregon are reported at but from one-third to one-half of last year, and the reservation is no exception. One-third of the Department crop was destroyed by crickets, another third so injured by drought as to be only fit for hay, and the balance only medium, not aggregating more than one third of the amount realized last year.

The Indian crops have not as yet been thrashed, and can only with the garden stuffs be estimated. Stock of all kinds has done well; the winter being light there were no unusual losses, except a very few cattle were poisoned by a weed in the early spring. The statistics are very difficult to obtain, the Indians either not knowing or not caring to tell the exact numbers owned by them, and the data for an estimate are so purely conjectural in their nature as to afford no assurance of being even approximately correct, but are the best that can be given at present.

As has been already presented to the attention of the Department, both generally and specifically, the location of the saw-mill is not such as to secure the best results. It was doubtless necessary when first built to be at the agency, but that necessity no longer exists. The timber is too far away, hauling logs being much more difficult and inconvenient than lumber, and many are thereby deterred from making improvements. Still a fair year's work has been done, and the material for a number of houses is on the ground waiting till it can be worked up. It has been my custom to personally superintend and assist the building of houses, but have not on account of my health been able to do so this season, and therefore cannot report the amount accomplished that should be. There are probably not less than twenty-five houses waiting to be built, but the services of all labor I can command

is otherwise engaged, and various considerations have prevented my hiring help for this purpose to any great extent. The mills, although kept running, and having so far proved adequate to the actual requirements, are not in condition to insure it for the future without extensive repairs, amounting in the case of the saw-mill to almost entire reconstruction of the running part, forebay, &c. But as has been mentioned it is desirable that it be removed, and therefore nothing has been done except what was actually necessary to keep it running.

The grist-mill, although not in such condition as private individuals would deem it profitable to keep one, is capable for the work it has to do, and can be got along with for some time with only the repairs required by the usual wear and tear of machinery, and as expenditures for other things are more pressing, it may, perhaps, be well not to incur any unnecessary expense upon it.

The amount of roots, berries, fish, game, &c., obtained by the Indians can scarcely even be approximately estimated, owing, as before mentioned, to the almost entire absence of reliable data.

I am conscious that my statistics are not as full or reliable as they might or could be, but there are always so many other things pressing which seem to be more essential, that the time and pains have not been taken to gather them.

In regard to any suggestions or change in policy or methods of treatment, I have to say, that my experience goes to show that those at present pursued have been productive of important results, and as long as improvement continues it is not best to change more than possible. The prime need is that agents and employes be always men who are more devoted to the best interests of those placed under their charge than to schemes of personal aggrandizement, men who are not ashamed to take an Indian by the hand and commend him for a good deed, or too indifferent and time-serving to reprove and punish a bad one, always bearing in mind that the end to be gained is not merely to stop bad practices but to bring about the adoption of good ones.

A few years of such administration would produce wonderful results and give effectual quietus to those who are so fond of disparaging all efforts for the improvement of the Indians, and put a stop to all further complaints of Indian depredations, and failures on the part of the Government to repress and control them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. EDWIN P. SMITH,
Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY OF THE
NESQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Washington Territory, September 28, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report:

I was recently appointed to this agency, and only arrived at this place from my home in Iowa on the 2d instant, and of course it could not be expected that during the brief period since my arrival I have become informed and fully able to advise as to the situation, requirements, and best interests of the Indians of the six reservations belonging to this agency. This will be a sufficient apology for the brevity of this report.

In company with General Milroy, whom I found in charge of the reservations and Government property of this agency, I visited and inspected these reservations and the public property belonging to them, which was transferred to me on the 10th instant. I found General Milroy very fully informed upon Indian matters in this Territory, and am much indebted to him for valuable information in relation to the Indians and the six reservations of my agency. I found these Indians and reservations of two classes, viz, treaty and non-treaty. The first-named are embraced in what is known as the Medicine Creek treaty, negotiated December 26, 1854, and ratified on the 10th of April, 1855, following. The reservations under this treaty are the Nesqually, Puyallups, Squaxins, and Muckleshoots. The annuities provided by this treaty extended twenty years from the date of its ratification, and of course will expire on the 10th of April next, and to this matter I desire to call the especial attention of the Government. The expiration of these annuities will require the attention of Congress as to whether the school and employes provided for by the treaty shall be continued, and on this point I refer especially to your last annual report, page 303. There are two non-treaty reservations belonging to my charge, viz, the Chehalis and Shoal Water Bay. I find nine different tribes mentioned in the report of 1870, page 18, as belonging to this agency, to wit: the Chehalis, Shoal Water Bay, Hokeum, Whiskah, Humptalups, Chinooks, Cowlitz, and Klickitat, numbering in all 1,434, but from what I can learn I think this is an overestimate, although it purports to be a true census.

I find that the reservations of my charge have recently been surveyed into forty-acre lots: that many of the Indians have made their selections of lots for permanent homes, and that

the farmers in charge of the Puyallup and Chehalis reservations had been instructed to ascertain and report the number of each claim selected, with the name of the Indian selecting it, that titles may be given them. As fast as the names of claimants and numbers of claims taken on the treaty reservations are reported to me I will send them to you, that allotment titles may be forwarded. As there is no treaty or act of Congress authorizing titles to Indians who have selected homes on non-treaty reservations; and as I regard the taking and improving separate permanent homes by Indians as the first prominent step toward true civilization, and as a matter of paramount importance, which should be encouraged in every way possible, I shall prepare and give to each Indian who selects a claim on a non-treaty reservation a simple tenancy title to himself and heirs, so long as he continues to occupy and cultivate the same, which will satisfy them.

The Puyallup reservation is much the largest, and contains more good agricultural land than all those of the other reservations of Medicine Creek treaty combined. The treaty provides for but one set of employés, and they are all on this reservation, to wit, school-teacher and assistant, farmer and assistant, physician, blacksmith, carpenter, and interpreter. Superintendent Milroy had assigned this reservation to the care of the Presbyterian church, and the employés were all of that faith. I found a commodious two-story boarding-school building and good teachers, the Rev. Mr. Sloan, a Presbyterian clergyman, and wife. They have preaching to a good congregation, and a prosperous Sunday-school each Sabbath, but the week-day school, on account of the inadequacy of the funds for boarding and clothing the children only, have 28 children, 16 of whom are clothed and boarded by their poor Indian parents, so anxious are they to have their children educated. I am credibly informed that, if adequate means for boarding, clothing, &c., were provided, at least 50 Indian children could be had from the different reservations of the Territory to attend the school. As there are no Government employés at either the Muckleshoot, Nesqually, or Squaxin reservations, of course there is no school or any other civilized appliances at either one of these reservations, and all of their children are growing up in the native barbarism of their parents. As the small school fund provided by the Medicine Creek treaty expires next April, and if the school for the reservations of this treaty is to be continued, it must be by a direct appropriation for that purpose. I recommend, in the name of humanity and civilization, that this appropriation shall be at least \$5,000; \$2,000 of which shall be for the pay of three teachers, superintendent, matron, and teacher; and \$3,000 for boarding and clothing the children and other expenses of the school.

I found on the Chehalis reservation only a farmer and a physician. The school, as I was informed, was discontinued last spring for want of funds. The Indians complain of this very much, and were very anxious for the school to be again opened. I found that Superintendent Milroy had assigned the care of this reservation to the Methodist Episcopal church, which had an organized church there of Indian members and two local Indian preachers; also a very prosperous Sunday-school. Seeing that by the last Indian appropriation act there was \$3,000 allowed from the general incidental fund for the support of schools—one at Colville and one at Chehalis—and believing that I would be allowed a sufficient portion out of this sum to pay teachers for the Chehalis school, and I could get sufficient from the amount of the general incidental fund allowed this agency for general expenses to board and clothe the children of a reasonable-sized school at Chehalis, I took the responsibility to employ a teacher and matron at the rate heretofore paid them, viz. \$1,000 for the former and \$500 for the latter per annum, and re-opened the school there on the 28th instant with 24 Indian children, greatly to the delight of the children and their parents. Two or three times this number of children could be had if I knew that adequate means would be furnished for their support.

I presume that the main object of the Government in her Indian policy is the civilization and christianization of the Indians. The ignorant, superstitious, barbarian habits and customs of the adult Indians being fixed and very difficult to change, of course the only hope of permanent civilization is in the rising generation. If all Indian children could be educated and trained up in the habits, morals, and industries of civilized life, they would become good citizens, melted into the body-politic, and our Indian system ended. Indian school-children, unlike the children of civilized parents, have not only to learn reading, writing, arithmetic, &c., from their school-teacher, but must also learn from them the habits, morals, and industries of civilized life, which they cannot acquire from their ignorant, barbarous parents, as the children of civilized parents do, at their homes. It therefore seems to me to be a matter of the very highest importance that ample provision be made for the maintenance of efficient industrial boarding-schools, in which all Indian children between the ages of five and eighteen years should be required to attend. I therefore ask an appropriation of \$5,000 for the support of the Indian boarding-school at the Chehalis reservation, and most earnestly recommend that the other items of appropriation asked for this reservation in the report of your predecessor for 1872, page 336, be also granted to carry into operation the civilizing appliances and machinery recommended on pages 334, 335, and 336, of that report. I would especially recommend the appropriation of \$3,000 for procuring a good portable saw-mill for the reservations set forth in the report referred to, and \$2,000 for salary of engineer and sawyer.

The Shoal-Water Bay reservation, of about 340 acres, set apart by Executive order of

September 22, 1866, is on the shore of the Pacific, seventy-five miles southwest of this place. It is mostly a poor sand beach, and on account of its distance from this agency and the other reservations belonging to it, and of the small number of Indians belonging to it, I recommend that it be vacated, and the Indians belonging to it removed to the Chehalis reservation; and if appropriations cannot be made for the support of teachers at the Muckleshoot, Nisqually, and Squaxin reservations, I recommend that they also be vacated, and the Indians belonging to them removed to the Puyallup reservation, as recommended by late Superintendent Milroy in his annual report for this year, to which I respectfully refer for further information in reference to the reservations under my charge.

Enclosed I send a statistical report of the reservations of this agency, so far as I have been able to ascertain with any certainty, embracing the various items mentioned in your circular on that subject.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. D. GIBSON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

FORT COLVILLE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

It gives me pleasure to report the general good health of the Indians under my charge, and their uniform good conduct during the past year. Much interest has been manifested by them in regard to the final settlement of the reservation question, and news from Washington has been anxiously looked for; but up to this time I am not aware that any action has been taken in the matter, and the condition of things here remains substantially the same as when I submitted my last annual report. I deem it unnecessary to say much here in reference to the Colville reservation and the proposed addition thereto, as the subject was so fully referred to by Superintendent Milroy in his annual report of October 20, 1873. The recommendations therein contained I cordially approve, and hope they may be adopted and carried out. The present unsettled condition of affairs is very embarrassing to both whites and Indians, and greatly retards the work of civilizing and Christianizing the Indians. The status of the Indian, and his amenability to the civil and criminal laws of the State when living off his reservation, not being clearly defined, much inconvenience and serious trouble are liable to occur at any time at this agency.

I have been informed that the chief justice of this Territory holds the opinion that an Indian not living on his reservation is subject to the operation of the civil and criminal laws of the Territory the same as any citizen, and at the last term of the United States district court held in this (Stevens) county the grand jury called the attention of the judge to the fact that the Catholic fathers were in the habit of marrying Indians without their (the Indians) having first procured a marriage license, and advised that they be notified to discontinue the practice, as contrary to the statute. The fathers at once called upon the judge, and informed him that if such a rule was to be enforced here they would abandon their mission and leave, as war would certainly follow, for which they wished in no way to be responsible. Upon reflection the judge decided that no notice should be taken of the recommendation of the grand jury for the present. The Indians of this agency manifest an increasing desire to procure their living by agricultural pursuits, and have made good use of the few implements distributed to them. They have within the last year built themselves a number of comfortable houses, and are continuing to build, and have also greatly enlarged their farming operations. They sowed over 600 bushels of grain this spring, not 50 of which were furnished by the Government, but from various causes the yield will not be as much as was anticipated.

Under the direction of the superintendent of Indian affairs I organized an Indian boarding-school here last fall, with the understanding that there was an annual appropriation of \$5,000 for that purpose. My plans and purchases were made in accordance with that understanding, and school was opened on the 1st of October, in charge of the Sisters of Charity. The progress made was gratifying in every respect, greatly exceeding my most sanguine expectations. Parents readily availed themselves of the opportunity of sending their children to school, and the children have shown great aptness in learning. But on the 13th of March, 1874, I was directed by the superintendent to suspend the school at the close of the first quarter of 1874, as "the Department for some cause has reduced the allowance for support of the Chehalis and Colville schools for the first and second quarters of 1874 from \$5,000 to \$1,000." That was a severe blow to our educational prospects, and one which the Indians took very much to heart. They had taken great pride in the school and the progress their children were making, and they could not, or were not, willing to understand this sudden action of the Government, and all their grievances, real or imaginary, in regard to the reser-

vation were renewed. For reasons which I made the subject of a special report to the superintendent at the time, the Sisters of Charity continued the school at their own expense from the 1st of April to the end of the second quarter of 1874; but I hope the reasons given for continuing the school during that quarter may be deemed sufficient to induce the Department to re-imburse them for their services so charitably bestowed.

The habit which prevails to some extent among the Indians of this agency of absenting themselves for an indefinite period, visiting the buffalo country and other places more than two hundred miles distant, is fraught with evil consequences, and as a majority of them are not living on the reservation assigned them, and do not recognize it, I can do but little toward restraining them, and having no adequate means of punishing offenders, many grievances have to remain unredressed. The Indians have remained in the vicinity of the agency for the last month awaiting the arrival of the inspector, whom they are anxious to meet; but up to this time there is no news of his coming and they are beginning to leave, some to secure their crops, others to the hunting-grounds.

As travel is suspended in winter (which lasts from November to April) between this place and Walla Walla, or other points where goods can be purchased, I would earnestly recommend that supplies for this agency be purchased and shipped here during the summer months, or that funds be supplied the agent in time to make his purchases in Portland, Oregon, and have them transported to the agency before the beginning of November, thereby saving to the Government the large percentage on goods purchased here, which I have been compelled to pay heretofore.

I cannot close this report without congratulating the Indians under my charge upon their steady improvement in morals, and their increased zeal in the observance of their religious duties, more than three hundred of them having received the "sacrament of confirmation" at the hands of the Right Rev. Bishop of Nesqually during his recent visit.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

NEAH BAY INDIAN RESERVATION,
September 5, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to instructions embraced in your circular-letter dated August 7, and received August 27, I have the honor herewith to submit my first annual report.

I entered on duty here on the 1st of April last, hence I have not yet completed my second quarter in the service. It is therefore too soon to predicate any strongly marked results upon the character and habits of the tribe as the fruit of my labors at this early date.

The aspect of the reservation as I found it was far from being encouraging. Everything was in a dilapidated condition. Houses were out of repair and deprived of furniture. Tools upon the farm and in the shops, to a great extent, were worn out and worthless. Fences were broken down and stock were overrunning all the fields; cattle were emaciated and dying of starvation; teams were too poor to work and destitute of forage. The school that claimed to have a form of life was really dead, so far as all legitimate results were concerned, being at most a mere apology for the absorption of the educational fund, without doing the work of education. The Indians were skeptical of all honest intentions on the part of the Government, and believed that agents and employes neither desired nor labored for their welfare, but for their own emolument exclusively, and hence refused to interest themselves in anything that tends to civilization, and wholly absorbed in their fisheries and living in all the squalor of the most degraded savages.

To organize effective work in all departments of the service; to reconstruct and repair buildings, fences, and implements; to replenish the shops with tools and material; to manure, plow, and plant the gardens and cultivated fields, and so provide against want on the part both of Indians and animals, and by all proper means gain the confidence and co-operation of the Indians, has been my earnest endeavor from the commencement of my work. This latter attempt, viz, to acquire the confidence of the Indians, is the most difficult task of all.

An Indian has no faith in anything which he cannot immediately appropriate. He has no forecast. In any work that looks to a benefit in the future and does not put him in possession of an immediate return, he will take no part. If you give him something for nothing, he has faith in you; he counts you his friend. This is the strongest foundation of an Indian's friendship. This principle has given rise to the universal custom among American Indians of giving to one another. The "*cultus pollatch*" is about the only source of an Indian's popularity, and it is about the only way in which a white man can acquire popularity among them. Expending money to produce crops for their benefit is a process too slow for them. The money that the seed costs put into their hands now is more valued by them

than the certain promise of an abundant crop months in the future. The first clamor that greeted my ears when I came among them was a clamor for the "*cultus pollatch*." Professions of friendship on my part, a purpose to live among them as a benefactor, teacher, and guide, to work their land, rear their stock, instruct their children, improve their homes, and make them more happy, were all as idle wind in their esteem, in the absence of gifts that cost them nothing, and that they could see and appropriate at once.

The annuity-fund for the first and second quarters they assured me they had not received, and stoutly demanded it of me; nor would they believe me when I assured them that only \$23 and a fraction of that fund had come into my hands, and that all the rest had been disbursed by my predecessor. To convince them on this point, I asked of the superintendent a statement of the manner in which the former agent had disbursed the beneficial fund for the first and second quarters of the present year. After long hesitation and delay, he sent me a copy of the statement of issues of my predecessor for the first quarter, by an appeal to which I sought to vindicate myself from the suspicion of withholding from the Indians an appropriation that ought to have been in my possession, but which, for reasons not satisfactorily explained, were turned over to my predecessor on the eve of his retirement. The Indians, with one voice, assured me that the goods set forth in the statement had not been issued. Three of the white employes who certified to the issue were then resident here, and assured me that the statement had been changed after they certified to it, and that the goods described as issued had never been given to the Indians. The difficulty of acquiring their confidence in the presence of such a state of facts may be better imagined than described. The natural distrust of the Indian character has become so intensified by the spirit of the service, as indicated by this and similar transactions hitherto, that the good faith of all white men is doubted, and it has come to be the hardest of all tasks to make them believe that anybody is really their friend.

The late order of the Department, embraced in the circular issued under date of July 17, "requiring all able-bodied male Indians, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform service * * * to an amount equal in value to the supplies to be delivered," is a very salutary order, and will go far to silence the unreasonable clamor of lazy, worthless Indians for the "*cultus pollatch*" since it gives the agent the right of discriminating between the needy and the lazy, and of withholding aid where it is not deserved. The habit of distributing annuities indiscriminately to all the individuals of the tribe, in the form of either goods or money, instead of expending them in some permanent improvement that looks to the permanent benefit of the tribe, has tended to injure more than to improve their condition. The modification suggested by the order above referred to commends itself to the judgment of every good agent as wise and salutary, and in this agency it will be turned to good account.

I will now proceed to speak *seriatim* of the points suggested by the blank for statistical information, so far as they are pertinent to this agency:

1. *Name and location of the agency.*—The Neah Bay agency is situated on the south side of the Straits of Fuca, eight miles up the straits from Cape Flattery.

2. *Name of tribe.*—All the Indians of this agency belong to the tribe called Makahs.

3. *Population of tribe.*—I have to acknowledge my indebtedness to Dr. William E. Bryant for the exact census of the tribe. This voluntary service of the doctor will be the more appreciated when I assure you that he has, within the last three days, visited every camp of the tribe, that live in four different villages, the most remote of which is fifteen miles distant from Neah Bay, and is approached only by sea, in a voyage round the cape, in a canoe. This remote village is called Ho-sette. It is situated on the coast, ten miles south of Cape Flattery. Between this point and Neah Bay, by an inland-trail, are two other villages, one called Suez, upon a stream of the same name, that empties into the ocean some three miles south of the cape. The other, called Wa-ach, at the mouth of a creek of the same name, that empties at a point quite near the cape. The doctor has, at my request, assumed the duty of visiting all these points, and has given me, as the result of his labor, the following census:

Locality.	Male adults.	Female adults.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Neah Bay	78	99	33	46	256
Suez	21	23	14	8	66
Wa-ach	20	24	14	9	67
Ho-sette	55	59	23	32	169
Total	174	205	84	95	558

5. *Number of above who are mixed-bloods,* 6.

6. *Number of white persons on reservation :*

Agent, wife, daughter, and son	4
Blacksmith, wife, and daughter	3
Carpenter, wife, two sons, and four daughters	8
Farmer, wife, and three children	5
Physician, (unmarried)	1
Interpreter, (unmarried)	1
Trader, wife, and two children	4
Inspector of customs, (unmarried)	1
Total	27

7. *Number of school-buildings.*—The building formerly occupied as a school-building and place of public gatherings, is still used on Sundays as a meeting-house. It is also the house and headquarters of the physician, where he is daily consulted, and where hospital accommodations are offered to any of the sick who will accept them. The Indians are, however, very superstitious about the management of their sick, and it is with the greatest difficulty they are persuaded to leave their cabins to accept attendance in a hospital. If one should chance to die in a hospital, (an event which has not yet occurred,) that fact would so intensify their superstitious fear that I doubt if another would consent to enter it. Still the offer of the best care is made them, and there can no longer be any complaint of want of hospital accommodations at Neah Bay. The building now fitted up for the reservation-school is the former trading-house of H. A. Webster, at Bahada Point, two miles distant from the Indian camps, to which reference is made below.

8 to 14 inclusive, referred to hereafter.

15. *Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year, births and deaths.*—I have no data relative to these inquiries until since the present physician entered on duty, the 1st of July last, since which time all desired information will be found in his monthly reports.

16. *To the care of what religious body the agency is assigned.*—The agent is a minister of the Congregational Church, and is assigned to duty here by the recommendation of both the Congregational and the Methodist missionary committees. The employés are of different churches. One is a Lutheran, one a Baptist, two are Congregationalists, one a member of no church, but a man of pure Christian character.

17. *Number of missionaries, &c.*—This inquiry, and all below to the twenty-sixth, inclusive, are answered by saying none. No. 19, referring to church-buildings, has been answered above under No. 7.

27. *Number of acres in the reservation.*—As the reservation has never been surveyed, the answers under this head must be a rough estimate, without any exact data. The boundary of the reservation begins at a point some ten miles up the straits from Cape Flattery; runs thence south six miles, and thence west to the Pacific Ocean, embracing a tract of country some ten miles by six, or sixty square miles. The reservation farm is situated upon the ocean beach, south of the cape, upon a tract of prairie land, where I judge some sixty acres are inclosed in fence, about one-half of which is plowed, and the balance is in meadow and pasture. Here, at Neah Bay, we have a field of probably twenty-five acres of arable land under fence. The intervals of the Wa-ach and Suez Rivers are rich in the production of grass, but are subject to overflow by the tides, and hence without diking unfit for cultivation. In regard to the Wa-ach prairie, I made a report on the 6th of August. To this I beg leave again to call your special attention as a matter of immense importance to the agricultural interests of the agency. All the land now under cultivation, both here at Neah Bay and at the farm round the cape is sandy and sterile, requiring constant manuring in order to make it productive. The intervals referred to, if protected from salt water, would furnish a field for agriculture broad in extent and inexhaustible in quality, and with proper management would make this tribe of Indians in a short time independent.

29. *Rods of fencing made during the year.*—No new fences have been made, but much labor expended in moving and repairing old fences.

30. *Number of Indians engaged.*—Thus far I have not induced the Indians to turn their attention to farming. They are a sea-going people, more fond of fishing than of farming, and until a more encouraging field is provided for them than any that is now under cultivation, they can actually do better with the products of the sea than of the land, and will continue to seek the one and neglect the other. But when farming can be shown to pay better, I believe they will many of them be induced to change the habits of their life.

31. *Products raised by Government.*—We have cut and secured what is estimated at 30 tons of hay, one half of which, for want of barn-room, is stacked in the meadow. This, I am told by those long acquainted with the reservation, is more than was ever cut upon it before. The theory has always been that hay could neither be cured here nor saved in stacks, by reason of the humidity of the climate; but our hay is secured in good order. Our stacks are well thatched by an experienced English thatcher, after the manner in which stacks are secured in England, and are thus made secure from injury by any amount of rain. Our oat harvest is not yet quite complete, but we estimate the quantity of unthrashed oats at 10 tons;

which, for want of thrashing-facilities, will be consumed in the straw. Our potatoes were struck with the blight when in blossom. We planted some three acres, which promised as well as any I ever saw until the rust struck them; but the crop is well-nigh ruined. Where we expected a thousand bushels, we shall not probably have to exceed a hundred bushels of sound potatoes. We have a fair promise of five hundred bushels of turnips, one hundred bushels of carrots, and fifty bushels of beets and parsnips, together with one thousand heads of cabbage. The Indians have worked for wages in the production of these crops; but crops planted by themselves have been neglected, and are of little value.

32. *Stock owned by the Government—by the Indians.*—The number of cattle turned over to me by my predecessor in March last was thirty-five. Among these were two yokes of working-oxen, some ten or twelve cows, and the balance steers and young heifers. There will probably be an increase of ten calves this year. We have also two horses and seven swine now belonging to the Government. The Indians have a few cattle and a few horses—not over eight or ten of each.

33. *Feet of lumber sawed.*—None.

34. *Cords of wood cut.*—No account of wood has been kept. We have procured only what we have consumed.

35. *Number and value of robes sold.*—The skins of chief value obtained by the Makah Indians are those of the fur-seal. These animals rendezvous near the mouth or the straits from February to June, and are taken some seasons in large numbers. The last sealing-season was very favorable for the business. I have it from the reservation-trader that his purchase of seal-skins this year amounts to four thousand, three-fourths of which were captured by the Indians of this agency, for which he paid an average of \$5 per skin. The catch of this year, however, was unprecedentedly large. The season commenced earlier than usual and the seal were more plenty than ever before. In 1873 the whole catch did not exceed fifteen hundred. Besides the fur of the seal their bodies yield oil in considerable quantities, and equal in quality to that of the porpoise and dog-fish. Dog-fish abound in these waters, and after the oil is extracted the bodies are utilized for manure. The Indians also capture occasionally a whale, which adds to their stock of oil, and portions of which they prize for food. The data furnished me by the trader show a trade in oil since the 1st of January, 1874, to the amount of 1,000 gallons, at 37½ cents per gallon. The fish chiefly relied upon for food are the halibut and salmon. Of these the Indians obtain always an abundance in their season, and preserve them for use throughout the year. If they had the proper appliances for preparing these fish for commerce a large revenue might be derived from them, for the finest salmon and halibut in the world abound in these waters.

36. *Number of houses occupied by the Indians.*—I am not able to answer this question definitely. In taking the census this item was not considered, but I would judge there were from seventy-five to ninety, some of which are very large camps, occupied by two, three, or four families, inclosed with rough plank, split out of large timber, and covered with flat roofs with openings for the escape of smoke, the fires being made upon the ground, without chimneys. The camps are generally destitute of floors, but are well supplied with mats, and though forbidding in all their arrangements to those who know the comforts of a civilized home, yet most of the Indians seem very contented in them.

37. *Number and kind of houses built during the year.*—No means have yet come into my hands for the building of houses, and there is no evidence that any houses were built by my predecessor. I have purchased a quantity of lumber, to be paid for out of the first money I receive applicable to its purchase, with which I am repairing the shelters of those most needy and preparing to build new houses so far as my means will permit.

40. *Number and kind of shops.*—We have a blacksmith and a carpenter's shop, equipped for all work which the service requires.

The question of education among these Indians, while it is a question of greatest importance, is at the same time a question of greatest difficulty. In the character of the young Indians that have grown up in this tribe under the administration of the Government for the last fifteen years, I see no good results, mental or moral. I find none of them that can either read or write in a manner to make the attainment of reading and writing of any practical value. There may be a very few that know the English alphabet, and that can copy their name when they see it written by another hand; but I venture nothing in saying there is not an Indian here of any age that can read a verse in the New Testament understandingly, or write his own name independently. I find none of the children who can speak the English language, or who seem to have any higher ideas or ambition than their savage parents. I do not believe this state of facts is a necessity arising from the native stupidity of the children themselves, but that it is the result of indifference on the part of those who have had this part of the service in charge. It is no part of my duty to go back and criticise those who have gone before me; but when I hear of an agent putting his blacksmith into the school with half a dozen children to go through with the form of a school for an hour or two in a day, and turning them back to the filth and darkness of the camps the balance of the time, while he himself absorbed the teacher's salary in the name of his wife, who was enrolled as teacher, but did no service, I find in this fact an explanation of the total want of results from the means provided for education.

I know the task is extremely difficult and uninviting, yet I have faith in the possibility

of enlightening the minds and reconstructing the character of Indian children. But this can only be done by the most patient and self-sacrificing endeavor. There are plenty of persons ready to volunteer as teachers for the sake of the salary; but there are very few persons who have faith in the results that the Indian school is appointed to achieve. I want a teacher who believes these results are possible, and who is willing to labor and sacrifice for them. Such a person, among all who have offered their service, I have not yet found. Partly for this and partly for other reasons, the organization of the school has been delayed. Since the 1st of June the Indians have been absent at fishing-grounds, miles distant from the agency, and on this account it would not have been easy to gather their children into a school; and, besides, there was need of time and expense to make the necessary preparations for the subsistence of the children. I have, therefore, postponed the formal opening of the school until the beginning of the fourth quarter; and for the purpose of carrying out my own ideas, I have determined to make it a part of my own family. I have taken the buildings at Bahada Point, two miles distant from the nearest Indian camps. Here I propose to separate the children entirely from the homes, and, as much as possible, from the ideas and habits of their parents. I propose to take them entirely out of barbarous surroundings, and put them into the midst of a civilized, Christian home. It will be my endeavor to reject from my own mind and from their minds the notion that the clay of which Indians are made is of a coarser grit than the clay of which other people are made, and act upon the hypothesis that they have souls and bodies just like other people, and the same precious interests for time and eternity. I shall insist, first of all, upon cleanliness of person; shall clothe them as comfortably as I clothe my own children; shall give them good, clean beds to sleep in; shall seat them at the same table with my own family, kneel them at the same altar, and require of them the same good behavior. In connection with all this, I shall make it my first endeavor to teach them to speak the English language, not by the slow process of letters and books, but by the usage of common parlance. The Indian tongue must be put to silence, and nothing but the English allowed in all social intercourse. Meanwhile, habits of industry must be cultivated. The girls must be practiced in all domestic duty, in cooking, sweeping, scrubbing, sewing, and knitting, and the boys must be practiced in gardening and all kinds of useful work. Suitable amusements must be devised for them, more attractive than any they have ever known before, and such as will tend to good morals, health, and happiness. When home is thus made attractive to them, and they learn to know that in their teacher they have found the best of all friends, it will be easy for him to impress upon them his own sentiments, and awaken in their minds moral convictions, knowledge of God, of retribution, and the way of salvation. I shall commence this work in my own family, and, as it progresses and enlarges, bring into it such help as may be needed. The great difficulty heretofore of carrying out a plan like the one suggested, even if it had been honestly contemplated, was the proximity of the school to the Indian camps, and the impossibility of separating the children from the filth, the vermin, and the vices of Indian life. In this respect the property lately purchased at Bahada Point can be turned to good account, inasmuch as it removes the school at a distance from all the Indian homes.

During the five months of my residence here I have labored hard, assisted by a most excellent corps of employes endeavoring to husband every resource at command for furthering the interest of the Government and the Indians; and I am often congratulated by those who have known the agency in the past for having accomplished more in the way of improvements and productions than any of my predecessors; yet I realize that the real work for which this service is appointed is not begun, and has never been begun. The forms of human life throughout this tribe are those of the lowest and most benighted savages. The simplest lessons of Christian morality are unknown, and the most commonplace requirements of Christian duty are unpracticed. As I regard it, no results of this service are worthy of mention that come short of a modification in the character of the people themselves. Giving these people houses, or blankets, or crops, or cattle will do them no good if we fail to give them character. With their present savage nature better houses will not be appreciated, better clothing will not be worn if given them, better food they do not desire. They have a surfeit of such food as savages desire. In their present dark, degraded condition material gifts of any sort will do them no good. They want character, they want moral conviction, sense of retribution, fear of God, repentance for sin, the grace of forgiveness. After which will come self-respect, decency of person, chastity of life, habits of industry that is the only guarantee of competence and comfort.

I look upon this work and see a mountain before me, which I know that nothing but faith and fidelity can remove, and my hourly prayer is, "Lord, increase my faith" and strengthen me for patient continuance in well-doing, cheered by the promise that he that goeth forth weeping and bearing precious seed shall doubtless return in due time bringing his sheaves with him.

All which is most respectfully submitted.

C. A. HUNTINGTON,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

PUYALLUP RESERVATION,
Washington Territory, September 1, 1874.

SIR: In obedience to your instructions I would most respectfully submit this annual report, extending back to October 1, when, by instructions from General Milroy, I took charge of this reservation as farmer-in-charge.

SUBDIVISION OF LANDS INTO FORTY-ACRE LOTS.

When I took possession the surveyors were still at work completing their contract. The lines running through many of their improvements was the occasion of much controversy, as to who should occupy the respective forty-acre lots. The disputes were settled by assigning to the parties who established the oldest claim by occupancy and improvement, at the same time appraising the value of improvements given up by parties on the same lot, and establishing their claims for the amount on the party occupying. After some weeks spent in this work, the parties have all been satisfied and settled on separate lots. The whole number having selected land is seventy-four. Most of them have gone to work in earnest, building small houses, some of them of sawed lumber, some log-cabins, and others contenting themselves with their movable huts, while they spend their time clearing their land; others are working out to obtain money to buy material for their houses and to get provisions, while a few have done nothing at all.

Before their lands were surveyed the weaker had to give way to the stronger; now each man has his fixed boundary, established by Government. The only thing now lacking to make them satisfied is a deed for their land, as the friends of the Northern Pacific Railroad and land-grabbers are continually annoying them about their being permanently located here, discouraging them at times very much.

The religious instruction they are receiving upon the Sabbath has had a marked effect upon their habits. Many have left off their practices of gambling and drinking, and have become sober and industrious.

Yours,

D. C. BEATY,
Farmer-in-charge.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
September 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of affairs at this agency during the past year.

The work of civilizing and christianizing a people who are so completely bound in ignorance and superstition is one that requires much patience and firmness. In looking back upon the past three years, and comparing the condition of these Indians then and what it is now, I can conscientiously say there has been a great improvement, both morally and religiously. Three years ago there was not a family among these Indians living in a comfortable house, and it was with difficulty they could be induced to adopt any of the habits of the whites that would benefit them. They looked upon every effort made to advance them with great suspicion.

Having been employed as teacher at this agency three years previous to my appointment as agent, I have had an opportunity to become acquainted with the habits and customs of these people, and also to observe the different influences brought to bear upon them. I must say the influences then exerted were not calculated to give the Indians confidence in the sincerity of those over them who professed to be their friends. Often the men employed were profane, and paid no regard to those principles of right and morality which should govern all, and without which they are unfit to teach others.

My experience with Indians has shown me they are close observers, and in order to teach them correct principles we must do so by a practical and consistent life. I have therefore endeavored to obtain the assistance of Christian employes, and thus form a society at the agency who feel it a Christian duty to assist these people in every way possible, and the effect of such a course is shown in the advancement made. The Indians are now contented, and several families are living in comfortable houses which they have built, with the assistance of the carpenter and other employes, and have many conveniences around them. The women are learning to make dresses, and do many kinds of housework, in which they are instructed by the white women at the agency; and the work is assuming a practical shape, from which I feel confident much good will result.

In addition to the land already cleared, there have been about ten acres more cleared this year, the Indians and whites working together. All the land of this reserve is heavily timbered, and requires much time and labor before it can be cultivated. Hay and vegetables yield very well if the season is favorable, but being so near the coast it is diffi-

cult to save hay or grain on account of the mists and fogs which rise from the ocean. There have been about ten tons of good hay (timothy) secured from the agency-farm this year, and the Indians have saved about five tons for their own use. The potatoes planted at the agency, and also those planted by the Indians, are badly injured by the potato-rot, which has prevailed for the last two years; consequently we can expect but a small crop if they are not all destroyed.

Since the enlargement of this reservation, which now includes the Quocets River on the north, I have visited that portion of the reserve. The river is small, but affords a good supply of salmon, upon which the Indians depend principally for subsistence. They also raise some potatoes, but the failure of that crop for the last two years has been discouraging to them. The land is covered with a heavy growth of hemlock and spruce on the upland, and vine, maple, alder, and spruce on the river bottom, which is quite narrow. The distance from this agency to the north boundary of the reserve I judge to be about sixteen miles, the only route to which is by the ocean beach, bordered by huge bluffs of rock from 100 to 200 feet high, and can only be traversed by persons on foot, at a low stage of the tide. The country in the interior is of such a character that a road could not be made without a large expenditure of time and money.

The tribes of Hobs and Quillehutes are still living upon lands north of the limits of the reservation. I have conversed frequently with them upon the subject of residing on the reserve. Although they express themselves friendly, and willing that the whites should occupy their land, or so much of it as is fit for settlement, they did not understand when they signed the treaty that they were giving up their homes. They are very peaceable, and in several instances have been of great assistance to individuals who have been wrecked and cast upon their coast, always treating them kindly.

There are but few settlers in that country, not more than five families, and letters from them assure me that the Indians are not troublesome, but in many ways are of assistance to them. Those Indians frequently visit the agency, and receive medical attention when needed. Each of these tribes speak a different language, and converse with each other through interpreters.

In further consideration of the above subject I respectfully refer you to the second and third articles, pages 1 and 2, of "Treaty of Olympia," made with Quinaliet and Quillehute Indians, ratified March 8, 1859.

These Indians are quite ingenious; the men in the manufacture of canoes, spears, and other instruments used by them in procuring a living from the sea and rivers, and the women in making baskets, mats, and rugs which they use in their houses. The lack of a market renders this branch of industry of little profit at present.

The difficulty attending the transportation of all supplies to this agency is another great obstacle to the different branches of industry. Our only harbor is thirty miles south of this place—Grey's Harbor; and as it is yet unsurveyed, vessels do not come in. I am, therefore, compelled to get supplies from Olympia, hauling them in wagons a distance of forty miles, over roads that are impassable in the winter for teams, to the Chehalis River, and shipping in such boats as can be obtained to Point Brown, from which place they are hauled by the Government teams thirty miles up the ocean beach, being obliged to make the drives as the tides will allow. A portion of this road is also impassable in the winter, rendered so by heavy storms. For this reason it is important that all supplies be secured not later than October, in a sufficient quantity for six months.

In regard to the sanitary condition of these Indians I respectfully refer you to the accompanying report of the resident physician, who has the confidence of the Indians, and is very successful in the treatment of diseases incident to this climate. A number of Indians not belonging to this reserve are furnished with medicines from this agency; they are from bands living on the Humptolup River and in the vicinity of Shoal Water Bay, many of which have intermarried with this tribe. If a sufficient sum could be appropriated for the purchase of medicines and hospital stores it would aid very materially in the work of civilization.

There has been a vacation in the school during the months of July and August, to allow the children to assist their parents in gathering and drying a supply of berries for winter use. As confinement during the hot weather is very tedious to the children, I deemed it to the best interest to allow the vacation, the teacher being employed during that time in renovating and making such repairs as were required about the school-premises. The scholars have made good improvement; they are learning to read and write, some reading quite well in the Testament. They are all young, but one being over twelve years of age. They are very diffident, and it requires much patience to overcome this. They are obedient, and live very pleasantly together. The school is again opened, with an attendance of six boys and seven girls, who live at the school, and are under the care of the teacher and assistant, who are well qualified for the position. The prejudice against the school which has existed among the older Indians is being overcome, and the school is now in better favor with the Indians than ever before. The appropriation for its support is sufficient at present, and I shall endeavor to use it to the best possible advantage.

The recent act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874, requiring all able-bodied male Indians, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, to perform services upon the reservation

in payment for supplies, I feel confident will prove beneficial. I have adopted that rule with the Indians under my charge, and they work well and are better satisfied with the same goods than when they were given.

I have expended the balance of beneficial funds in my hands for such goods as were needed by the Indians, and issue them in compliance with the above law. As that fund belonging to the agency is small, I feel confident this is the best way to use it.

I am confident if the present policy is carried out, and the different religious denominations will take hold of the work intrusted to them with determination and faithfully discharge their duties, God will bless the efforts being made, and many who are now ignorant and degraded will become good men and women.

I refer you to the reports of physician, teacher, and other employes.

The carpenter has been employed in assisting and instructing the Indians in building, the blacksmith in making and repairing tools, with such other work as was required, and the farmer in hauling supplies to the agency and instructing the Indians in clearing land and farming.

A feeling of confidence and friendship exists between the employes and Indians.

In conclusion, it shall be my endeavor at all times to carry out the intentions and wishes of the Department to the best of my ability

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENEY,
Special Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON, *September 9, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fourth annual report of the condition of affairs on this reservation, and of the Indians under my charge.

During the past winter and spring the tillable lands that had been surveyed into lots were assigned to those Indians who wished to cultivate and improve them. About forty availed themselves of the opportunity, comprising most of the able-bodied men living here. So large a portion of the land on the reservation is valueless for agricultural purposes that I was unable to give them large tracts of land. The amount given to each averaged about 15 acres, varying somewhat according to the quality of the land and the size of the family occupying it. They immediately set to work with a new energy, clearing and planting. With a portion of the annuity-money I purchased lumber, axes, and provisions, and supplied with food those who would stay at home and work for a given length of time. During the summer the carpenter has assisted them to put up thirty houses, most of them 16 by 22 feet, on the ground, and has nine more all cut out and ready to put up.

The Indians are much exercised about the title to their individual tracts of land. Evil-disposed white men who live on the borders of the reservation are continually telling them that when the treaty expires they will be removed from their homes and their land taken by white men. This discourages them very much. They are very anxious to have a paper from Washington which will secure to them and their children the land they are now settling upon and improving. I consider it of the utmost importance to the rights of the Indians that a good title be guaranteed to the Indian settler of the land he is improving. Only the Twanas have taken up land on the reservation.

The S'Klallams still object to coming on to the reservation. A portion of them near Dungeness, numbering about one hundred, have made up a purse and purchased a tract of land and settled upon it. They prefer to do so, and cut themselves off from the benefits of the treaty, rather than to move on to the reservation. Other bands have leased tracts of land and are residing thereupon. They live near white settlers, and support themselves by working for them by the day or month when they are needed, but lounge about their homes or catch fish when out of work. Their chief failing is their tendency to drink. Within the year, under my direction, they have organized a police force and have punished drunkenness among themselves quite severely, and with good effect. The Indians who live at the mill get money easily, drink badly, live fast, and die off rapidly.

The school on the reservation has been in successful operation during the year. It has been kept steadily for ten and a half months. The average attendance has been over twenty: total number, twenty-six. During the summer months the scholars have worked, under the supervision of the teacher, in the forenoons and attended school in the afternoons. In the winter months school has been kept both parts of the day. There are six weeks of vacation during the year.

The Indians on the reserve have cut and sold 1,500,000 feet of saw-logs during the year, at the rates of \$4.50 and \$5 per thousand feet. This work they have done entirely themselves, and with their own teams, not hiring any white help.

In conclusion I would strenuously urge that steps be immediately taken to give good titles to those Indians who have settled upon lands, as I consider it imperatively necessary to the ultimate permanence of their advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,

United States Indian Agent, Washington.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,

Commissioner Indian Affairs, Washington City, D. C.

TULALIP INDIAN AGENCY.

September 23, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with request, I have the honor to transmit herewith my annual report for the year 1874.

During the year the four reservations connected with Tulalip have been visited five times, either by myself or my representative.

RELIGION.

With few exceptions the Indians under the treaty of Point Elliot are Christians, having been baptized by Catholic missionaries. Those who live on the reservations are good and persevere in the practice of their religious duties, while most of those who are constantly moving and wandering about all over the country, although they do not entirely lose their faith, are very poor members of the church, and sometimes a little temporal benefit can turn them for a time to any new doctrine. At Tulalip religious services and instructions are well attended, both by whites and Indians, the members of faithful increasing. The old church building is rather small, especially on first-class Sundays. The other four reservations have also their churches, where the Indians meet to say their prayers and sing religious hymns. Religion can never be too much recommended and encouraged among the Indians, being certainly the most powerful means to control and lead them to true civilization.

INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS.

Very encouraging progress has been made by many of the young Indians, who live and work steady on the reservation. They generally understand the English language, and many are able to speak it fluently. They all dress like white people, and live in comfortable houses, keeping them clean and decent. They know the proper use of tools, and many young men can build houses, barns, &c., as well as any common white carpenter in the country. They are generally inclined to imitate the whites in all their manners and customs, which proves beneficial to those who are endowed with good sense and a right understanding, and therefore endeavor to copy only the good qualities of the whites; but it is unfortunately the cause of ruin and destruction to those who, being of inferior mind and wicked nature, are easily led away by the scandalous example of bad whites, (especially outside of the reservation) and add to their natural wild habits those of the most degraded Europeans. I am happy to state, however, that superstition, polygamy, prostitution, drunkenness, gambling, as also the former bad habits of flattening the heads of infants, have entirely passed away from among the good Indians on the reservation.

HEALTH AND DEATHS.

During the past year the health of the Indians belonging to my agency has been generally good. Few deaths have occurred on the reservation; among those I have to mention much to my regret, the death of the old head-chief Napoleon Bonaparte, also one boy and two very promising young girls. But among those who obstinately refuse to stay on the reservation many have been victims of intoxicating poisons, given or sold to them profusely all over the country by a most degraded class of white men. The number of births on the reservation exceeds that of deaths, while the contrary is the case among the unsettled and wandering Indians.

INDIAN CITIZENS.

Many Indians, unwilling to leave their country and to reside on reservations, have taken homesteads and become citizens of the United States, but it is to be regretted that the majority of those Indians are wild and badly disposed yet. They took such steps merely to prevent white settlers occupying the land; they make no improvements on the land, but are causing great and continual trouble among the whites, (their neighbors.) Some of these Indians have already been murdered by their white friends under the influence of whisky; many others are about selling their claims in order to get means wherewith to satisfy with impunity their natural passion for drinking. After such examples the good and sensible Indians fear to advance that way, and think it is too soon yet for them to become citizens. They only ask from the Government a good and written title to a piece of land on their respective reservations.

LATE SURVEY OF THE RESERVATIONS.

The survey lately made has not given any satisfaction to the Indians yet. The white disturbers still continue to tell them that the President will very soon cause all the Indians to be removed from their land; they will therefore never work with courage unless the Government gives to each family a solid, lawful, and permanent title to their respective claims on the reservations. As the great majority of Indians do not like to live back in the woods, it would in my opinion be proper to let each family have a few lots fronting the bay, and their farms, where good soil can be found. The division of the reservations by 40-acre lots is actually creating serious difficulties among the Indians. Some industrious men have to part with their gardens, to be taken possession of by others, in some instances indolent and lazy Indians, who rejoice to obtain a nice and cultivated piece of land at the labor and expense of the former owner, whom they refuse to compensate for improvements made. The former owners positively refuse to relinquish their claim without some just remuneration. Many Indians are by nature and long-formed habits entirely opposed to any kind of hard work, especially to farming, and their 40 acres will never benefit any one, but be left a perpetual wilderness. Should the Government grant to each industrious family the lawful possession of all the land they may properly cultivate, adjoining their old patches, during the next five years, it would certainly create some emulation and enkindle the just ambition of those who have the future welfare of their children at heart, and those who are fit at any future time to support themselves could become self-supporting before their treaty expires.

INDIAN DISPOSITION TOWARD THE WHITES.

It is a fact that, unfortunately, the Indians have not always been treated with justice by the whites, and for that reason they have but little confidence in them. It is very difficult to make them believe that the whites are their friends. Notwithstanding this, the Indians on the sound seem to understand that a rebellion would be their entire destruction. A great many forget and forgive like Christians and prefer to keep quiet. Since I took charge I never heard of any depredations amounting to anything being committed by Indians belonging to my agency. No white man has been hurt by them. They never during this time showed any serious hostile disposition except once, when last winter they were suddenly stopped in their logging operations, being at the same time told by white men, whom they believed, that a Government steamer was about to come and take them, per force, if necessary, from the land of their fathers. Then many of those called bad Indians came to the agency armed with guns and knives; but I succeeded in disabusing them, and they went home pacified.

CROPS AND PRODUCE.

Potatoes are the principal crop raised by the Indians here. They are in the ground yet, but it is estimated will amount to and probably exceed 4,000 bushels when gathered. Turnips promise 300 bushels; carrots 100; onions 60; cabbage about 6,000 heads, all good sized, averaging five pounds each; apples and other fruits, about 300 bushels; beets 20 bushels; wheat 100. Oats is all cut for hay. The crop of hay already saved is about 200 tons. The Indians have salted and dried about 700 barrels of fish, mostly salmon, to be used the coming winter. Clams and also wild berries have been gathered in large quantities by the old people during the summer. As the Indians often cross over to the British possessions in order to dispose of their goods, it is impossible for me to give a correct statement of the income derived from their sale of fish-oil and furs, but I think there will be no exaggeration in stating the proceeds for fish-oil to be \$9,000, and of furs \$6,000.

ACTUAL WANTS.

The regular employes are obliged to perform many different kinds of work, and consequently unable to run the saw-mill properly, wherefore the Indians cannot be supplied with the necessary lumber. A miller, therefore, is very much wanted, and all the Indians living on the reservation respectfully petition for an appropriation for same.

The new reservation-farm on the marsh is very promising; about 35 acres of said farm are well fenced and drained. One part has been sown with oats and the remainder planted with different kinds of vegetables. Everything has grown splendidly, and I may affirm that no better soil can be found in the Territory. Enough vegetables will be raised there this year to support the old and infirm people during the winter. It is very much to be regretted that I have no more means to continue the clearing and draining of that important place.

Hoping that the just wants may meet with your kind approbation,

I remain, sir, your very respectful servant,

E. C. CHIROUSE,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, W. T., September 2, 1874.

SIR: In accordance with the requirements of your Office, I forward the following as my report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874:

The Indians during the year have been at peace among themselves and the whites. Rigid measures have been taken to prevent them from using intoxicating liquors, and to bring parties to punishment who have been guilty of selling liquor to them. I am pleased to report the number of Indians disposed to drink, and the amount drank, as constantly lessening. This is true in regard to gambling. This practice, which formerly was almost universal with them, is passing away. They are becoming more stable in their habits of industry and agricultural pursuits. This will appear in looking at the number of Indians employed during the year, the amount of work done by them, and the money paid for their work.

During the year we have employed seventy-eight Indians. They cut and hauled to the steam-mill 288,836 feet of saw-logs for the Department; they did all the work at the steam-mill, making 288,836 feet of lumber, rolling in the logs, tending the screws, the cut-off saw, carrying off the lumber, cutting up the slabs, sticking up the lumber, taking away the saw-dust, and doing all necessary work around the mill—except three white men, the sawyer, engineer, and one man outside, to instruct and assist in the general work. The lumber made for the Department is worth \$20 per thousand, making \$5,776.72. They also got into the water saw-mill 142,973 feet of saw-logs. These were sawed by an Indian man, who has been instructed in the work, with the general oversight of the miller. These logs made 142,973 feet of lumber, worth \$20 per thousand, making \$2,859.46. This latter work was all done by the Indians, without any expense to the agency for teams or subsistence. They have all this lumber for fencing, building houses, barns, and general improvements. These mills have not run more than five months during the fiscal year. The Indians have burned 1,028 bushels of charcoal, worth \$15 per hundred, making \$163.20; split 2,000 fence-posts; cut and hauled 200 cords of wood for the agency, worth \$750; hauled 100,000 feet of lumber, for fencing at the lower part of the reservation, thirty-five miles from the steam-mill, and at the reservation farm and station, ten miles from said mill, hauling worth \$10 per thousand, making \$1,000; making four miles of post-and-board fence, worth \$100 per mile, \$400; hauling 75 tons of hay from said farm to the station, six miles, hauling worth \$3 per ton, \$225; cutting and putting up 230 tons of hay, at the lower part of the reservation, worth \$5 per ton, \$1,150. Add to the above work the building of bridges, making and repairing roads, taking care of Government stock, plowing, sowing, harvesting, thrashing the grain, hauling the freight needed for the service, gives some idea of the work done by the Indians.

It has been and still is my policy to have the Indians do all the work of the Department they can, and to dispense with white labor except as it is needed to give instruction and thrift to the general work. This gives them means and education to better their condition in years to come. I have paid them the past year, for work done, \$6,755.

We are instructing a class of young men (who have been taught in our schools) as mechanics in the different departments of business, so as to raise up men among them that can do all kinds of work needed upon the agency. We have practiced harness-makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, plow and wagon makers, and millers. These men will, in a short time, be able to go alone and manage the different departments of business.

The Indians are opening new farms, and depending upon the cultivated land for subsistence as never before. They have fenced for grazing and farming purposes at least 10,000 acres of land. Their crops this year are short, by reason of the drought and crickets. Enough, however, has been raised to subsist the natives, and some to spare.

The millers' reports show 7,971 bushels of wheat ground for the Indians the past year, which give 318,840 pounds of flour. I am persuaded not half of the wheat raised was ground, which would show something over 16,000 bushels raised; taking their corn, oats, and other grain, I think 20,000 bushels were raised, worth \$15,000.

The mills of the agency are in good running order and meeting the demands upon them fully.

The schools have been kept about ten months during the year. The boys, out of school hours, are taught to work in the gardens, on the farms, and in the shops. The girls are instructed in housekeeping, sewing, knitting, cutting, and making clothes for themselves and the children of the schools.

The horses belonging to the Indians are improved in breed. One is now worth what two were formerly. They have about 13,000 of all ages, their average value \$15—making \$195,000. They have 1,200 head of cattle, worth \$15,600.

The Indians have been aided in building five houses by the carpenters, worth at least \$3,300. Two of these houses are neatly finished, well painted, and fairly furnished. The lumber to build them has been furnished by the Indians, with but little help from the Department. Every house so built inspires others with a desire to go and do likewise. They have purchased five new wagons and paid for them out of their earnings; cost \$615. They are beginning to make good fences with posts and boards. They now have, I think,

100,000 feet of lumber, made this season, that will be worked into permanent improvements upon the agency.

The steam-mill is all and even more than I expected when I started to build it. It is capable of making one thousand feet of lumber per hour, and is stocked and run, with little exception, with Indian men. When I made my last annual report the steam-mill was not finished. We have since covered in the mill, put in a log-turner, cut-off saw, constructed rollers for carrying off lumber and slabs, built a reservoir, dug a ditch, and laid two thousand feet of iron pipe, taking water to the mill-house and mill, giving us an abundance of water for use and protecting us against fire. Our water-works are so constructed that, at a moment's warning, we can throw water over the top of the mill. The mill-house, mill, and improvement are worth \$10,000, or \$3,000 more than at my last annual report.

The Department stock is in good condition. We have added, by purchase and increase, (not counting the calves of this season,) between four and five hundred head.

We are careful not to recommend persons to be appointed as employés who are of doubtful character in morals or business, selecting tried men and women, who will give a wholesome example to the Indians and who will be thrifty workers in all the interests of the agency.

The Indians, during the past winter, suffered much with measles and whooping-cough. I think about one hundred died. Those that were careful to follow the advice of the physician and agent got along quite as well as could have been expected. Those following their doctors died generally.

Please see accompanying report of physician. I call the attention of the Department to the scanty provision made for the purchase of medicines. With more than two thousand depending upon the resident physician for medicines, \$200 will not furnish the needed supplies. I ask there may be added \$150 per year to meet this necessity.

The religious interest among the Indians of this agency is among the most pleasing and promising features for future peace and permanent prosperity. With good subsistence, with cattle, horses, and the comforts of civilized life, the Government needs no soldiers to keep quiet. These improvements and comforts, with proper instruction and wholesome examples, will keep them the white man's friend as long as the sun and moon endure.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WILBUR,

United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

Hon. E. P. SMITH,

Commissioner Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Pension-Office, Washington, D. C., November 1, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions of this Bureau for the year ending June 30, 1874 :

INVALID-ROLL—ARMY.

During the year, 5,758 original applications for Army-invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$392,332.50. The pensions of 8,063 pensioners of this class were increased at an annual aggregate rate of \$416,257.50.

The losses to this roll from death, re-enlistment, recovery from disability, and failure to apply within three years after payment became due were 3,105, whose pensions, with the amount of the reduction of the rates of other invalid pensions, aggregated \$380,175.19 annually. On the 30th June, 1874, there were 102,457 Army invalid pensioners on the roll, at a total annual rate of \$10,055,654.90, an increase for the year of 2,653 in the number of pensioners and of \$428,414.81 in the aggregate yearly rate of pensions of this class.

ROLL OF WIDOWS, MINORS, AND DEPENDENT RELATIVES—ARMY.

During the year, 3,051 new Army-pensions of widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$416,433, and the pensions of 12,932 pensioners of this class were increased at the aggregate annual rate of \$408,111.22. There were stricken from the roll on account of death, remarriage, expiration of minors' pensions, and failure to apply for payment within three years after pension became due, the names of 7,623 pensioners of this class, the aggregate annual value of whose pensions was \$1,250,113.05. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 107,516 pensioners on the roll of Army-widows and dependent relatives, at a total annual rate of \$13,537,195.56, a decrease for the year of 4,572 in the number of pensioners and a decrease of \$425,568.83 in the annual rate of pensions of this class.

INVALID-ROLL—NAVY.

During the year, 196 new Navy-invalid pensions were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$18,690, and the pensions of 126 pensioners of this class were increased in the aggregate annual amount of \$6,358.50. The pensions of 75 pensioners of this class ceased from various causes. The deduction from the aggregate annual amount of invalid-Navy pensions from the cessation and reduction of pensions amounted to \$12,656.25.

On the 30th June, 1874, there were 1,551 Navy-invalid pensioners, at a total annual rate of \$162,930, an increase for the year of 121 pensioners and of \$12,392.25 in the aggregate annual rate of pensions of this class.

ROLL OF WIDOWS, MINORS, AND DEPENDENT RELATIVES—NAVY.

During the year, 107 new Navy pensions of widows and dependent relatives were allowed, at an aggregate annual rate of \$17,766, and the rates of pensions of 286 pensioners of this class were increased in the aggregate annual amount of \$13,662. The names of 92 pensioners of this class, the aggregate annual value of whose pensions was \$24,444, were stricken from the roll on account of death and other causes. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 1,785 pensioners on the roll of Navy widows and dependent relatives, at a total annual rate of \$287,534, an increase for the year of 15 in the number of pensioners and of \$6,984 in the aggregate annual value of pensions of this class.

ROLL OF SURVIVORS—WAR OF 1812.

The names of 571 new pensioners were added to the roll of survivors of the war of 1812, and 1,217 pensioners of this roll were lost by death, leaving, on the 30th of June, 1874, 17,620 pensioners of this class, at a total annual rate of \$1,691,520, a decrease for the year of 646 pensioners and of \$62,016 in the aggregate annual rate of pensions of this class.

ROLL OF WIDOWS—WAR OF 1812.

The names of 810 widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 were added to the pension-roll during the year, and 551 were lost by death, leaving on the 30th of June, 1874, 5,312 pensioners of this class, an increase for the year of 259 in the number of this class, and of \$24,864 in the aggregate annual rate of pensions.

GRAND AGGREGATE.

The number of pensioners added to the rolls during the year was 10,493, and the number dropped from all causes was 12,663, a net decrease of 2,170. The number of pensions increased during the year was 21,407. The total number of pensioners borne upon the rolls June 30, 1874, was 236,241, by classes as follows:

Army invalids	102,457
Army widows and dependent relatives	107,516
Survivors of the war of 1812	17,620
Widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812	5,312
Navy invalids	1,551
Navy widows and dependent relatives	1,785
Total	236,241

All pensioners upon the roll are embraced in the above six classes.

With the death of Daniel T. Bakeman, of Freedom, Cattaraugus County, New York, April 5, 1869, the last of the pensioned soldiers of the Revolution passed away. The names of Army-invalid pensioners of the war of 1812, Indian wars, Mexican war, and war of the rebellion, were, as the claims were allowed, entered upon one common roll, and no distinction has been preserved; all appear under the head of "Army invalids."

Of the widows of revolutionary soldiers, 14 who were married prior to 1800, and 396 married subsequent to that date, are still borne upon the rolls, but it is probable that many of them are dead, as but 326 applied for payment during the last fiscal year. They, with 1,057 half-pay widow-pensioners, are embraced in the class, "Army widows and dependent relatives."

The following comparative statements will show the condition of the rolls at the close of each of the last two fiscal years, with the gains and losses during the intervening time :

Class.	On the rolls June 30, 1873.	Added during the fiscal year.	Losses during the fiscal year.	On the rolls June 30, 1874.	Net gains.	Net losses.
Army invalids.....	99,804	5,758	3,103	102,457	2,653	.....
Army widows, &c	112,088	3,051	7,623	107,516	.....	4,572
Survivors, 1812.....	18,266	571	1,217	17,620	.....	646
Widows, 1812	5,053	810	551	5,312	259	.....
Navy invalids	1,430	196	75	1,551	121	.....
Navy widows, &c.....	1,770	107	92	1,785	15	.....
Total.....	238,411	10,493	12,663	236,241	3,048	5,218

Net loss to the whole roll, 2,170.

DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PENSIONERS.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of pensioners on the roll at the termination of each fiscal year since 1861 :

For the fiscal year ending June 30—	Number of invalids on the roll at the end of each year.	Number of widows, minors, and de- pendent relatives on the roll at the end of each year.	Whole number of pensioners on the roll at the end of each year.	Increase for the year.	Decrease for the year.
1861	4,337	4,299	8,636	.....	.....
1862	4,341	3,818	8,169	.....	467
1863	7,821	6,970	14,791	6,622	.....
1864	23,479	27,656	41,135	26,344	.....
1865	35,880	50,106	85,986	44,851	.....
1866	55,652	71,070	126,722	40,736	.....
1867	69,565	83,618	153,184	26,462	.....
1868	75,957	93,626	169,643	16,459	.....
1869	82,859	105,104	187,963	18,320	.....
1870	87,521	111,165	198,686	10,723	.....
1871	93,394	114,101	207,495	8,809	.....
1872	113,954	118,275	232,229	24,734	.....
1873	119,500	118,911	238,411	6,182	.....
1874	121,628	114,613	236,241	.....	2,170

For the first time since 1862 the roll for the year ending June 30, 1874, shows a decrease in the number of pensioners. The highest number of pensioners on the roll of widows, minors, and dependent relatives, was reached in the year ending June 30, 1873. This roll with each succeeding year will show a rapid decrease in the number of pensioners in consequence of minor children attaining the age of sixteen years, at which their pensions cease. The roll of survivors, war of 1812, nearly all of whom are beyond the age of eighty years, will also rapidly diminish, so that, although the roll of invalids of the war of 1861 may continue to increase, it is believed that the maximum number of the grand roll has been reached.

ANNUAL VALUE OF THE ROLL.

The annual value of the entire pension-roll as it stood June 30, 1874, (that is, the amount which would have accrued to pensioners during the year succeeding that date, if the roll had remained unchanged,) was \$26,244,786.46, a decrease during the preceding year of \$14,929.77.

Below is presented, for the purpose of comparison, the annual value of the roll of each class of pensioners on June 30, 1873, and June 30, 1874

Class.	Annual value of the roll June 30, 1873.	Annual value of the additions during the year ending June 30, 1874.	Annual value of the losses during the year ending June 30, 1874.	Annual value of the roll June 30, 1874.	Net gain.	Net loss.
Invalids—Army . . .	\$9, 627, 240 09	\$808, 590 00	\$320, 175 19	\$10, 055, 654 90	\$428, 414 81	.....
Widows, &c—Army	13, 962, 764 39	824, 544 22	1, 250, 113 05	13, 537, 195 56	.....	\$425, 56 53
1812—survivors....	1, 753, 536 00	54, 816 00	116, 832 00	1, 691, 520 00	.....	62, 016 00
1812—widows	485, 088 00	77, 760 00	52, 896 00	509, 952 00	24, 864 00	.....
Invalids—Navy....	150, 537 75	25, 048 50	12, 656 25	162, 930 00	12, 392 25	.....
Widows, &c.—Navy	230, 550 00	31, 428 00	24, 444 00	287, 534 00	6, 984 00	.....
Total	26, 259, 716 23	1, 822, 186 72	1, 837, 116 49	26, 244, 786 46	474, 655 06	427, 564 53

Net loss to whole roll, \$14,929.77 per annum.

The amounts actually paid to each class of pensioners during the last two fiscal years were much larger than the amounts which accrued for those years, as during each year large amounts which accrued during former years were disbursed.

The following table shows the amounts paid to each class of pensioners for the years ending June 30, 1873, and June 30, 1874 :

Classes of pensioners.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1873.	Amount paid during fiscal year ending June 30, 1874.	Disbursements increased.	Disbursements decreased.
Army invalids	\$10, 564, 825 51	\$10, 853, 367 86	288, 542 35	.....
Army widows, &c	15, 388, 644 75	16, 993, 835 95	1, 605, 191 20	.....
Survivors, 1812.....	2, 078, 606 98	1, 588, 832 95	.....	\$489, 774 03
Widows, 1812.....	689, 303 69	616, 016 40	.....	73, 287 29
Navy invalids	160, 971 98	174, 185 36	13, 213 38	.....
Navy widows, &c	302, 936 71	367, 511 04	64, 574 33	.....
Total	29, 185, 289 62	30, 593, 749 56	1, 971, 521 26	563, 061 14

The increase in the amount paid during the year ending June 30, 1874, over the amount paid during the preceding year was \$1,408,459.94.

APPROPRIATIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The amount originally appropriated for the payment of Army pensions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, was.....	\$30, 000, 000 00
This sum being found, near the close of the year, to be insufficient, it became necessary to ask for a further appropriation, and an additional appropriation was made of.....	300, 000 00
Total appropriation for "Army pensions".....	30, 300, 000 00

The amount paid therefrom during the fiscal year was as follows :

To invalid pensioners, and for surgeons' fees and cost of artificial limbs and commutation therefor.....	\$10,853,367 86
To widows and dependent relatives, including expenses of disbursement.....	16,993,835 95
To survivors of the war of 1812.....	1,588,832 95
To widows of the soldiers of the war of 1812, pensioned under the act of February 14, 1871	616,016 40
Total	\$30,052,053 16
Unexpended balance.....	247,946 84
 The original appropriation for "Navy pensions" was.....	 \$480,000 00
This amount becoming exhausted, Congress in June last appropriated a further sum of.....	75,000 00
Total appropriation for "Navy pensions".....	555,000 00
From this was paid:	
To invalids, including whole cost of disbursement.....	\$174,185 36
To widows and dependent relatives.....	367,511 04
Total.....	541,696 40
Unexpended balance.....	13,303 60

Of the unexpended balance of the appropriations for Army pensions, there was in the hands of the pension-agents on the 30th of June \$229,884.23, (see Table D, subjoined,) and the amount due to pension-agents was \$100.33.

Of the unexpended balance of the appropriations for Navy pensions, there was in the hands of pension-agents June 30 \$15,351.31, (see Table H,) and the amount due to pension-agents was \$2,419.23.

These balances due from the agents have since been deposited to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and covered into the Treasury, under the act of July 12, 1870, not being available for disbursement after the close of the fiscal year for which appropriation was made. Under the act of June 20, 1874, they will be passed to the surplus fund at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1875.

Attention is here particularly invited to Tables B and F, accompanying this report, which exhibit the disbursements from the Army and Navy pension-appropriations, respectively, in each State and Territory.

The unexpected excess of the expenditures over the original appropriations was due to the liberalizing provisions of the act of March 3, 1873, which authorized a proportional division of the rate of \$18 per month for certain invalid pensioners, the increase of the rates of others, and granted an increase of \$2 per month to the children of officers and to single minors of non-commissioned officers and privates. In the latter class of cases, the increase almost invariably dated back to July 25, 1866, allowing seven years' arrears. The annual value of the roll exclusive of the war of 1812 pensioners (in which latter the rate is invariable) was increased by the granting of increased rates to an extent nearly equal to the increase by the allowance of original pensions, as will appear from the following table. To the invalid Army roll, the added annual value by increasing rates was \$23,925 in excess of the added annual value by allowance of original pension.

Changes in the annual value of the pension-roll during the year ending June 30, 1874.

Class.	Increase by new pensions.	Increase by increasing rates of old pensions.	Decrease by dropping names and by reducing rates.	Net increase.	Net decrease.
Invalids—Army.....	\$392,332 50	\$416,257 50	\$380,175 19	\$428,414 81	.....
Widows, &c.—Army.....	416,433 00	408,111 22	1,250,113 05	.....	\$425,568 23
Invalids—Navy.....	18,690 00	6,358 50	12,656 25	12,392 25	.....
Widows, &c.—Navy.....	17,766 00	13,662 00	24,444 00	6,984 00	.....
Whole roll, exclusive of 1812.	845,221 50	844,389 22	1,667,388 49	22,222 23	.....
War of 1812—survivors.....	54,816 00	.....	116,832 00	.....	62,016 00
War of 1812—widows.....	77,760 00	.....	52,896 00	24,864 00	.....
Whole roll.....	977,797 50	844,389 22	1,837,116 49	.....	14,929 77

The appropriations for the present fiscal year are :

For Army pensions	\$29,500,000 00
For Navy pensions	480,000 00

Certain specific increases allowed to invalid pensioners at the last session of Congress and a steadily-increasing roll in numbers will probably bring the disbursements to invalids this year up to those of last year; but in the payments to widows, minors, and dependent relatives, a reduction may reasonably be expected. The claims for increase under the act of March 3, 1873, are well-nigh exhausted, and the annual amount of the roll is being materially lessened by minors reaching the age of sixteen.

Of 96,377 minors on the rolls June 30, 1874, the pensions of 8,512 expire during the present calendar year; 15,917, in 1875; 17,539, in 1876, 18,306, in 1877; 15,391, in 1878; and 20,712 subsequent to that date.

The amount that will probably be required for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, is \$30,500,000.

INVALID CLAIMS.

During the year ending June 30, 1874, 9,797 original applications for Army and Navy invalid pensions and 16,123 claims for increase of this class of pensions were received, and 1,654 claims for invalid pension which had been rejected were re-opened. On the 30th of June, 1874, 27,114 claims for original invalid pensions and 7,751 claims for increase of this class of pensions were pending, an increase for the year of 4,186 in the number of pending claims for invalid pension, and an increase of 2,715 in the number of pending claims for increase of such pensions. The increase in the number of original invalid claims pending is due to the difficulty of establishing claims filed after the lapse of several years from the date at which disability originated, and to the re-opening of rejected cases under the provisions of the twenty-fourth section of the act of March 3, 1873. With the lapse of each year since the termination of the war, owing to the death and removal of witnesses, by whom the facts required to be shown in the cases presented could have been proved, the difficulty of obtaining evidence in support of claims is increased, and consequently a large proportion of cases presented in recent years remain unestablished. In many of the cases presented, although disability arising from obscure disease may have had its origin in the service, yet there being no medical or

other record of its existence, while the applicants continued in the service, and as they were not under medical treatment for the same for a considerable period after the date of discharge, they will not be able to furnish such evidence as will enable this Office to determine whether the disabilities on account of which the claims were made originated in the service and line of duty or after the date of discharge. In some of the cases presented, the difficulty of rendering a just decision is still further increased by the fact that the habits of applicants since the date of discharge have been such as are productive of disease.

The increase in the number of pending claims for increase of invalid pension is owing principally to the provision of the act of March 3, 1873, allowing a proportional division of the rate of \$18 per month for any degree of disability, for which the second section of that act makes no provision. A large proportion of the claims for increase of invalid pensions presented during the last fiscal year were claims for the benefits of this provision.

WIDOWS, ETC., CLAIMS.

During the last fiscal year 6,230 claims of widows, children, and dependent relatives were filed. On the 30th of June, 1874, there were 33,026 original claims of widows, orphans, and dependent relatives pending, an increase for the year of 3,411 in the number of pending claims of this class. With the lapse of each year since the close of the war a larger number of claims of this class are presented, in which the cause of death of the person on whose account the claim is made cannot be proved to have resulted from the service. On the death of a person pensioned for disability, if he left a widow or pensionable relative, a claim for pension on behalf of such person is often presented, although there may have been no connection whatever between the disease or injury which resulted in his disability and that which caused his death, or only a possible connection so remote as not to be susceptible of proof.

Since the passage of the act of March 3, 1873, the force engaged upon this class of claims has re-adjudicated about 30,000 claims of widows and children for increase of pension under the liberal provisions of that act. Of such claims, 1,615 were pending on the 30th of June, 1874.

The following tabular statement exhibits the number of original claims for pension filed and allowed under acts relating to the war of the rebellion to June 30, 1874:

Year ending June 30.	ARMY.				NAVY.			
	Number of applica- tions filed.		Number of claims allowed.		Number of applica- tions filed.		Number of claims allowed.	
	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.	Invalids.	Widows.
1862	1,362	1,000	329	.....	60	65	78	49
1863	26,380	22,377	3,913	3,574	290	285	183	133
1864	20,263	32,627	16,742	22,148	385	324	271	248
1865	27,299	44,464	14,659	24,656	455	466	250	266
1866	35,799	28,732	21,913	27,023	350	375	238	218
1867	15,905	20,265	15,742	19,260	250	333	137	233
1868	7,292	13,099	8,991	18,940	170	207	135	219
1869	11,035	14,496	6,844	15,535	290	245	172	209
1870	12,991	11,400	5,242	12,267	260	200	149	160
1871	8,837	8,985	7,656	8,191	190	142	127	117
1872	8,857	6,755	6,060	7,057	240	178	151	124
1873	8,798	6,427	6,203	3,949	248	120	129	124
1874	9,302	5,603	5,758	3,051	228	151	196	107
Total	194,050	216,230	120,052	165,651	3,416	3,091	2,216	2,207

AVERAGE PENSION.

The average yearly rates of the various classes of pensions, as derived from the rolls as they stood upon June 30 of each of the years 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874, is shown by the following table:

Average Pension—Rolls of June 30, 1871, 1872, 1873, and 1874.

Classes.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Invalid, Army.....	\$89 18	\$90 26	\$96 46	\$98 14
Widows, &c., Army	126 41	128 00	124 56	125 91
Invalid, Navy	90 94	94 23	105 27	105 05
Widows, &c., Navy	154 02	155 61	158 03	161 08
1812, survivors.....	96 00	96 00	96 00	96 00
1812, widows.....	96 00	96 00	96 00	96 00
Whole roll, excluding 1812.....	109 96	111 02	111 21	112 71
Whole roll, including 1812.....	109 90	109 72	110 14	111 09

TABULAR STATEMENTS.

Herewith will be found tabular statements giving information upon the following points:

A.—Number and amount of Army pensions allowed and increased in each State and Territory during the past fiscal year.

B.—Amount paid to Army pensioners in each State and Territory during the last fiscal year.

C.—Number and amount of Army pensions June 30, 1874, by States and Territories.

D.—Balance of Army funds in the hands of pension agents.

E.—Number and amount of Navy pensions allowed and increased in each State and Territory during the past fiscal year.

F.—Amount paid to Navy pensioners in each State and Territory during the past fiscal year.

G.—Number and amount of Navy pensions June 30, 1874, by States and Territories.

H.—Balance of Navy funds in the hands of pension agents.

I.—Statement of the number of Army, Navy, and privateer pensioners, with the amount paid each year from 1791 to June 30, 1874.

K.—Tabular statement of the rates of invalid Army pensioners, and the number of each rate, in each State and Territory June 30, 1874.

L.—Same, Navy invalids.

M.—Tabular statement showing the different rank of the Army invalid pensioners, with the number of each rank in each State and Territory, June 30, 1874.

N.—Same, Navy invalids.

O.—Same, Army widows and dependent relatives.

P.—Same, Navy widows and dependent relatives.

Q.—Classification of the Army widows and dependent relatives' roll by widows having children, widows without children, minors, mothers, fathers, and orphan brothers and sisters, showing the number of each class in each State and Territory, and also the total number of children of deceased soldiers in the United States receiving the benefits of the pension-laws, with the number who will be of age to be dropped from the rolls in 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, and subsequent to 1878.

R.—Same, Navy widows and dependent relatives' roll.

WAR OF 1812.

During the year ending June 30, 1874, 737 claims of survivors of the war of 1812, and 713 claims of widows of soldiers of that war were received. The number of claims of survivors and widows pending June 30, 1874, was 1,520, a decrease for the year of 1,484 in the number of pending claims of this class. The following table exhibits the number of claims under the act of February 14, 1871, received in each year, and the number adjudicated in each year, since the passage of that act:

Year ending June 30—	Received.			Admitted.			Rejected.			Pending June 30.		
	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.	Survivors.	Widows.	Total.
1871.....	20,741	5,074	25,815	198	31	229	43	13	56	20,500	5,030	25,530
1872.....	6,546	3,815	10,361	17,504	3,117	20,621	2,733	1,452	4,185	6,809	4,276	11,085
1873.....	1,481	1,299	2,780	3,186	2,242	5,428	3,623	1,810	5,433	1,481	1,523	3,004
1874.....	737	713	1,450	563	810	1,373	838	723	1,561	817	703	1,520
Total	29,505	10,901	40,406	21,451	6,200	27,651	7,237	3,998	11,235	.....	.....	.....

BOUNTY-LAND.

During the last fiscal year 234 claims for bounty-land were allowed, the warrants calling for 35,640 acres. The number of applications for bounty-land received was 529. There are now upon the suspended files of this Office, nearly 100,000 applications for bounty-land. It is believed that but a very small portion of these claims possess any merit. The laws in force providing that a claim for bounty-land may be established by parol evidence, showing a service of fourteen days, and permitting the legal representatives of deceased claimants whose claims were filed during the life of the applicants to file evidence in support of the same, afford facilities for the practice of fraud, often rendering it quite difficult for the Office to protect the interests of the Government.

The existence of suspended claims is a temptation to unscrupulous agents to fabricate evidence with a view of obtaining the allowance of claims not admissible under the state of facts pertaining to them. The latest act of Congress granting bounty-land has been in force for nearly twenty years, a sufficient period for all those who were entitled to its benefits to have availed themselves of its provisions. It would therefore, in my opinion, be consistent with justice and for the interests of the Government that a limit should be fixed by Congress to the period during which the various acts granting bounty land should continue in force.

MEDICAL DIVISION—EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The whole number of examining surgeons at the date of my last report was 1,394. During the year 9 have been dismissed for incompetency; 23 have been dropped because of change of residence; 34 have been dropped for neglect of duty and other causes; 55 have resigned; 20 have died, and 190 have been appointed. The whole number at this date is 1,443.

The efforts to impress upon the surgeons the importance of thorough examinations and to secure properly constructed certificates, to which allusion was made in my last report, have been unrelaxed, and

the percentage of certificates which it has been found necessary to return for correction or reconstruction has been still further decreased.

Indeed, in many instances the surgeons, including many of the boards, have so perfectly and satisfactorily constructed their certificates as to leave little, if anything, to be desired. As a whole they have manifested increased interest in their work and have more faithfully and satisfactorily performed their duty than in any previous year.

There are many and just complaints as to the inadequacy of the fee now paid for an examination. None of the life-assurance companies pay their surgeons a less fee for an examination, and certificate thereof, than \$3, and a great majority of them, I am informed, pay \$5. There can be no question that if a like fee were fixed by law for the payment of the examining surgeons, the effect would be to command the services of physicians of the highest standing, secure justice to the individual pensioner, and at the same time prove a large saving to the Government. I have therefore again to ask your attention to the subject of fees, and to recommend that by appropriate legislation the fee for an ordinary examination, and certificate thereof, be fixed at \$3, and that in all cases requiring special skill, as in the use of the ophthalmoscope and laryngoscope and the chemical and microscopic examination of the urine, it be fixed at \$5.

I have also again to ask your attention to the fact that this Office contains what, without exaggeration, may be characterized as a *vast amount* of important information in relation to diseases and injuries, which, properly tabulated, would be not only of the greatest interest, but of the highest importance to the public.

The work prepared under the direction of Congress by Dr. J. H. Baxter, of the Army, now about to issue, and based upon the reports of the surgeons of the boards of enrollment, relates to those diseases and disabilities which unfit men physically for military service. It pertains to the citizen before he becomes a soldier. The Medical and Surgical History of the War prepared in the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army, (two volumes of which have been issued,) takes up the man where the work of Doctor Baxter leaves him, and shows the diseases and injuries to which military life subjects him. A work prepared from the material in this Office would follow the soldier to his home, and show the results—the effect in his power to produce as a laborer, &c.—of the diseases and injuries incident to military life. It would supplement the two works named and complete the chain, without which it would remain forever incomplete. The same arguments, and in as great, if not greater, force for the importance and utility of the works named, apply to the preparation of that suggested. I therefore most earnestly recommend an appropriation by Congress of \$10,000 for the purpose of preparing such a work.

THE DIFFICULTY OF EQUITABLY RATING DISABILITIES UNDER EXISTING LAWS.

The allowance to each pensioner of an amount of pension measurably proportionate to his disability, is a matter which, under the most favorable circumstances, would be involved in difficulties. The obstacles consist in fixing a standard for the measurement of disabilities, and in applying such standard, when determined upon. Any standard of measurement which may be established will necessarily vary with the views of different persons by whom it may be applied. The difficulties of the subject are increased by the fact that under existing law two

different degrees of disability, for which rates of pension differing widely are provided, may be confounded. The act of July 14, 1862, provided a pension of \$8 per month in the case of a private soldier for a total disability for the performance of manual labor. For a disability incapacitating for the performance of any manual labor, the act of June 6, 1866, provided a pension of \$20 per month, which was increased to \$24 per month by the act of June 8, 1872. The words "total disability" which occur in the act of July 14, 1862, have been construed by this Office to mean a total disability for the performance of manual labor requiring severe and continuous exertion. The words "any manual labor" occurring in the act of June 6, 1866, and the act of June 8, 1872, have been construed to include also the lighter kinds of labor which require education and skill. It is believed that the construction given by this Office to these acts is in accordance with the intention of their framers; but, as it is difficult to draw a line of distinction between the two kinds of labor, there is to some extent a conflict between the acts referred to, which renders their execution difficult, and the decisions of the Office thereunder unsatisfactory to claimants. If the law could be so amended as to provide more definite standards for the comparison of degrees of disability, the Bureau would be relieved from its greatest source of embarrassment. This Office is not at present prepared to suggest a remedy for the manifest difficulty; but in justice to itself the embarrassment arising from this source ought to be pointed out.

SPECIAL SERVICE.

The increasing importance of the special service as a means of detecting and repressing fraud has received the attention it demanded during the last fiscal year.

All that has been said in my last two reports, with reference to the necessity for other and better means of discovering fraudulent claims, might at this time be repeated with emphasis. In the absence of legislation that would afford protection against the passage of unlawful claims, the Office has sought to give the greatest possible effect to existing law in determining the rights of those already pensioned, against whom charges have been made, and to a limited extent in pending claims, when from facts shown they are believed to be without merit, though there is a *prima facie* evidence of title.

During the fiscal year 1,263 claims were investigated by the special agents of this Office. Of those cases in which pensions had been granted, nearly 40 per cent., or 411 cases, were proven, by the sworn testimony of persons in a position to know the facts, to be without merit, and most of them to have been established through intentional violations of law. These names were dropped from the roll, resulting in a monthly saving to the Treasury of \$3,461.31, and an annual saving of \$41,525.72. Estimating the average duration of a pension at eight years, these persons would have received \$333,285.76 had not these investigations been made. During the fiscal year, through the action of our agents, refundments of sums unlawfully obtained as pension-money to the amount of \$16,414.71 were secured, and the money returned to the Treasury of the United States. In addition thereto the sum of \$1,117, of which various pensioners had been defrauded by agents and others, was recovered and paid over to the rightful owners.

An estimate has been made as to the average amount paid by the Government as accrued pension in each illegal claim. It was estimated to be \$577.29. During the fiscal year our special agents recommended

the rejection, and furnished sworn testimony supporting their recommendation, of 133 pending claims, which without investigation would probably have been admitted. Assuming that adverse action was taken in 80 per cent. of those cases, the saving therefrom would be \$61,660.03. In a money view, then, there stands to the credit of our special service as follows:

Saved per annum by dropping names from the roll.....	\$41,525 72
Recoveries in cash.....	17,531 71
Rejections	61,660 03
Total	120,717 46

During the same period there was expended from the contingent fund in this service \$43,851.89, showing a net saving to the Government during the year of \$76,865.57. While this demonstrates the economy of our special service, and shows it to be far more than self-sustaining, it is without reference to its more important function in repressing fraud. Penal statutes in themselves will not accomplish the purposes of their enactment. Persevering efforts to detect the criminal and to procure evidence of guilt must, in pension cases, precede the operation of the law.

To deter from unlawful practices, the wrong-doer must know that the active agents of the law are upon the alert, and that punishment will follow the commission of an offense. During the last fiscal year, through the efforts of our special service, twenty persons were indicted for violations of pension laws. Of these thirteen were convicted, two acquitted, and five were awaiting trial at the close of the year. In addition to this number, eight cases had been reported to the United States attorney to await the action of the grand juries.

It is the experience of this Bureau that in 75 per cent. of the cases in which the law has been willfully and knowingly violated, criminal prosecution is barred by the statute of limitations. It is respectfully recommended that the attention of Congress be directed to this subject with a view to the enactment of a law providing that each payment of pension made shall be considered a repetition of the original offense, and made punishable under the provisions of law relating thereto; or that the limitation within which indictments must be found be extended to five years.

Important changes have been made in the manner of conducting investigations by our special agents, and especial attention has been directed to the quasi-judicial nature of their inquiries. Competent evidence, in a legal sense, is alone accepted as sufficient to affect the rights of pensioners. All testimony submitted is in the form of affidavits, and the agents are specially instructed to give a full and impartial hearing to the persons in interest and to their witnesses. The lapse of time, in many instances, renders it quite difficult to collect the evidence necessary to a proper decision of the questions presented, frequently involving inquiries in widely different localities, and requiring days of research. Reports are often accompanied by the testimony of very many witnesses, residing at different places, and only found by persevering efforts on the part of the agent. Notwithstanding these facts, the average cost per case to the contingent fund of this Office for these investigations during the year was but \$34.72.

At the close of the fiscal year 1,294 cases were in the files of the Special Service Division awaiting investigation. In each of these evidence appears warranting the belief that they are not meritorious. In many of them there is reliable information to that effect; in others such grave suspicion arises from the internal evidence as to warrant an investigation.

COMPENSATION OF SPECIAL AGENTS.

By section 4 of the act of July 4, 1864, embodied in section 4744 of the revision, "the Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to detail, from time to time, clerks in his Office to investigate suspected attempts at fraud on the Government, through and by virtue of the provisions of the pension laws, and to aid in prosecuting any person so offending, *with such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service.* Any person so detailed shall have the power to administer oaths and take affidavits in the course of any such investigation."

Under this provision the usual "additional compensation" has been "actual expenses of *transportation*, and \$4 per diem while actually employed in such special service."

The proviso to the Army appropriation bill of last session has been construed by the accounting officer to prohibit the allowance of the \$4 per diem, actual expense of subsistence being allowed instead. The result is, that whereas a clerk detailed under this provision could by frugality save something out of the \$4 per diem, especially when detailed in country districts, under the present ruling this is impossible, and the detail is at his loss, so far as the wear and tear, and discomfort of travel, are concerned. The injustice of this is the greater in view of the fact that it is the better class of the clerks, who are already underpaid, upon whom this responsible and difficult work must more frequently be imposed. I have therefore to recommend that a specific enactment be made, providing for a reasonable increased compensation for this service.

THE SEATON HOUSE.

I desire again to call your attention to the inconvenience under which this Office labors in consequence of the want of a suitable building for the transaction of its business. The Seaton House is altogether unfitted for the purposes of a public office. Its distance from the Department necessitates the employment of an additional number of messengers. The members of the different divisions of the clerical force, many of whom are disabled in consequence of military service, being distributed upon the six floors of that building, have not that easy and speedy communication with the head of the Office, and with each other, which is desirable for the prompt transaction of business. The risk also of destruction by fire to which the valuable records of this Office are liable, in consequence of the exposure of the building to such an accident, is a matter concerning which Congress should again be admonished. While we have spared neither pains nor expense in securing all possible immunity from such danger, yet the fact remains that the building is wholly unsafe.

LARGE INCREASE OF WORK—CORRESPONDING INCREASE OF CLERKS
REQUIRED.

For more than two years past the clerical force of this Office has not been sufficient to enable it to dispose promptly of the current work. This result is due to the increasing difficulty of adjudicating original claims for pension and to the large amount of work imposed upon the Office by acts of Congress providing for increase of pensions. The ninth section of the act of March 3, 1873, increasing pensions of widows and children of officers, and pensions allowed in cases in which there was but one minor child, imposed upon the Office a large amount of labor

which is not yet fully disposed of. Since the passage of that act about 30,000 claims of widows and children for increase of pension have been adjudicated under its provisions. In consequence of the additional labor imposed upon the Office by the act referred to, the force engaged upon the claims of widows, children, and dependent relatives, is in arrears with the current work. Between the 30th of June, 1873, and the 30th of October, 1874, there was an increase of 4,112 in the number of original claims pending in this division. But few claims for the increase of the pensions of widows and minors, under the act of March 3, 1873, are now presented, but as the claims of widows, children, and dependent relatives for original pension have accumulated, the Office will not be able with its present force to take action upon them as promptly as a due regard to the interests of claimants demands. A large addition to the work of the division of the Office engaged in the settlement of claims of invalids for pension was also made by the provisions of the act of March 3, 1873. Under the fifth section of that act, providing that the rate of \$18 per month shall be proportionally divided for any degree of disability for which the second section makes no provision, a large number of invalid claims which had been adjudicated under the act of July 14, 1862, have been re-adjudicated.

Of 16,123 claims for increase of invalid pension received during the last fiscal year, a large proportion were claims for the benefit of this provision. Claims arising under this provision are not yet fully disposed of. The provision of that act under which claims which have been rejected on account of the absence of record-evidence of the cause of the disability or death of the person on whose account the claim was made can be re-opened, has also added to the work of the Office. During the last fiscal year, 1,654 claims were re-opened under this provision. The act of June 18, 1874, providing an increase of pension for those persons who have lost a leg above the knee, or an arm above the elbow, and also the act of that date providing an increase of pension for those persons who are so totally and permanently disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, have caused a very considerable addition to the work of the Office. No additional force was provided to enable this Office to execute the acts referred to.

Owing to the difficulties under which claimants labor in obtaining the evidence necessary to enable the Office to give a decision upon original claims, the amount of correspondence on the part of the Office is much increased. On the 30th of October, 1874, there were 28,215 claims for original invalid pension, and 8,841 claims for increase of invalid pension. pending, an increase since the 30th of June, 1873, of 5,287 in the number of pending claims for invalid pensions, and an increase of 3,805 in the number of pending claims for increase of invalid pensions. On the 30th of October, 1874, there were 61,932 claims for original pensions of all classes, and 10,456 claims for increase of pension pending in this Office. When claims cannot be promptly disposed of, the additional labor of answering inquiries in regard thereto, which would not otherwise be made, is required of the Office, and the progress of the work is thus still further retarded.

Justice, therefore, to all persons having business with this Office appears to require that Congress should provide for a temporary increase of the clerical force. If there should be no further legislation requiring the re-opening of cases heretofore settled, an addition of four clerks of the fourth class, eight of the third class, twelve of the second class, and five copyists will enable the Office to dispose of the accumulated work, and to transact promptly business which may be

presented. It is believed that this additional force will not be required for a longer period than one year. This matter was submitted to you in connection with the estimates for the next fiscal year, but it is desirable that the employment of the additional force from the first of January, 1875, be authorized.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I would again invite your attention to the manifest injustice of longer delay in reorganizing the Bureau by a system of positive law definitely fixing duties, by creating heads of divisions, and granting a compensation somewhat commensurate with their responsibilities. This act of justice has often been promised by individual members and committees of Congress who have examined and been impressed with its importance. Such legal organization has been had in several of the other Bureaus of the Government, and with the most satisfactory results. No good reason can possibly exist why the same kind of justice should not be extended to this Office. Sound public policy requires that the persons performing grave and weighty duties be no longer simply denominated as clerks, but should have a settled legal appointment, which would definitely fix responsibility, and do justice to faithful and competent employes. I trust that you will be pleased again to specially invite the attention of Congress to the consideration of this matter.

Since the last annual report all existing pension-laws have been revised and consolidated by a joint committee of Congress, which had been authorized "To revise and consolidate the statutes of the United States in force on the 1st day of December, 1873." These acts, so consolidated, have been duly issued by this Office, and present in a compact form all legislation upon the matter of pensions. The revising committee appear to have included in this compilation every existing law, and thus far the experience of the Office has been unable to detect any serious imperfection in their labor.

I observe, however, that in section 4781 there is a change in the compensation of agents, to which attention is invited. The former act (July 17, 1862) restricted the 2 per cent. compensation to \$2,000. The act of June 14, 1866, allowed \$2,000 additional compensation if disbursements reached \$350,000, (*i. e.* \$500 on first \$50,000, and \$250 on each succeeding \$50,000, till maximum, \$2,000, was reached, which would be upon a disbursement of \$350,000.). This section does not restrict the 2 per cent. compensation, but limits the aggregate compensation only from both sources to \$4,000, consequently the compensation of agents disbursing between \$100,000 and \$350,000 annually, is increased under the operation of this section.

The pension-law now in force prohibits the payment of any money on account of pension to any person who in any manner aided or abetted the rebellion. Since the termination of the war of the rebellion there have been enlistments in the Army of the United States of persons who voluntarily aided the rebellion. Existing law prohibits the allowance of pension to such persons for any disability resulting from any injury received, or disease contracted, in the service of the United States. Sound policy, in my opinion, declares that provision should be made for pension to such persons. I therefore recommend that provision be made for pension to all persons who subsequently to the period of their service in the army of the rebellion became disabled by reason of injury received or disease contracted in the line of duty in the service of the United States.

The act of July 17, 1862, providing that all persons prosecuting claims before any of the Departments or Bureaus of the Government shall be required to take the oath of allegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, imposes upon the Office the labor of informing attorneys of the requirements of that act, and creates delay in the allowance of many applications for pension. I would suggest whether that act has not accomplished the purpose for which it was enacted, and whether it would not be expedient for Congress to repeal the same, or to exempt from its operations persons prosecuting claims before this Bureau.

While the pension policy of the Government has been gradually forming into a more perfect system, it is but just to assert that the operations of the Bureau have been growing more methodical, and a closer analysis and more cautious application of principles have resulted in a more satisfactory uniformity in our work. So many classes of cases have been resolved into fixed principles of action, both by bureau and departmental decisions, that results are becoming less and less variable. This important fact is fully demonstrated in the harmony of action which now exists between the Bureau and the Department, where the differences arising in appeals are comparatively few and unimportant. It is still further illustrated by the fact that the Pension Committees of Congress have very generally been constrained to acknowledge the fidelity of the action of this Office to fixed principles of adjudication which are acknowledged to be in conformity with the law itself and settled principles of legal interpretation.

The general policy of the Bureau in the administration of the pension-laws has been to adopt that liberal construction which is the manifest letter and spirit of the statutes themselves; while forbearing to impose upon the beneficiaries of the Government any unreasonable or unwarrantable requisitions, yet on the other hand relaxing nothing of what the law absolutely demands, and exacting a rigid compliance with such rules and regulations as are deemed essential to guard against the admission of fraudulent or improper claims.

As a body I can justly commend the clerks of the Bureau for their faithfulness and efficiency during the year. The chief clerk and heads of divisions have discharged their duties with marked zeal and ability, and have given me effective co-operation in the performance of my duties. I am pleased also to note that the ladies of the Bureau have discharged their official duties with conscientious fidelity, and with such capacity as clearly evidences the wisdom of their employment in the public service. Congress could manifest a more agreeable appreciation of their fidelity and capacity by adequately increasing their compensation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. BAKER,
Commissioner.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Statement relative to the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war.

War.	soldiers surviving.	Acta.	Conditions.	Average age.	Number pensioned.		Number (now) sur- viving.	
					Soldiers.	Widows.	Soldiers.	Widows.
Revolution.....	989,715	SOLDIERS.	Service until end of war, or over nine months, indigence. Special provisions, affecting but few..... A term or terms of over six months' service.....	74½ years.....	20,495	.....	.....	.....
		Mar. 18, 1818.			1,900	.....	.....	.....
		May 15, 1828.			33,425	.....	.....	.....
		June 7, 1832.			.....	.....	.....	.....
Of 1812.....	537,654	WIDOWS.	Marriage prior to termination of military service..... Marriage prior to 1704..... Marriage prior to 1800..... Marriage after 1800..... Service sixty days..... Marriage prior to February 17, 1815.....	79 years..... Now 51 years.....	.....	8,400	.....	.....
		July 4, 1838.			.....	98,837	.....	.....
		July 7, 1838.			.....	1,942	.....	.....
		Mar. 3, 1843.			.....	8,750	.....	.....
		June 17, 1844.			.....	30,295	.....	.....
		Feb. 2, 1848.			55,110	.....	.....	.....
Of Mexico.....	73,266	SOLDIERS.			91,296	.....	30,560	14,000
		Feb. 14, 1871.			.....	.....	.....	.....
Of Mexico.....	73,266	WIDOWS.			.....	3,948	.....	.....
		Feb. 14, 1871.			.....	.....	.....	.....

Expectation of life of surviving soldiers of the war with Mexico, 18.9 years.
Amount required per annum to pay pensions to soldiers and widows of soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, \$3,140,760.
Aggregate amount required to pay the same for their average duration, viz: 18.9 years, \$97,150,384.
Probably 2,000 soldiers and widows of soldiers of the war with Mexico are now in receipt of pensions.

ARMY.

A.—Statement of the number of claims for Army pension, and for increase of such pension, from each State and Territory, allowed in the year ending June 30, 1874, and the yearly amount thereof.

States and Territories.	Invalids.		Widows and dependent relatives.				War of 1812.	
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Survivors.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas	21	\$2,358 00	14	\$676 00	24	\$3,408 00	32	\$2,112 00
Alabama	2	96 00			3	288 00	8	\$768 00
Connecticut	53	3,941 00	78	4,468 00	50	5,736 00	6	576 00
California	19	2,168 00	8	451 00	10	1,366 00	1	96 00
Colorado Territory	1	72 00						
District of Columbia	91	10,029 00	115	7,162 00	65	13,388 00	106	10,368 00
Delaware	19	1,188 00	30	1,470 00	13	1,632 00	1	96 00
Dakota Territory	3	216 00						
Florida	1	940 00	1	94 00				
Georgia	3	916 00			3	480 00		
Indiana	443	92,622 00	635	33,367 00	951	35,153 00	1,253	38,844 00
Illinois	470	34,639 00	669	45,962 50	253	40,300 00	1,714	55,020 00
Iowa	270	19,051 00	330	18,230 00	95	12,504 00	584	18,430 00
Kentucky	139	9,523 00	95	5,048 00	105	14,810 00	320	11,144 00
Kansas	136	10,557 00	114	5,319 00	96	7,248 00	134	4,128 00
Louisiana	34	3,723 00	38	1,662 00	11	1,596 00	16	780 00
Maine	213	14,348 00	489	26,910 00	116	13,932 00	452	12,656 00
Massachusetts	156	11,613 00	578	29,011 00	136	18,480 00	649	15,790 00
Maryland	59	4,869 00	76	3,965 00	49	6,492 00	102	3,792 00
Mississippi	1	72 00			8	912 00	5	210 00
Missouri	202	15,255 00	215	12,506 00	126	26,440 00	556	16,972 00
Michigan	206	12,900 00	321	16,032 00	121	15,460 00	803	21,632 00
Minnesota	106	6,166 00	92	5,567 00	39	5,692 00	156	5,040 00
Montana Territory	1	42 00						
New Hampshire	42	2,799 00	160	9,408 00	34	4,092 00	159	4,656 00
New York	765	52,063 00	1,033	52,708 00	357	47,914 00	1,433	45,215 22
New Jersey	129	9,673 00	109	5,146 00	56	7,164 00	228	7,214 00
North Carolina	12	852 00	4	276 00	16	2,082 00	1	96 00
New Mexico Territory	5	507 00						
Nebraska	49	2,973 00	35	2,465 00	11	1,416 00	3	288 00
Ohio	604	36,801 50	791	36,490 00	249	32,544 00	1,395	45,474 00
Oregon	11	696 00	4	246 00	9	314 00	8	192 00
Pennsylvania	714	41,749 00	1,061	56,306 00	356	49,444 00	1,394	44,114 00
Rhode Island	14	944 00	31	1,734 00	5	576 00	20	2,040 00
South Carolina					4	500 00		

Tennessee	66	5,323 00	70	4,751 00	73	9,792 00	905	7,080 00	30	2,820 00	70	6,720 00
Texas.....	3	471 00	3	168 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Vermont.....	93	5,786 00	161	7,778 00	46	5,268 00	222	6,336 00	11	1,056 00	10	960 00
Virginia	16	2,466 00	9	504 00	18	2,460 00	7	384 00	30	2,880 00	59	5,684 00
West Virginia.....	97	5,120 00	121	5,387 00	30	4,344 00	176	6,384 00	6	576 00	21	2,016 00
Wisconsin	201	14,814 00	238	12,970 00	84	11,052 00	545	17,140 00	11	1,056 00	20	1,920 00
Washington Territory			1	48 00	1	384 00	3	284 00				
Wyoming Territory.....	1	216 00										
Cases increased	5,514	380,104 50	8,063	416,257 50	2,966	405,921 00	12,932	408,111 22				
	8,063	416,257 50			12,932	408,111 22						
Total	13,577	796,362 00			15,898	814,032 22			563	54,048 00	814	77,760 00

Of pensioners dropped under section 26, act of March 3, 1873, there have been restored.....
Of pensioners dropped from other causes there have been restored

Invalids.

73

12

Do.

Widows and others.

73

12

Do.

231

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244

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ARMY.

A--Statement of the number of claims for Army pension, and for increase of such pension, from each State and Territory, allowed in the year ending June 30, 1874, and the yearly amount thereof.

States and Territories.	Invalids.		Widows and dependent relatives.		War of 1812.	
	Original.		Increase.		Survivors.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Arkansas.....	21	\$2,358 00	14	\$678 00	24	\$3,408 00
Alabama.....	2	96 00			3	258 00
Connecticut.....	53	3,941 00	79	4,468 00	50	5,736 00
California.....	19	2,166 00	8	451 00	10	1,368 00
Colorado Territory.....	1	72 00				
District of Columbia.....	91	10,059 00	115	7,162 00	85	12,388 00
Delaware.....	19	1,188 00	30	1,470 00	13	1,632 00
Dakota Territory.....	3	216 00				
Florida.....	1	940 00	1	94 00		
Georgia.....	3	216 00				
Indiana.....	443	32,622 00	635	33,367 00	251	35,153 00
Illinois.....	470	34,839 00	669	45,962 50	263	40,930 00
Iowa.....	270	19,051 00	330	18,220 00	95	12,504 00
Kentucky.....	139	9,523 00	95	5,048 00	105	14,810 00
Kansas.....	136	10,557 00	114	5,319 00	96	7,248 00
Louisiana.....	94	3,723 00	32	1,662 00	11	1,596 00
Maine.....	213	14,346 00	489	26,910 00	116	13,932 00
Massachusetts.....	156	11,613 00	578	29,011 00	136	18,480 00
Maryland.....	66	4,869 00	76	3,965 00	49	6,492 00
Mississippi.....	1	72 00			8	912 00
Missouri.....	202	15,255 00	215	12,506 00	135	26,440 00
Michigan.....	208	13,900 00	281	16,032 00	121	15,460 00
Minnesota.....	106	8,166 00	92	5,567 00	39	5,892 00
Montana Territory.....	1	48 00				
New Hampshire.....	43	2,799 00	169	9,403 00	34	4,092 00
New York.....	785	52,963 00	1,033	52,708 00	357	47,914 00
New Jersey.....	156	9,873 00	109	5,146 00	56	7,164 00
North Carolina.....	12	832 00	4	276 00	16	2,082 00
New Mexico Territory.....	5	807 00				
Nebraska.....	46	2,972 00	35	2,465 00	11	1,416 00
Ohio.....	664	36,601 00	721	36,490 00	242	32,384 00
Oregon.....	11	696 00	4	946 00	2	216 00
Pennsylvania.....	716	41,740 00	1,061	52,304 00	306	40,646 00
Rhode Island.....	14	946 00	31	1,754 00	5	276 00
South Carolina.....					9	206 00
Arkansas.....	22	\$2,112 00	7	\$512 00	22	\$2,112 00
Alabama.....			1	24 00		
Connecticut.....	6	576 00	277	8,960 00	6	576 00
California.....	1	86 00	9	504 00	1	86 00
Colorado Territory.....	108	10,368 00	62	2,280 00	108	10,368 00
District of Columbia.....	1	96 00	10	336 00	1	96 00
Delaware.....						
Dakota Territory.....						
Florida.....						
Georgia.....						
Indiana.....	13	1,948 00	1,253	38,844 00	13	1,948 00
Illinois.....	23	2,208 00	1,714	55,020 00	23	2,208 00
Iowa.....	9	864 00	584	18,430 00	9	864 00
Kentucky.....	22	2,112 00	320	11,144 00	22	2,112 00
Kansas.....	4	268 00	134	4,128 00	4	268 00
Louisiana.....	16	6,048 00	16	780 00	63	6,048 00
Maine.....	10	960 00	452	12,956 00	7	672 00
Massachusetts.....	4	384 00	642	16,790 00	4	384 00
Maryland.....	11	1,056 00	104	3,792 00	11	1,056 00
Mississippi.....	25	2,400 00	5	216 00	25	2,400 00
Missouri.....	16	1,728 00	803	16,972 00	16	1,728 00
Michigan.....	27	1,536 00	156	21,652 00	16	1,536 00
Minnesota.....	3	288 00			3	288 00
Montana Territory.....						
New Hampshire.....	2	384 00	159	4,656 00	4	384 00
New York.....	97	4,512 00	1,433	45,215 22	47	4,512 00
New Jersey.....	16	1,728 00	229	7,214 00	16	1,728 00
North Carolina.....	24	1,056 00	1	24 00	11	1,056 00
New Mexico Territory.....						
Nebraska.....			3	288 00		
Ohio.....	26	2,496 00	1,395	45,474 00	26	2,496 00
Oregon.....	1	96 00	4	192 00	1	96 00
Pennsylvania.....	46	1,632 00	1,302	44,414 00	37	1,632 00
Rhode Island.....	3	288 00	80	2,064 00	3	288 00
South Carolina.....						

Tennessee	66	5,322 00	70	4,751 00	73	9,792 00	905	7,080 00	30	2,820 00	70	6,720 00
Texas.....	3	471 00	3	163 00	1	144 00	1	144 00				
Vermont.....	93	5,786 00	161	7,778 00	46	5,268 00	922	6,336 00	11	1,058 00	10	960 00
Virginia	16	2,466 00	9	504 00	18	2,460 00	7	384 00	30	2,880 00	59	5,684 00
West Virginia.....	97	5,120 00	121	5,387 00	30	4,344 00	176	6,384 00	6	576 00	21	2,016 00
Wisconsin	201	14,814 00	238	12,970 00	84	11,052 00	545	17,140 00	11	1,056 00	20	1,920 00
Washington Territory			1	48 00	1	384 00	3	264 00				
Wyoming Territory.....	1	216 00										
Cases increased	5,514	380,104 50	8,063	416,257 50	2,966	405,921 00	12,932	408,111 22				
Total	8,063	416,257 50			12,932	408,111 22						
	13,577	796,362 00			15,898	814,032 22			563	54,048 00	814	77,760 00

Of pensioners dropped under section 26, act of March 3, 1873, there have been restored..... Invalids. Widows and others.
Of pensioners dropped from other causes there have been restored 73 which are not included in above table.

13	12	Do.
244	85	

Statement showing an approximated number of sailors who were engaged in the war with Mexico.

Name of vessel.	Number of men.	Name of vessel.	Number of men.
Raritan	475	Columbus.....	220
Potomac	475	Independence.....	550
Albany	200	Savannah.....	475
Saint Mary's.....	200	Congress	475
Mississippi	300	Portsmouth.....	200
Spitfire	57	Levant	200
Vixen.....	52	Warren.....	200
Porpoise.....	140	Cyane	200
Somers	140	Dale	100
Reefer	22	Preble.....	100
Petrel	20	Erie	100
Bonito	21	Lexington	45
Relief.....	65		
Supply.....	31	Total	5, 683
Fredonia.....	64		

The Princeton, Shark, and Southampton were also on the Mexican coast, but there are no rolls in the Department showing the number of men they were allowed.

B.—Statement of the amount paid for Army pensions in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1874.

States and Territories.	Invalids.	Widows and dependent relatives.	Survivors of the war of 1812.	Widows of the war of 1812.	Total by States.
Arkansas	\$26, 128 58	\$72, 966 92	\$19, 995 66	\$4, 523 17	\$122, 914 33
Connecticut.....	140, 081 44	300, 202 32	17, 280 35	5, 650 66	463, 164 77
California	35, 072 89	26, 554 76	4, 777 06	1, 098 66	67, 503 37
District of Columbia	261, 838 44	275, 438 78	129, 100 66	52, 405 58	716, 783 46
Delaware.....	30, 795 12	45, 879 16	2, 092 96	360 00	79, 136 54
Indiana	811, 119 49	1, 372, 629 34	78, 581 38	29, 493 74	2, 291, 223 95
Illinois	1, 050, 141 56	1, 657, 168 33	72, 522 96	29, 385 48	2, 809, 198 33
Iowa	411, 818 65	622, 520 14	32, 544 44	11, 591 73	1, 078, 474 96
Kentucky	126, 435 82	584, 190 48	77, 136 75	29, 489 39	877, 252 44
Kansas	153, 281 13	151, 232 77	5, 497 59	2, 378 65	312, 390 14
Louisiana	31, 024 90	39, 569 39	33, 275 78	5, 912 23	109, 782 30
Maine.....	484, 832 64	696, 704 98	51, 910 38	12, 409 59	1, 245, 857 59
Massachusetts	545, 795 19	862, 164 27	31, 887 90	9, 849 57	1, 449, 696 93
Maryland	135, 825 48	193, 212 17	27, 335 42	15, 444 97	371, 817 04
Mississippi	4, 511 66	23, 387 05	22, 340 53	4, 516 76	54, 756 60
Missouri	318, 918 44	673, 044 54	68, 174 66	19, 787 70	1, 079, 925 34
Michigan.....	492, 458 14	760, 429 65	54, 875 00	17, 161 25	1, 324, 924 04
Minnesota	129, 672 86	173, 236 49	3, 670 14	3, 165 32	306, 744 81
New Hampshire.....	210, 821 24	310, 527 07	25, 843 45	5, 109 59	552, 301 35
New York.....	1, 687, 691 29	2, 287, 678 45	248, 212 47	104, 744 86	4, 328, 327 07
New Jersey	233, 428 21	345, 576 06	29, 007 17	14, 762 89	622, 834 33
North Carolina.....	12, 055 90	54, 987 98	28, 092 73	12, 556 09	107, 692 70
Nebraska.....	36, 021 43	18, 352 86	1, 660 27	384 00	56, 418 56
New Mexico Territory	3, 230 47	3, 173 53	96 00	.....	6, 500 00
Ohio.....	1, 116, 698 21	1, 684, 370 58	131, 088 72	52, 308 07	2, 984, 465 58
Oregon	6, 334 92	4, 828 68	2, 967 99	235 73	14, 367 32
Pennsylvania.....	1, 374, 802 65	1, 966, 992 99	102, 544 40	53, 863 49	3, 498, 203 53
Rhode Island.....	51, 919 41	105, 409 54	4, 020 00	1, 973 33	163, 322 28
Tennessee.....	105, 258 90	441, 001 68	87, 933 70	37, 942 20	672, 136 48
Vermont	217, 385 82	302, 194 12	28, 161 83	7, 971 45	555, 713 22
Virginia	23, 869 81	43, 920 32	97, 439 27	43, 507 02	208, 736 42
West Virginia.....	153, 049 03	276, 958 18	41, 220 50	17, 470 62	488, 698 33
Wisconsin	367, 402 78	616, 466 91	27, 307 53	8, 522 61	1, 019, 799 83
Washington Territory	3, 605 36	1, 565 46	288 00	.....	5, 459 82
Total.....	10, 853, 367, 86	16, 993, 835 95	1, 588, 832 95	616, 016 40	30, 052, 053 16

C.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of Army pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1874.

States and Territories.	Invalids.		Widows and dependent relatives.		War of 1812.				Total by States.	
	Invalids.		Widows and dependent relatives.		Survivors.		Widows.		Number.	Yearly amount.
	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.	Number.	Yearly amount.		
Arkansas.....	162	\$19,092 00	432	\$54,012 00	164	\$15,744 00	23	\$2,208 00	781	\$91,056 00
Connecticut.....	1,377	128,053 00	1,963	238,267 16	181	17,376 00	65	6,240 00	3,586	389,936 16
California.....	313	30,840 00	1,157	20,832 00	50	4,800 00	4	384 00	5,524	56,856 00
District of Columbia.....	1,865	258,570 80	1,666	218,664 00	1,243	119,322 00	339	32,544 00	5,113	629,106 80
Delaware.....	280	27,736 50	270	33,606 00	19	1,824 00	4	384 00	573	63,550 50
Indiana.....	7,791	723,989 70	8,012	1,056,494 00	893	85,728 00	247	23,712 00	16,943	1,889,923 70
Illinois.....	9,948	986,164 50	9,104	1,206,694 66	847	81,312 00	232	22,272 00	20,131	2,296,443 16
Iowa.....	3,872	376,964 70	3,796	493,194 00	378	36,288 00	79	7,584 00	8,125	914,030 70
Kentucky.....	1,761	169,623 90	3,806	480,805 12	865	83,040 00	261	25,056 00	6,693	758,525 02
Kansas.....	1,386	136,928 50	771	98,964 00	64	6,144 00	17	1,632 00	2,238	243,668 50
Louisiana.....	2,228	28,761 00	264	31,536 00	298	28,608 00	36	3,456 00	846	92,361 00
Maine.....	4,736	451,104 70	4,921	570,246 00	539	51,744 00	120	11,520 00	10,316	1,084,614 70
Massachusetts.....	5,704	506,384 00	6,299	753,242 10	353	33,888 00	128	12,248 00	12,544	1,305,802 10
Maryland.....	1,249	128,312 00	1,237	153,264 00	335	32,160 00	169	16,224 00	2,990	329,960 00
Mississippi.....	31	4,169 00	258	27,744 00	233	22,368 00	28	2,688 00	550	56,969 00
Missouri.....	2,825	294,260 00	3,833	494,373 00	764	73,344 00	148	14,208 00	7,570	876,185 00
Michigan.....	4,857	465,316 10	4,832	585,644 00	607	57,984 00	132	12,672 00	10,425	1,121,616 10
Minnesota.....	1,171	118,140 00	1,031	128,184 00	76	7,296 00	16	1,536 00	2,294	255,156 00
New Hampshire.....	2,227	205,576 80	2,236	263,712 17	294	28,224 00	57	5,472 00	4,814	502,984 97
New York.....	14,940	1,561,464 30	15,541	1,878,604 65	2,868	275,328 00	952	91,392 00	34,301	3,806,788 95
New Jersey.....	2,220	215,507 40	2,233	273,454 00	322	30,912 00	135	12,960 00	4,910	532,833 40
North Carolina.....	111	10,203 00	360	43,741 33	291	27,936 00	84	8,064 00	846	89,914 33
New Mexico Territory.....	26	3,717 00	25	3,030 00	1	96 00	.....	.....	52	6,843 00
Nebraska.....	307	30,524 00	108	12,876 00	16	1,536 00	8	768 00	439	45,704 00
Ohio.....	10,583	1,017,748 80	10,356	1,324,266 00	1,518	145,728 00	439	42,144 00	22,896	2,529,886 80
Oregon.....	64	5,430 00	28	3,600 00	29	2,784 00	2	192 00	123	12,028 00
Pennsylvania.....	13,349	1,298,606 50	12,596	1,672,875 00	1,223	117,408 00	546	52,416 00	27,714	3,141,305 50
Rhode Island.....	506	48,134 00	710	87,226 50	48	4,608 00	20	1,920 00	1,244	141,888 50
Tennessee.....	1,006	92,904 00	2,737	360,109 00	945	90,720 00	306	29,376 00	4,994	573,109 00
Vermont.....	2,155	196,045 20	2,042	230,750 87	275	26,400 00	71	6,816 00	4,543	460,012 07
Virginia.....	196	21,690 00	252	23,868 00	1,112	106,752 00	426	40,896 00	1,986	193,206 00
West Virginia.....	1,635	142,003 90	1,868	238,792 00	478	45,888 00	158	15,168 00	4,159	441,851 90
Wisconsin.....	3,469	348,222 60	3,749	473,900 00	290	27,840 00	60	5,760 00	7,568	855,722 60
Washington Territory.....	27	3,447 00	3	624 00	4	384 00	.....	.....	34	4,455 00
Total.....	102,457	10,055,654 90	107,516	13,537,195 56	17,620	1,691,520 00	5,312	509,952 00	232,905	25,794,322 46

D.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of each agent for paying Army pensions on the 30th day of June, 1874.

States and Territories.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Arkansas	Little Rock.....	A. D. Thomas.....	\$7,025 67
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Daniel C. Rodman.....	1,235 25
California.....	San Francisco.....	Henry R. Reed.....	67 92
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	David C. Cox.....	6,537 72
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	Daniel Burton.....	732 26
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	William H. H. Terrell.....	8,767 63
	Madison.....	Mark Tilton.....	1,732 54
	Fort Wayne.....	Hiram Iddings.....	7,130 19
Illinois.....	Springfield.....	Jesse H. Moore.....	9,231 76
	Chicago.....	Ada C. Sweet.....	11,664 32
	Salem.....	Warren E. McMackin.....	162 26
	Quincy.....	Benjamin M. Prentiss.....	1,297 31
Iowa.....	Des Moines.....	B. F. Gue.....	9,455 54
	Fairfield.....	David B. Wilson.....	*100 33
	Dubuque.....	Jacob Rich.....	2,109 31
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Robert M. Kelly.....	3,841 59
	Lexington.....	John A. Prall.....	139 04
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	Charles B. Lines.....	7,609 86
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Robert H. Isabelle.....	217 70
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Franklin M. Drew.....	26 95
	Portland.....	George L. Beal.....	4,331 40
	Bangor.....	Samuel B. Morison.....	4,784 06
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Charles A. Phelps.....	15,201 59
	Fitchburgh.....	John W. Kimball.....	101 42
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Harrison Adreon.....	1,629 62
Mississippi.....	Vicksburgh.....	John T. Rankin.....	204 09
Missouri.....	Saint Louis.....	Alton R. Easton.....	510 29
	Macon.....	William C. Ebert.....	112 06
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	Samuel Post.....	174 15
	Grand Rapids.....	Thaddeus Foote.....	5,746 42
Minnesota.....	Saint Paul.....	Ephraim McMurtrie.....	255 12
New Hampshire.....	Concord.....	Alvah Smith.....	1,462 26
	Portsmouth.....	Daniel J. Vaughan.....	1,611 14
New York.....	Albany.....	Sylvanus H. H. Parsons.....	915 22
	Canandaigua.....	Leander M. Drury.....	3,463 44
	New York.....	Silas B. Dutcher.....	255 05
	Brooklyn.....	James McLeer.....	12,702 03
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	James F. Rusling.....	2,165 67
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Charles H. Belvin.....	7,307 30
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	Cicero L. Bristol.....	16 21
New Mexico Territory.....	Santa Fé.....	Eldridge W. Little.....	None.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	John A. Norris.....	362 22
	Cincinnati.....	Charles E. Brown.....	17,517 42
	Cleveland.....	Seth M. Barber.....	7,011 49
Oregon.....	Oregon City.....	Henry Warren.....	632 62
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia { (Invalids).....	Horatio G. Sickel.....	293 22
	{ (Widows).....	David R. B. Nevin.....	6,651 47
	Pittsburgh.....	James McGregor.....	19,247 22
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Charles R. Brayton.....	3,677 73
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	William Y. Elliott.....	6,263 47
	Knoxville.....	Daniel T. Boynton.....	200 05
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Stephen Thomas.....	513 79
	Burlington.....	John L. Barstow.....	4,439 62
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Andrew Washburn.....	6,263 38
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	Thomas M. Harris.....	1,301 67
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Thomas Reynolds.....	340 32
	Milwaukee.....	Edward Ferguson.....	9,241 73
	La Crosse.....	John A. Kellogg.....	1,427 62
Washington Territory.....	Vancouver.....	Samuel W. Brown.....	1,641 12
Total.....			229,684 23
*Deduct amount due agent.....			100 33
Total remaining.....			229,783 90

E.—Statement of the number of claims for Navy pension, and for increase of such pension, allowed for the year ending June 30, 1874, with the yearly amount thereof.

State.	Invalids.				Widows and dependent relatives.			
	Original.		Increase.		Original.		Increase.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut.....	4	\$252 00	1	\$48 00	3	\$624 00	9	\$432 00
California.....	8	726 00	.....	.....	1	48 00	1	84 00
District of Columbia.....	14	1, 275 00	4	216 00	7	1, 500 00	24	1, 176 00
Illinois.....	3	180 00	3	120 00	2	192 00	5	120 00
Kentucky.....	1	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	24 00
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	484 00	3	120 00
Maine.....	3	336 00	5	408 00	4	492 00	13	672 00
Massachusetts.....	40	4, 374 00	29	1, 345 00	13	1, 632 00	42	2, 172 00
Maryland.....	5	348 00	6	300 00	6	1, 656 00	13	744 00
Missouri.....	3	186 00	3	108 00	3	468 00	4	240 00
Michigan.....	1	141 00	1	48 00	2	216 00	3	72 00
Minnesota.....	1	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	1	48 00	3	192 00	2	360 00	3	144 00
New York.....	43	4, 514 00	34	1, 796 50	14	2, 352 00	85	3, 744 00
New Jersey.....	10	648 00	3	138 00	7	1, 364 00	6	348 00
Ohio.....	9	1, 260 00	6	244 00	4	828 00	23	1, 068 00
Pennsylvania.....	28	3, 129 00	27	1, 323 00	28	4, 032 00	45	2, 304 00
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	72 00
Virginia.....	4	453 00	1	72 00	2	192 00	3	78 00
Wisconsin.....	1	48 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48 00
Cases increased.....	179	18, 086 00	126	6, 358 50	101	16, 440 00	286	13, 662 00
	126	6, 358 50	.....	.....	286	13, 662 00	.....	.....
Total.....	305	24, 444 50	.....	.....	387	30, 102 00	.....	.....

NOTE.—Of pensioners dropped under section 3 act March 3, 1873, there were sixteen invalids and two widows restored, not included in above table. Of pensioners dropped from other causes, there were one invalid and four widows restored, not included in above table.

F.—Statement of the amount paid for Navy pensions in the several States and Territories for the year ending June 30, 1874.

State.	Invalids.	Widows and dependent relatives.	Total by States.
Connecticut.....	\$1, 702 29	\$8, 273 42	\$9, 975 71
California.....	3, 027 18	1, 571 69	4, 598 87
District of Columbia.....	14, 621 33	37, 240 24	51, 861 57
Illinois.....	6, 514 12	4, 615 56	11, 129 68
Kentucky.....	1, 391 03	2, 061 60	3, 452 63
Louisiana.....	1, 871 84	4, 130 19	6, 002 03
Maine.....	8, 944 39	14, 793 13	23, 737 52
Massachusetts.....	34, 919 82	58, 981 83	93, 901 65
Maryland.....	6, 460 03	20, 168 07	26, 628 10
Missouri.....	3, 437 87	5, 454 39	8, 892 26
Michigan.....	1, 548 77	4, 537 91	6, 086 68
Minnesota.....	34 52	744 00	778 52
New Hampshire.....	3, 731 66	5, 810 02	9, 541 68
New York.....	42, 231 46	81, 700 51	123, 931 97
New Jersey.....	4, 542 03	11, 925 24	16, 467 27
Ohio.....	5, 278 49	18, 717 78	23, 996 27
Pennsylvania.....	29, 583 55	71, 385 63	100, 969 18
Rhode Island.....	1, 002 40	5, 252 75	6, 255 15
Virginia.....	2, 528 41	8, 260 81	10, 789 22
Wisconsin.....	814 17	1, 886 27	2, 700 44
Total.....	174, 185 36	367, 511 04	541, 696 40

G.—Statement of the number and yearly amount of Navy pensions on the rolls of the several States and Territories on the 30th day of June, 1874.

States.	Invalids.		Widows and dependent relatives.		Total by States.	
	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.	No.	Yearly amount.
Connecticut.....	18	\$1,390 00	31	\$6,240 00	49	\$7,630 00
California.....	26	2,173 00	6	1,344 00	32	3,517 00
District of Columbia.....	112	12,988 00	168	34,020 00	280	47,008 00
Illinois.....	49	5,954 00	30	3,768 00	79	9,722 00
Kentucky.....	8	828 00	16	2,124 00	24	2,952 00
Louisiana.....	14	2,196 00	12	2,076 00	26	4,272 00
Maine.....	65	7,208 00	79	10,464 00	144	17,672 00
Massachusetts.....	314	32,755 00	324	48,180 00	638	80,935 00
Maryland.....	56	5,454 00	79	15,036 00	135	20,490 00
Missouri.....	25	2,478 00	14	2,340 00	39	4,818 00
Michigan.....	15	1,593 00	26	2,952 00	41	4,545 00
Minnesota.....	2	168 00	4	744 00	6	912 00
New Hampshire.....	40	3,596 00	32	4,980 00	72	8,576 00
New York.....	410	42,997 00	395	62,636 00	805	105,633 00
New Jersey.....	36	3,495 00	48	9,096 00	84	12,591 00
Ohio.....	49	5,606 00	83	12,708 00	132	18,314 00
Pennsylvania.....	262	27,402 00	356	54,816 00	618	82,218 00
Rhode Island.....	16	1,175 00	28	4,746 00	44	5,921 00
Virginia.....	25	2,778 00	40	7,296 00	65	10,074 00
Wisconsin.....	9	696 00	14	1,968 00	23	2,664 00
Total.....	1,551	162,930 00	1,785	287,534 00	3,336	450,464 00

H.—Statement of the amount of funds in the hands of the agents for paying Navy pensions on 30th day of June, 1874.

State.	Town.	Name of agent.	Amount.
Connecticut.....	Hartford.....	Daniel C. Rodman.....	\$524 25
California.....	San Francisco.....	Henry R. Reed.....	1,834 17
District of Columbia.....	Washington.....	David C. Cox.....	13 43
Illinois.....	Chicago.....	Ada C. Sweet.....	369 32
Kentucky.....	Louisville.....	Robert M. Kelly.....	377 44
Louisiana.....	New Orleans.....	Robert H. Isabelle.....	997 27
Maine.....	Portland.....	George L. Beal.....	962 47
Massachusetts.....	Boston.....	Charles A. Phelps.....	*1,901 63
Maryland.....	Baltimore.....	Harrison Adreon.....	4 22
Missouri.....	Saint Louis.....	Alton R. Easton.....	376 17
Michigan.....	Detroit.....	Samuel Post.....	413 32
Minnesota.....	Saint Paul.....	Ephraim McMurtrie.....	21 47
New Hampshire.....	Portsmouth.....	Daniel J. Vaughan.....	401 42
New York.....	Brooklyn.....	James McLeer.....	5,622 46
New Jersey.....	Trenton.....	James F. Rusling.....	31 77
Ohio.....	Cincinnati.....	Charles E. Brown.....	563 72
Pennsylvania.....	Philadelphia.....	Horatio G. Sickel.....	2,560 23
	Pittsburgh.....	James McGregor.....	*29 41
Rhode Island.....	Providence.....	Charles R. Brayton.....	*35 15
Virginia.....	Richmond.....	Andrew Washburn.....	710 75
Wisconsin.....	Milwaukee.....	Edward Ferguson.....	134 93
			15,351 31
*Deduct due agent.....			1,226 21
			14,125 10

NOTE.—Henry C. Bennett was agent at San Francisco, Cal., until about December 15, 1873, and the remitted draft to pay Navy pensions (\$1,500) was returned for cancellation; so that, taking his probable payments in that pay-month, there will be due him, say, \$433.02.

I.—Statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls who served in the Army, Navy, and on board of privateers, with the amount which has been paid in each year in the several States and Territories, including the sums paid at the Treasury Department for unclaimed pensions, for special-act pensions, and for revolutionary claims of Virginia under the act of July 5, 1832.

Year.	Invalid and soldiers.		Widows and dependent relatives.		Total.	Remarks.
	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.
1791...	1,356	\$223,856 12	.....	.....	1,356	\$223,856 12
1792...	.....	115,840 87	.....	.....	.....	115,840 87
1793...	.....	85,417 32	.....	.....	.....	85,417 32
1794...	.....	87,816 96	.....	.....	.....	87,816 96
1795...	1,444	73,643 42	.....	.....	1,444	73,643 42
1796...	.....	105,165 92	.....	.....	.....	105,165 92
1797...	.....	100,629 77	.....	.....	.....	100,629 77
1798...	.....	108,906 15	.....	.....	.....	108,906 15
1799...	.....	96,764 81	.....	.....	.....	96,764 81
1800...	1,711	66,308 19	.....	.....	1,711	66,308 19
1801...	.....	75,164 78	.....	.....	.....	75,164 78
1802...	1,661	87,627 51	.....	.....	1,661	87,627 51
1803...	.....	70,317 76	.....	.....	.....	70,317 76
1804...	.....	86,362 97	.....	.....	.....	86,362 97
1805...	1,593	89,975 06	.....	.....	1,593	89,975 06
1806...	.....	88,786 66	.....	.....	.....	88,786 66
1807...	1,530	76,065 40	.....	.....	1,530	76,065 40
1808...	.....	89,480 04	.....	.....	.....	89,480 04
1809...	.....	94,963 79	.....	.....	.....	94,963 79
1810...	1,544	87,965 90	.....	.....	1,544	87,965 90
1811...	.....	75,898 96	.....	.....	.....	75,898 96
1812...	.....	97,610 72	.....	\$424 30	.....	98,035 02
1813...	1,501	96,295 31	.....	2,352 76	1,501	98,648 07
1814...	.....	86,601 04	.....	3,460 00	.....	92,061 04
1815...	2,050	73,942 76	.....	8,256 04	2,050	82,198 80
1816...	3,808	221,250 24	389	56,186 23	3,597	277,436 47
1817...	.....	154,764 29	.....	288,085 49	.....	442,849 78
1818...	.....	253,749 05	.....	385,316 96	.....	639,066 01
1819...	19,183	2,022,317 40	3,001	331,760 69	22,189	2,354,078 09
1820...	.....	2,616,142 12	.....	201,073 89	.....	2,817,216 01
1821...	.....	1,437,600 69	.....	126,325 44	.....	1,563,926 13

The few Army widows pensioned prior to 1816 are included with the invalids.

Commencement of payments to Navy invalids and widows. These will be found included with "invalids" until 1843.

Commencement of payments to privateer invalids and to widows of same. The "privateer fund" was exhausted in 1838, and pensions not renewed to widows. From 1843 irregular payments were made to the invalids, and in 1856 the few survivors were ordered to be paid with the Navy invalids.

In 1816 the invalid rate to privates of the Army was increased from \$5 to \$8 for total disability; also, pensions to widows of soldiers of war of 1812 for five years not renewed until 1853.

In 1818 pensions to revolutionary soldiers, for service in Continental Line, first granted.

I.—Statement of the number of pensioners on the rolls who served in the Army, Navy, and on board of privateers, &c.—Continued.

Year.	Invalids and soldiers.		Widows and dependent relatives.		Total.		Remarks.
	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	Number on roll.	Amount paid.	
1822	\$2,387,570 38	\$84,124 65	\$2,471,695 03	In 1838 special provisions were made for certain revolutionary officers and soldiers. Act of June 7, 1838, gave pensions to revolutionary soldiers who served six months. Act of July 5, 1832, provided for payment of Virginia claims for revolutionary services. Act of June 30, 1834, provided Navy pensions to widows. Act of July 4, 1838, provided pensions for widows of revolutionary soldiers who were married before close of the war, and for widows of soldiers in the Florida war, for five years. Act of March 3, 1837, granted arrears of Navy pensions, which exhausted the Navy pension fund in 1842. In 1839 pensions were granted to widows of revolutionary war, for five years, who were married prior to 1794. From March, 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843, no pensions were provided for widows married prior to 1794, except under the act of July 4, 1836. In 1843 the act of July 7, 1838, was continued for one year from March 4, 1843, and in 1844 was further continued for four years. Act May 13, 1846, granted pensions to invalids in Mexican war. Act of August 11, 1848 extended Navy invalid and also Navy widows' pensions during widowhood. Act of February 2, 1849 continued to revolutionary pensioners during widowhood. Act of July 20, 1849 granted pensions to widows married before 1800. Act of July 21, 1848, authorized pensions for five years to widows of soldiers in Mexican war.
1823	15,143	1,768,443 13	918	54,688 64	15,361	1,843,131 97	
1824	.....	1,610,566 10	.....	41,753 05	.....	1,652,349 05
1825	13,872	1,553,258 02	110	40,926 18	13,982	1,584,178 20	
1826	.....	1,772,240 74	.....	33,285 36	.....	1,805,526 10
1827	.....	1,006,102 46	.....	25,806 31	.....	1,031,908 77
1828	11,438	1,339,977 88	.....	17,958 72	11,438	1,357,936 60
1829	.....	1,159,246 77	.....	21,581 99	.....	1,180,828 76
1830	10,765	1,614,972 33	.....	11,011 74	10,765	1,625,984 07
1831	.....	1,319,240 94	.....	10,969 36	.....	1,330,230 32
1832	.....	2,630,685 79	.....	14,285 83	.....	2,653,911 62
1833	33,354	5,430,659 58	10,845 35	33,354	5,441,604 93	In 1839 pensions were granted to widows of revolutionary war, for five years, who were married prior to 1794. From March, 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843, no pensions were provided for widows married prior to 1794, except under the act of July 4, 1836. In 1843 the act of July 7, 1838, was continued for one year from March 4, 1843, and in 1844 was further continued for four years. Act May 13, 1846, granted pensions to invalids in Mexican war. Act of August 11, 1848 extended Navy invalid and also Navy widows' pensions during widowhood. Act of February 2, 1849 continued to revolutionary pensioners during widowhood. Act of July 20, 1849 granted pensions to widows married before 1800. Act of July 21, 1848, authorized pensions for five years to widows of soldiers in Mexican war.
1834	.....	3,983,241 44	.....	7,723 25	.....	3,990,964 69
1835	.....	2,388,678 34	.....	4,101 67	.....	2,392,068 21
1836	31,992	3,044,833 13	1	5,213 03	31,993	3,050,146 16	
1837	.....	3,070,493 95	.....	557,216 68	.....	3,627,710 63
1838	94,735	1,979,577 71	3,828	1,065,109 23	98,567	3,044,686 94	
1839	.....	2,207,264 46	.....	1,618,683 59	.....	3,826,058 05
1840	98,285	1,094,540 66	6,930	1,163,450 62	27,225	2,262,991 48	
1841	.....	1,519,809 28	.....	1,025,510 04	.....	2,545,319 32
1842	.....	1,125,241 75	.....	367,803 49	.....	1,503,045 24
1843	14,109	1,593,258 02	4,579	248,780 83	18,688	1,842,038 85	In 1839 pensions were granted to widows of revolutionary war, for five years, who were married prior to 1794. From March, 4, 1841, to March 4, 1843, no pensions were provided for widows married prior to 1794, except under the act of July 4, 1836. In 1843 the act of July 7, 1838, was continued for one year from March 4, 1843, and in 1844 was further continued for four years. Act May 13, 1846, granted pensions to invalids in Mexican war. Act of August 11, 1848 extended Navy invalid and also Navy widows' pensions during widowhood. Act of February 2, 1849 continued to revolutionary pensioners during widowhood. Act of July 20, 1849 granted pensions to widows married before 1800. Act of July 21, 1848, authorized pensions for five years to widows of soldiers in Mexican war.
1844	.....	1,853,908 47	.....	812,225 34	.....	2,667,133 81
1845	.....	709,995 48	.....	1,448,311 41	.....	2,218,306 90
1846	10,349	785,946 60	7,715	1,098,079 89	18,064	1,884,026 42	
1847	.....	327,060 37	.....	1,125,418 85	.....	1,512,479 22
1848	.....	327,076 07	.....	611,670 85	.....	1,138,746 92
1849	8,631	164,278 73	6,031	733,416 63	13,362	1,591,695 36	
1850	.....	1,210,044 89	.....	636,123 43	.....	2,175,168 32
1851	7,309	1,845,841 16	7,565	1,360,670 07	14,903	2,426,512 12	
1852	.....	1,310,471 35	.....	1,190,251 76	.....	2,500,723 11

Act of February 3, 1853, allowed pensions to widows of revolutionary soldiers married after January 1, 1800; also, renewed pensions for five years to widows of soldiers in Florida and Mexican wars; war of 1812, and in Indian wars.

In 1858 the pensions to widows of soldiers in wars subsequent to the Revolution were continued during widowhood.

Pensioners in Southern States dropped from the rolls. Act of July 14, 1862, granted pensions to invalids of the war of 1861, their widows, and dependent relatives.

Commenced restoring to the rolls loyal pensioners in Southern States. The rates for certain total and permanent disabilities increased in 1866 from \$9 to \$15, \$20, and \$25 per month. Pensions to widows having minor children were increased \$2 for each child. The acts of July 25, 1864, and July 27, 1868, also provided that the rates of pensions (Army and Navy) of previous acts should conform to those prescribed for the same rank in the act of July 14, 1862, and amendments thereto.

Act of July 27, 1868, granted arrears of pension by extending the limit for applications to five years, also, that the rates of all pensions (except revolutionary) under acts prior to July 14, 1862, and amendments thereto, should conform to them for same rank.

Payments of pensions changed to quarterly and five quarters included in this fiscal year. Also, commutation for or furnishing artificial limbs. Pensions granted for sixty days' service in the war of 1812, &c. Act of June 8, 1872, increased the invalid rates of \$15, \$12, and \$25 for special grade disabilities to \$18, \$24, and \$31.25 respectively. Act of March 3, 1873, authorized rates to invalids between \$8 and \$12, and \$3 additional per month for minors of officers and for the single child of privates and non-commissioned officers.

1853	4, 267	271, 315 74	5, 640	1908, 431 78	11, 916	1, 009, 747 52
1854 ..	6, 073	547, 292 67	7, 990	1, 018, 750 70	14, 063	1, 566, 043 57
1855 ..	6, 096	566, 305 59	8, 482	899, 010 14	14, 428	1, 487, 405 73
1856 ..	5, 751	609, 624 72	8, 121	620, 231 14	13, 932	1, 454, 855 86
1857 ..	5, 630	565, 312 47	7, 556	795, 618 09	13, 186	1, 380, 930 56
1858 ..	5, 546	618, 796 30	6, 069	640, 809 44	11, 615	1, 259, 535 74
1859 ..	5, 419	582, 846 61	6, 166	690, 642 90	11, 585	1, 271, 488 81
1860 ..	5, 358	508, 954 40	5, 926	644, 267 33	11, 284	1, 154, 221 73
1861 ..	5, 215	490, 371 26	5, 494	608, 647 49	10, 709	1, 069, 218 75
1862 ..	4, 341	368, 368 33	3, 812	432, 451 61	8, 159	900, 819 94
1863 ..	7, 821	447, 544 64	8, 970	596, 819 23	14, 791	1, 044, 364 47
1864 ..	23, 479	1, 449, 616 71	27, 658	3, 072, 005 47	51, 135	4, 521, 622 18
1865 ..	25, 660	2, 216, 954 30	50, 106	6, 325, 930 97	85, 966	8, 542, 885 97
1866 ..	55, 652	3, 901, 562 01	71, 070	9, 349, 418 16	196, 722	13, 250, 960 17
1867 ..	60, 565	6, 542, 151 32	83, 612	12, 132, 560 47	153, 183	18, 681, 711 79
1868 ..	75, 957	7, 627, 294 13	93, 626	16, 452, 009 05	169, 643	24, 079, 403 16
1869 ..	82, 859	9, 525, 056 17	105, 104	12, 930, 030 92	167, 963	28, 445, 069 09
1870 ..	87, 521	9, 137, 302 43	111, 105	15, 643, 449 36	198, 686	27, 720, 811 81
1871 ..	93, 384	12, 497, 631 78	114, 101	20, 579, 751 85	207, 495	33, 077, 363 63
1872 ..	113, 954	12, 272, 004 18	118, 275	17, 697, 326 68	222, 229	30, 169, 341 00
1873 ..	119, 500	12, 804, 404 47	116, 911	16, 380, 885 15	232, 411	29, 185, 268 62
1874 ..	121, 692	12, 616, 366 17	114, 613	17, 977, 363 39	236, 241	30, 593, 749 56
Total ..	.....	159, 629, 601 57	.....	163, 207, 946 37	.....	342, 237, 449 94

Amounts as paid to the several classes of pensioners.

ARMY.

Total amount paid to invalids from 1791 to June 30, 1874.....	\$99,275,429 83
Total amount paid to soldiers of the revolutionary war—1818 to 1869.	46,177,545 44
Total amount paid to widows of the soldiers of the revolutionary war—1836 to 1874.....	19,604,379 31
Total amount paid to widows of soldiers in the wars subsequent to the revolutionary war—1816 to 1874.....	5,915,016 31
Total amount paid to widows of soldiers in the war 1861—1861 to 1874.	151,012,047 39
Total amount paid to soldiers of the war of 1812, act February 14, 1871—1871 to 1874.....	5,647,921 22
Total amount paid to widows of soldiers of war 1812, act of February 14, 1871—1871 to 1874.....	1,641,313 72
Total amount paid for Virginia claims under act July 5, 1832, at the Treasury—1832 to 1855	1,904,330 33
Total amount paid for special acts for Army and Navy at Treasury—1832 to 1855.....	1,216,113 53
Total	332,394,458 13

NAVY.

Total amount paid to invalids from 1803 to June 30, 1874.....	4,339,889 72
Total amount paid to privateer-invalids from 1812 to June 30, 1874...	158,801 70
Total amount paid to widows from 1843 to June 30, 1874.....	5,089,664 94
Total amount paid to privateer-widows from 1812 to December 31, 1835	254,635 45
	342,237,449 94

Soldiers in the war of the Revolution, (pensioned for service, 57,623)	289,715
Soldiers in the Indian war—St. Clair's defeat November 4, 1791; battle of Maumee, General Wayne, August 20, 1794.....	2,543
Soldiers in the Indian war 1811—battle Tippecanoe, General Harrison, November 7, 1811.....	650
Soldiers in the war with Great Britain—1812 to 1815—including sailors and marines serving twelve months or more.....	63,179
Soldiers in the war with Great Britain—1812 to 1815—including militia serving six months or more.....	66,325
Soldiers in the war with Great Britain—1812 to 1815—including militia serving three months or more.....	125,643
Soldiers in the war with Great Britain—1812 to 1815—including militia serving one month or more.....	125,307
Soldiers in the war with Great Britain—1812 to 1815—including militia serving less than one month.....	147,200
	527,654
Soldiers in the Seminole war 1817 and 1818.....	5,911
Soldiers in the Black Hawk war 1831 and 1832.....	5,051
Soldiers in the southwestern disturbances 1836.....	2,400
Soldiers in the Cherokee country disturbances 1836 and 1837....	3,925
Soldiers in the Creek country disturbances 1836 and 1837.....	13,415
Soldiers in the Florida war 1836 to 1843	41,122
Soldiers in the Mexican war—1846 to 1847—(not including sailors, probable number, 5,893)	73,266
Soldiers in the New York frontier disturbances 1838 and 1839....	1,125
Soldiers in the Aroostook disturbances 1838 and 1839.....	2 reg'ts
Soldiers in the war of the rebellion, 1861 to 1865	2,685,522

K.—Statement of the rates per month and number to each rate of ARMY invalids on the rolls of each State and Territory June 30, 1874.

States and Territories.	40	31	30	26	26	25	24	22	21	20	19	18	17	16	16	16	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	10					
Arkansas	5					2	3			1		22	5				5	4															
Connecticut	11	2				3	12			8		223					12																
California	1						1			4		46	6				3	2															
District of Columbia	41	12				19	44	5		59		491	32				64	15															
Delaware	1	1					10					34					4																
Indiana	64	13				15	86	3		45		927	1				154	39															
Illinois	87	15				1	132	9		81		1,345	1				165	64															
Iowa	56	6				5	64			36		482	1				72	24															
Kentucky	16	2				4	12	7		22		211	11				56	1															
Kansas	4	4				3	4			12		205	11				21	10															
Louisiana	5	1				1	5			3		60	2				4	2															
Maine	22	12				6	58			23		643	18				64	29															
Massachusetts	22	11				7	43	2		34		739	26				75	43															
Maryland	12	3				1	26	2		16		191	6				23	6															
Mississippi	3						1					5	1																				
Missouri	33	5				9	40			34		405	15				53	20															
Michigan	45	7				8	57	1		29		629	21				59	21															
Minnesota	15	6				2	20	1		13		150	6				19	10															
New Hampshire	13	1				7	21	1		12		306	8				12	12															
New York	1,103	27	1			60	208	5	2	1,152	18	2,744	1				224	85															
New Jersey	14	3				5	27	3		17		359	10				25	5															
North Carolina							1			1		15						1															
Nebraska	1	1				1	2			4		38	4				6	3															
New Mexico	1						1	1				7																					
Ohio	91	21				22	134	2	1	53	1	1,547	2				136	63															
Oregon							1			1		6					1																
Pennsylvania	67	24				19	165	4		94		2,166	52				218	1															
Rhode Island	5	1				1	3			1		82	4				4	1															
Tennessee	14					5	14			9		90	11				15	4															
Vermont	8	2					28			12		297	7				10	15															
Virginia	2						4			6		37					7	1															
West Virginia	13					1	13			14		191	2				25	9															
Wisconsin	25	10				2	60	2		18		604	17				23	13															
Washington Territory	1						2					5																					
Total	1,801	190	1	2	1	1,227	1,308	46	5	1,813	2	115,368	11,486	1	2	20	21,559	2,613	1	2	60	1	2	42	257	104	1	1,568	2	80	148	7	6

M.—Statement of the several ranks and the number to each rank of Army invalids in each State and Territory June 30, 1874.

States and Territories.	Invalids.										
	Generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Assistant surgeons.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Total by States and Territories.
Arkansas		1				5	3	5		142	162
Connecticut		2	5	4	1	20	25	18		1,302	1,377
California				2		8	14	5	1	283	313
District of Columbia	2	10	13	13	6	94	89	52	2	1,524	1,678
Delaware		1	1	1		5	6	4		262	279
Indiana	1	7	14	17	10	116	127	102	8	7,389	7,731
Illinois		16	23	23	11	217	209	165	10	9,274	9,843
Iowa		5	9	6	3	70	97	60	4	3,612	3,752
Kentucky	1	5	5	4		37	34	27	1	1,647	1,761
Kansas			6	3	4	39	39	18	5	1,272	1,336
Louisiana		1				4	3	5		215	223
Maine		5	9	7	4	50	63	64	6	4,513	4,727
Massachusetts		8	12	6	1	25	102	71	11	5,468	5,764
Maryland		4	2	3	4	40	27	22	2	1,145	1,239
Missouri	2	3	2	15	1	71	64	58	5	2,684	2,825
Michigan		4	14	9	5	71	105	70		4,579	4,759
Minnesota	1	3	4	1		24	32	21	2	1,063	1,123
Mississippi							2			29	31
New Hampshire			5	12	6	40	45	21		2,068	2,227
New York	4	20	26	33	21	325	254	218	9	14,030	14,940
New Jersey		7	5	4	5	44	45	27	1	2,062	2,239
North Carolina						2	4			105	111
Nebraska		1		1		5	6	9	1	284	307
New Mexico		1				1	2			12	15
Ohio	1	18	21	15	7	196	197	142	11	9,969	10,553
Oregon						1		1		62	64
Pennsylvania		26	23	30	8	247	229	187	9	12,560	13,140
Rhode Island		1		1	1	10	13	10		470	485
Tennessee		2	1	3	5	14	26	23	4	922	1,006
Vermont	1		3			29	29	23	5	2,065	2,133
Virginia		1		1		10		4		160	166
West Virginia	1	3	4	3	1	25	22	26	1	1,569	1,635
Wisconsin	1	6	8	6	2	51	55	35	1	3,304	3,449
Washington Tery						1				26	27
Total	15	161	215	223	106	1,967	1,968	1,499	99	96,204	102,471

States.	Commanders.	Lieutenant-commanders.	Lieutenants.	Volunteer-lieutenants.	Acting volunteer-lieutenants.	Pilots.	Masters commanding.	Masters.	Acting masters.	Prize-masters.	Acting ensigns.	Acting assistant surgeons.	Acting assistant paymasters.	Acting assistant engineers.	First-class engineers.	First assistant acting engineers.	Second assistant engineers.	Third assistant engineers.	Masters' mates.	Acting masters' mates.	Captain revenue service.	Admiral's secretary.	Paymasters' clerks.	Warrant and petty officers.	Seamen, landsmen, firemen, and marines.	Third assistant acting engineers.	Total, by States.	
Connecticut.....	1										1								1					1	15		18	
California.....																								4	21		26	
District of Columbia.....		1				1					3						1							19	84		113	
Illinois.....																2								2	43	1	49	
Kentucky.....												1				1									6		8	
Louisiana.....						1			2																11		14	
Maine.....									4		1		1						1	1				4	52		65	
Massachusetts.....			1	1				2	6	1	6						2		1	2	4	1		26	261	2	314	
Maryland.....															1				1	1				7	42	1	56	
Missouri.....						1						1	1												21		25	
Michigan.....											2														13		15	
Minnesota.....																									1		2	
New Hampshire.....											2		1															
New York.....	1			1			1		3		2	2							2	2		1		50	340	3	410	
New Jersey.....									4		1	1												2	27	1	36	
Ohio.....						6																		3	34	1	49	
Pennsylvania.....						1			2															41	216	1	262	
Rhode Island.....																								2	13		16	
Virginia.....																								8	17		25	
Wisconsin.....																								1	8		9	
Total.....	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	2	21	1	18	5	3	1	1	3	3	6	7	17	1	1	2	175	1,256	11	1,551	

PENSIONS.

O.—Statement of the several ranks and the number to each rank of Army widows in each State and Territory who were on the pension-rolls June 30, 1874.

States and Territories.	Widows, &c., of—									
	Generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Assistant surgeons.	Second lieutenants.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.
Arkansas.....		1			1	2	3		1	424
Connecticut.....	3	5	1	6	3	36	14	5	10	1,956
California.....	3	3			1	3	6	1	1	136
District of Columbia.....	7	9	9	11	8	73	27	2	18	1,562
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1		6	5		3	252
Indiana.....	2	11	17	16	11	127	107	11	71	7,639
Illinois.....		27	36	35	12	192	150	14	103	8,535
Iowa.....	3	5	4	4	3	39	37	5	20	3,676
Kentucky.....	2	4	4		1	21	25		12	3,737
Kansas.....		4		2	2	22	10	2	8	721
Louisiana.....	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	3	265
Maine.....	2	5	5	7	5	57	68	3	43	4,726
Massachusetts.....	3	8	13	24	8	89	71	6	40	6,037
Maryland.....	3	5	3	7	4	37	13	3	14	1,142
Missouri.....	1	4	2	4	1	39	40	2	20	3,720
Michigan.....	2	8	3	13	3	43	33	1	11	4,715
Minnesota.....		6		1		11	12		1	1,000
Mississippi.....										252
New Hampshire.....	1	4	2	5	4	25	32	1	15	2,147
New York.....	10	41	39	51	10	233	198	24	132	14,753
New Jersey.....	2	8	4	7	4	50	26	6	15	2,111
North Carolina.....						1	1		1	357
Nebraska.....						1	1			106
New Mexico.....		1					1			23
Ohio.....	2	18	16	27	15	172	123	17	83	9,863
Oregon.....	1									27
Pennsylvania.....	3	27	19	38	5	196	116	8	95	12,089
Rhode Island.....	1	3	3	3		26	12	1	6	655
Tennessee.....	1		2	3		16	14		14	2,627
Vermont.....		1	2	3	1	15	10	1	10	1,999
Virginia.....		2		2		2	2			244
West Virginia.....		1	4	2	2	25	23	4	11	1,796
Wisconsin.....		4	1	2	3	36	18	4	9	3,672
Washington Tery.....			1							2
Total.....	54	217	193	276	108	1,651	1,200	122	770	102,925

Total by States and Territories.

P.—Statement of the ranks and the number to each rank of Navy widows and dependent relatives in each State and Territory June 30, 1874.

States.	Admirals.	Commodores.	Commanders.	Lieutenant-commanders.	Lieutenants.	Volunteer lieutenants.	Acting volunteer lieutenants.	Pilots.	Masters commanding.	Masters.	Acting masters.	Sailing-masters.	Acting ensigns.	Assistant surgeons.	Assistant paymasters.	Assistant engineers.	First-class engineers.	Acting first assistant engineers.	Second assistant engineers.	Acting second assistant engineers.	Third assistant engineers.	Acting third assistant engineers.	Masters' mates.	Acting masters' mates.	Paymasters' clerks.	Warrant and petty officers.	Seamen, landmen, firemen, and marines.	Total, by States.
Connecticut.....	1		1	1	1				1	1	2			1									2			10	14	31
California.....				1					1	1	3		3	7	5	1				1	2			2		2		6
District of Columbia.....	2		8	1	17				1	1											2					80	34	168
Illinois.....															1											5	22	30
Kentucky.....				1				3						1							1					5	4	16
Louisiana.....								2						1												3	5	12
Maine.....			1		1	1				1	3		3	1	1								1			21	47	79
Massachusetts.....	2	1	6	4	11			2		3	15	4	9	5	6	3	1	1	4	2				6		76	156	324
Maryland.....		1	3	5	7			4	1	3	1	2	1	8	1				5	1		2		1		7	23	79
Missouri.....																										8	6	14
Michigan.....																										6	20	26
Minnesota.....			1																							1	2	4
New Hampshire.....			2								3		1	2	5	1										7	14	32
New York.....		3	10	5	13			2	1	3	10	3	7	6	5	2		4	9		10		4		1	94	195	395
New Jersey.....		2	1	1	2					1	1		1	4	1			1					3			11	22	48
Ohio.....				2	1			8			2		3	2	2			3	2		3		1			10	40	83
Pennsylvania.....	2	3	8	5	6			2		1	5		11	16	2			1			6		2	5	2	91	176	356
Rhode Island.....			2		1						1			1												9	13	28
Virginia.....		2	2		5		1	1						3												13	13	40
Wisconsin.....			1																		1					3	9	14
Total.....	7	12	46	25	65	1	1	24	4	14	46	9	39	57	24	14	1	15	19	8	29	9	17	19	3	462	815	1,785



O.—Statement of the several ranks and the number to each rank of Army widows in each State and Territory who were on the pension-rolls June 30, 1874.

States and Territories.	Widows, &c., of—										
	Generals.	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Surgeons.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Assistant surgeons.	Second lieutenants.	Non-commissioned officers and privates.	Total by States and Territories.
Arkansas.....		1			1	2	3		1	424	432
Connecticut.....	3	5	1	6	3	36	14	5	10	1,920	1,923
California.....	3	3			1	3	6	1	1	139	157
District of Columbia.....	7	9	9	11	8	73	27	2	18	1,502	1,666
Delaware.....	1	1	1	1		6	5		3	252	270
Indiana.....	2	11	17	16	11	127	107	11	71	7,639	8,012
Illinois.....		27	36	35	12	192	150	14	103	8,535	9,164
Iowa.....	3	5	4	4	3	39	37	5	20	3,676	3,726
Kentucky.....	2	4	4		1	21	25		12	3,737	3,756
Kansas.....		4		2	2	22	10	2	8	721	751
Louisiana.....	1	1	2	2	1	6	2	1	3	265	284
Maine.....	2	5	5	7	5	57	68	3	43	4,726	4,921
Massachusetts.....	3	8	13	24	8	89	71	6	40	6,037	6,229
Maryland.....	3	5	3	7	4	37	13	3	14	1,148	1,237
Missouri.....	1	4	2	4	1	39	40	2	20	3,720	3,733
Michigan.....	2	8	3	13	3	43	33	1	11	4,715	4,722
Minnesota.....		6		1		11	12		1	1,000	1,031
Mississippi.....										258	287
New Hampshire.....	1	4	2	5	4	25	32	1	15	2,147	2,226
New York.....	10	41	39	51	10	283	198	24	132	14,753	15,541
New Jersey.....	2	8	4	7	4	50	26	6	15	2,111	2,233
North Carolina.....						1	1		1	357	360
Nebraska.....						1	1			106	107
New Mexico.....		1					1			23	25
Ohio.....	2	18	16	27	15	172	123	17	83	9,883	10,356
Oregon.....	1									27	28
Pennsylvania.....	3	27	19	38	5	196	116	8	95	12,069	12,526
Rhode Island.....	1	3	3	3		26	12	1	6	655	710
Tennessee.....	1		2	3		16	14		14	2,687	2,731
Vermont.....		1	2	3	1	15	10	1	10	1,999	2,042
Virginia.....		2		2		2	2			244	248
West Virginia.....		1	4	2	2	25	23	4	11	1,796	1,856
Wisconsin.....		4	1	2	3	36	18	4	9	3,672	3,749
Washington Tery.....			1							2	3
Total.....	54	217	193	276	108	1,651	1,200	122	770	102,925	107,516

R.—Classification of N. A. F. Y. widows and dependent relatives, showing the number of widows with and without children, minors, mothers, fathers, orphan brothers and sisters, who were on the Navy pension-rolls in each State and Territory, on the 30th of June, 1874, together with the total number of children who will be of age to be dropped from the rolls in the years specified.

States.	Widows with chil- dren.	No. of children.	Widows without children.	Minors' pensions.	No. of minors.	Dependent fathers.	Dependent mothers.	Brothers and sis- ters.	Total pensions by States.	Minors expiring—					
										In 1874.	In 1875.	In 1876.	In 1877.	In 1878.	After 1878.
Connecticut	5	6	9	4	5	...	13	...	31	...	3	1	1	1	5
California	2	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	1	...	...
District of Columbia	27	34	110	11	13	...	19	...	168	5	5	4	4	5	24
Illinois	2	2	10	9	11	...	8	...	30	1	3	2	2	2	3
Kentucky	2	5	6	3	3	...	4	...	16	...	2	2	1	1	2
Louisiana	2	3	7	2	4	...	1	...	12	...	1	...	1	...	4
Maine	11	13	18	12	14	...	31	...	79	1	4	6	3	...	10
Massachusetts	52	93	151	29	37	...	83	...	324	6	27	23	20	20	34
Maryland	17	32	38	5	8	...	19	...	79	3	11	4	5	2	15
Missouri	2	4	10	2	2	...	...	...	14	1	1	1	1	1	1
Michigan	5	8	3	7	10	...	9	...	26	1	3	2	2	2	8
Minnesota .....	...	...	2	2	3	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	2
New Hampshire	5	7	16	1	1	...	10	...	32	...	1	1	9	1	3
New York	73	109	199	40	47	...	74	2	395	18	26	21	16	17	58
New Jersey	6	12	20	8	14	...	12	1	48	...	1	...	8	2	15
Ohio	26	38	15	19	23	...	23	...	83	6	6	11	10	10	18
Pennsylvania	57	88	143	42	53	...	105	...	356	9	14	18	22	10	68
Rhode Island	3	4	12	2	3	...	8	...	28	2	...	3	1	...	1
Virginia	4	5	27	1	1	...	8	...	40	1	...	1	1	1	1
Wisconsin	3	8	5	4	6	...	3	...	14	2	1	2	...	4	5
Total	304	473	804	203	258	41	430	3	1,785	57	111	103	101	82	277

List of United States Pension-Agents.

[Corrected to December 1, 1874.]

State.	Town.	Name.
Arkansas.....	Little Rock.....	A. D. Thomas.
Connecticut.....	*Hartford.....	Daniel C. Rodman.
California.....	*San Francisco.....	Henry R. Reed.
District of Columbia.....	*Washington.....	David C. Cox.
Delaware.....	Wilmington.....	Daniel Burton.
Indiana.....	Indianapolis.....	W. H. H. Terrell.
	Madison.....	Mark Tilton.
	Fort Wayne.....	Hiram Iddings.
Illinois.....	*Chicago.....	Ada C. Sweet.
	Springfield.....	Jesse H. Moore.
	Salem.....	W. E. McMackin.
	Quincy.....	Benj. M. Prentiss.
Iowa.....	Dubuque.....	Jacob Rich.
	Fairfield.....	David B. Wilson.
	Des Moines.....	B. F. Gue.
Kentucky.....	*Louisville.....	Robert M. Kelly.
	Lexington.....	J. A. Prall.
Kansas.....	Topeka.....	John M. Allen.
Louisiana.....	*New Orleans.....	R. H. Isabelle.
Maine.....	Augusta.....	Franklin M. Drew.
	*Portland.....	George L. Beal.
	Bangor.....	S. B. Morison.
Massachusetts.....	*Boston.....	Charles A. Phelps.
	Fitchburgh.....	J. W. Kimball.
Maryland.....	*Baltimore.....	Harrison Adreon.
Missouri.....	*Saint Louis.....	A. R. Easton.
	Macon City.....	W. C. Ebert.
Michigan.....	*Detroit.....	Samuel Post.
	Grand Rapids.....	Thaddens Foote.
Minnesota.....	*Saint Paul.....	Ephraim McMurtrie.
Mississippi.....	Vicksburgh.....	John T. Rankin.
New Hampshire.....	*Portsmouth.....	D. J. Vaughan.
	Concord.....	Alvah Smith.
New York.....	Albany.....	S. H. H. Parsons.
	Canandaigua.....	L. M. Drury.
	New York City.....	Silas B. Dutcher.
	*Brooklyn.....	James McLeer.
New Jersey.....	*Trenton.....	J. F. Rusling.
North Carolina.....	Raleigh.....	Charles H. Belvin.
Nebraska.....	Omaha.....	C. L. Bristol.
Ohio.....	Columbus.....	John A. Norris.
	*Cincinnati.....	Charles E. Brown.
	Cleveland.....	Seth M. Barber.
Oregon.....	Portland.....	S. J. McCormick.
Pennsylvania.....	*Pittsburgh.....	James McGregor.
	Philadelphia, (<i>Widows</i>).....	D. R. B. Nevin.
	*Philadelphia, (<i>Invalids</i>).....	H. G. Sickel.
Rhode Island.....	*Providence.....	John L. Clark.
Tennessee.....	Nashville.....	Wm. Y. Elliott.
	Knoxville.....	Daniel T. Boynton.
Vermont.....	Montpelier.....	Stephen Thomas.
	Burlington.....	John L. Barstow.
Virginia.....	*Richmond.....	Andrew Washburn.
West Virginia.....	Wheeling.....	T. M. Harris.
Wisconsin.....	Madison.....	Thomas Reynolds.
	*Milwaukee.....	Edward Ferguson.
	La Crosse.....	John A. Kellogg.

* Pay Navy pensions.

PENSION NOTARIES.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.	State.	Commissions expire—
A.				
Allen, Franklin P.....	Moore's Forks	Clinton	New York	Dec. 31, 1875
B.				
Billings, Abijah M.....	Clinton	Kennebec.....	Maine	Dec. 31, 1876
Burke, John A	Rangeley	Franklin	do	Mar. 22, 1877
Baker, A. L.	Mannsville	Jefferson	New York	Dec. 31, 1877
Beach, Enos	Massena	Saint Lawrence.....	do	Dec. 30, 1876
Beach, C. W.	Clymer	Tioga.....	Pennsylvania.....	June 4, 1875
Barker, Sanford W ..	Oakley Depot, North-eastern Railroad.	.....	South Carolina.....	Sept. 10, 1876
Buchanan, John W ..	Paris	Henry	Tennessee	Sept. 1, 1876
Brenner, E. W	Fort Totten.....	.....	Dakota Territory ..	May 20, 1875
Babcock, Floyd C.....	Fort Gibson .....	.....	Indian Territory.....	April 23, 1876
C.				
Carr, J. O.	Sank Centre.....	Stearns	Minnesota	April 1, 1875
Coburn, America T....	Patten	Penobscot	Maine	Jan. 14, 1877
Cannan, R. H.	Johnstown.....	Cambria	Pennsylvania.....	Nov. 18, 1875
Campbell, John.....	Ortonville.....	Oakland	Michigan	Mar. 29, 1875
Correll, E. M.	Hebron	Jefferson	Nebraska	July 8, 1875
Chaffee, G. L.	Rochester	Windsor	Vermont	Nov. 30, 1874
Corfut, J. M.	Beaufort	Beaufort.....	South Carolina.....	Life.
Corlett, P. T.	Fort Larned	Pawnee.....	Kansas	June 17, 1877
D.				
Dudley, E. G.	Beaufort.....	Beaufort.....	South Carolina.....	Life.
E.				
Eypley, F. G.	Cambridge City.....	Wayne	Indiana.....	Oct. 18, 1874
F.				
Fernold, A. C.	Cranberry Isles	Hancock.....	Maine	Dec. 22, 1875
Fulton, William T.....	Oxford	Chester.....	Pennsylvania.....	April 14, 1878
French, Peter.....	Sag Harbor	Suffolk.....	New York	Mar. 30, 1875
Faulk, Simeon P.....	Greensburg	Westmoreland	Pennsylvania.....	April 10, 1876
Fernald, B. F.....	Winn.....	Penobscot	Maine	Sept. 13, 1878
G.				
Gardiner, O. H.....	Northport	Suffolk.....	New York	Mar. 30, 1875
H.				
Haynes, Alvin	Mattawamkeag	Penobscot	Maine	April 22, 1880
Hunton, Augustus P..	Bethel	Windsor	Vermont.....	Life.
Hatch, George K.....	Pembroke	Washington	Maine	Aug. 30, 1877
Hurd, Gilbert.....	West Springfield.....	Erie	Pennsylvania.....	Mar. 28, 1877
Hill, Charles F.....	Hazleton	Luzerne	do	May 2, 1878
Harris, Simeon R.....	Lake Shetek.....	Murry	Minnesota	May 2, 1879
Hallett, Andrew	Chico	Butte	California.....	Nov. 4, 1874
Holden, Otis	Moose River	Somerset	Maine	Jan. 13, 1877
J.				
Johnson, J. F	Olean.....	Cattaraugus	New York	Mar. 31, 1875
K.				
Knapp, James H.....	Deposit.....	Delaware.....	do	Mar. 31, 1875
L.				
Larrabee, John A.....	Carroll.....	Penobscot	Maine	Feb. 21, 1881
Leighton, Warren	Augusta.....	Kennebec.....	do	July 14, 1876
Lord, Joseph	Deposit.....	Somerset	do	Nov. 14, 1879
Langford, L. W	Spring Rancho.....	Clay	Nebraska	June 9, 1878
M.				
Merritt, James W.....	Glen Cove	Queens	New York	Mar. 11, 1875
Melvin, A. O	Sullivan	Franklin	Missouri	Feb. 12, 1875
Moses, Washington ..	Cananda	Allegany	New York	Dec. 31, 1876
Milliken, J. A	Cherryfield	Washington	Maine	April 23, 1878

PENSION NOTARIES—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.	State.	Commissions expire—
Mitchell, Joseph A	Cherry Grove . . . . .	. . . . .	Virginia	Life.
Mitchell, Alexander . . .	Sandusky	Cattaraugus	New York	Dec. 31, 1877
Moore, Samuel	Steuben . . . . .	. . . . .	Maine	Jan. 26, 1878
N.				
Northup, Martin	East Worcester	Otsego	New York	Dec. 31, 1875
P.				
Parsons, Julius A	Forestville	Chautauqua	do	Mar. 30, 1875
R.				
Robertson, Rufus	Saint Albans	Somerset	Maine	Dec. 21, 1877
Roberts, C. B	Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	do	Nov. 23, 1878
Ritt, Gregory	Buffalo	Erie	New York	Mar. 30, 1878
Robinson, S	Sherman Mills	Aroostook	Maine	Feb. 2, 1879
Russell, C. H	Gouverneur	Saint Lawrence	New York	Oct. 16, 1875
S.				
Swift, George H	Amenia	Dutchess	do	Mar. 31, 1875
Swain, Oliver	Greenwood	Oceana	Michigan	April 13, 1877
Stiles, Orson	Fredonia	Chautauqua	New York	Mar. 31, 1877
Seley, Levi	New Harpersfield	Delaware	do	Mar. 30, 1876
Safford, E. F	Kittery	York	Maine	Feb. 23, 1875
Sexton, James	West Milford	Passaic	New Jersey	Until rev'd
Strait, S. J	Canton	Bradford	Pennsylvania	Feb. 18, 1878
Shearer, Benjamin	Boscobel	Grant	Wisconsin	Aug. 30, 1877
Sandford, J. T	White's Corners	Potter	Pennsylvania	Feb. 27, 1877
Stahl, George W	Mount Carmel	Northumberland	do	Aug. 6, 1877
T.				
Tilden, George F	Castine	Hancock	Maine	Feb. 10, 1876
Thomsons, D. L	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina	Life.
Turner, A. C	Clear Water	State at large	Florida	Until rev'd
W.				
Watts, John	Santa Fé	Santa Fé	New Mexico	Sept. 12, 1877
Winch, John	Canadice	Ontario	New York	Mar. 30, 1875
Watson, A. F	Troy	Waldo	Maine	Mar. 23, 1878
West, Francis	Horntown	Accomac	Virginia	Life.
Wyman, Nathan	Dexter	Penobscot	Maine	April 24, 1878
Warner, L. D	Portville	Cattaraugus	New York	Mar. 30, 1874
Woods, Josiah B	Castine	Hancock	Maine	Mar. 13, 1878
Walker, John C . . . . .	. . . . .	Rockingham	Virginia	Life.
Wicker, J. D	Colby . . . . .	. . . . .	Wisconsin	Dec. 25, 1875

APPOINTED UNDER AUTHORITY OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

[In all cases, unless otherwise designated, the name appearing as the second member of a board is that of the secretary.]

THOMAS B. HOOD, M. D., *Medical Referee, Pension-Office.*

ALABAMA.

Name.	Post-office address.	County
Robert A. Boyd	Mobile	Mobile.
Jacob Y. Cantwell	Decatur	Morgan.
Noah B. Cloud	Montgomery	Montgomery.

ARKANSAS.

John H. Hutchinson	De Witt.....	Arkansas.
Roscoe G. Jennings	Little Rock.....	Pulaski.
James E. Bennett.....	Fort Smith	Sebastian.
Samuel F. Paddock	Fayetteville	Washington.

CALIFORNIA.

Samuel M. Sproul.....	Chico	Butte.
Frank W. Kuhn	Placerville	El Dorado.
Edward T. Barber	Eureka.....	Humboldt.
Joseph P. Widney	Los Angeles	Los Angeles.
Ira E. Oatman.....	Sacramento City.....	Sacramento.
William R. Fox.....	San Bernardino.....	San Bernardino.
David B. Hoffman	San Diego	San Diego.
Charles N. Ellinwood, presi- dent and treasurer, } P. H. Humphrey, secretary, } Board ..	San Francisco	San Francisco.
Stephen R. Harris, } Charles L. Anderson	Santa Cruz.....	Santa Cruz.
James E. Pelham.....	Shasta	Shasta.
Daniel Ream	Yreka.....	Siskiyou.
Abraham McMahon.....	Marysville.....	Yuba.

PENSION NOTARIES—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.	State.	Commissions expire—
Mitchell, Joseph A	Cherry Grove . . . . .	.....	Virginia	Life.
Mitchell, Alexander . . .	Sandusky	Cattaraugus	New York	Dec. 31, 1877
Moore, Samuel	Steuben . . . . .	.....	Maine	Jan. 26, 1878
N.				
Northup, Martin	East Worcester	Otsego	New York	Dec. 31, 1875
P.				
Parsons, Julius A	Forestville	Chautauqua	do	Mar. 30, 1875
R.				
Robertson, Rufus	Saint Albans	Somerset	Maine	Dec. 21, 1877
Roberts, C. B	Fort Fairfield	Aroostook	do	Nov. 23, 1878
Ritt, Gregory	Buffalo	Erie	New York	Mar. 30, 1876
Robinson, S	Sherman Mills	Aroostook	Maine	Feb. 2, 1879
Russell, C. H	Gouverneur	Saint Lawrence	New York	Oct. 16, 1875
S.				
Swift, George H	Amenia	Dutchess	do	Mar. 31, 1875
Swain, Oliver	Greenwood	Oceana	Michigan	April 13, 1875
Stiles, Orson	Fredonia	Chautauqua	New York	Mar. 31, 1875
Seley, Levi	New Harpersfield	Delaware	do	Mar. 30, 1876
Safford, E. F	Kittery	York	Maine	Feb. 23, 1875
Sexton, James	West Milford	Passaic	New Jersey	Until rev'kd
Strait, S. J	Caaton	Bradford	Pennsylvania	Feb. 18, 1876
Shearer, Benjamin	Boscobel	Grant	Wisconsin	Aug. 30, 1875
Sandford, J. T	White's Corners	Potter	Pennsylvania	Feb. 27, 1877
Stahl, George W	Mount Carmel	Northumberland	do	Aug. 6, 1877
T.				
Tilden, George F	Castine	Hancock	Maine	Feb. 10, 1876
Thomsons, D. L	Beaufort	Beaufort	South Carolina	Life.
Turner, A. C	Clear Water	State at large	Florida	Until rev'kd
W.				
Watts, John	Santa Fé	Santa Fé	New Mexico	Sept. 18, 1877
Winch, John	Canadice	Ontario	New York	Mar. 30, 1875
Watson, A. F	Troy	Waldo	Maine	Mar. 23, 1878
West, Francis	Horntown	Accomac	Virginia	Life.
Wyman, Nathan	Dexter	Penobscot	Maine	April 24, 1876
Warner, L. D	Portville	Cattaraugus	New York	Mar. 30, 1874
Woods, Josiah B	Castine	Hancock	Maine	Mar. 15, 1878
Walker, John C	Colby	Rockingham	Virginia	Life.
Wicker, J. D			Wisconsin	Dec. 25, 1875

ILLINOIS.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Isaac T. Wilson, Joseph Robbins, Robert W. McMahan, } Board	Quincy.....	Adams.
Horace Wardner	Cairo	Alexander.
James N. Allen	Mount Sterling	Brown.
John Boud	Versailles	Do.
William A. Allen	Greenville.....	Bond.
Aaron W. Burnside.	Belvidere	Boone.
James K. Soulé	do	Do.
Lewis D. Dunn	Tiskilwa	Bureau.
Henry C. Barnard	Charleston	Coles.
Vernon R. Bridges	Mattoon.....	Do.
John J. Goldin.....	Hutsonville	Crawford.
Edwin A. Kratz.....	Champaign.....	Champaign.
Homer C. Shaw.....	Homer	Do.
	Thomson	Carroll.
Nelson Rinedollar.....	Mount Carroll	Do.
Robert H. Bradley	Marshall	Clark.
Elijah W. Boyles.....	Clay City	Clay.
John A. Souger.....	Xenia	Do.
John W. Lee.....	Majority Point	Cumberland.
Samuel T. Alling	Neoga	Do.
	Carlyle.....	Clinton.
William C. Lyman, } Francis A. Emmons, } Board..... Edward O. F. Roler, }	Chicago	Cook.
Isaac W. Garvin	Sycamore.....	DeKalb.
Nahum E. Ballou	Sandwich	Do.
James L. Reat	Tuscola	Douglas.
John Wright	Clinton	DeWitt.
Hulburt H. Clark.....	Albion	Edwards.
Abram J. Miller	Paris.....	Edgar.
Lewis W. Smith	Effingham.....	Effingham.
Richard T. Higgins	Vandalia	Fayette.
Reuben R. McDowell	Lewiston	Fulton.
	Canton.....	Do.
Samuel Hamilton	Frankfort	Franklin.
	Shawneetown	Gallatin.
George W. Combs.....	Ridgway	Do.
James B. Samuel.....	Carrollton.....	Greene.
Augustus F. Hand	Morris	Grundy.
John K. Boude	Carthage.....	Hancock.
Charles Hay	Warsaw	Do.
Brooks R. Hamilton	Nauvoo	Do.
David McDill.....	Biggsville	Henderson.
William C. Brown	Geneseo	Henry.
Chester M. Clark.....	Galva	Do.
Augustus DeFoe.....	McLeansborough	Hamilton.
Daniel L. Jewett	Watseka	Iroquois.
Andrew C. Rankin.....	Oakalla	Do.
Hiram G. Wyckoff	Chebanse.....	Do.
Benjamin F. Fowler	Galena	Jo. Daviess.
George Bratton	Vienna	Johnson.
Hiram S. Plummer.....	Mount Vernon.....	Jefferson.
James Robarts.....	Carbondale.....	Jackson.
John H. Maxwell	Newton	Jasper.
Joseph O. Hamilton.....	Jerseyville	Jersey.
Orin D. Howell	Aurora	Kane.
	do	Do.
William Hamilton, } George W. Foote, } Board	Galesburgh	Knox.
Jason Duncan	Knoxville	Do.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Esaias S. Cooper.....	Henderson	Knox.
Hiram S. Keyser.....	Momence	Kankakee.
Oliver Everett.....	Dixon	Lee.
Joseph R. Corbus	Amboy	Do.
Benjamin S. Cory.....	Waukegan	Lake.
John C. Corbus	Mendota	La Salle.
Daniel L. Woods.....	Streator	Do.
Chester Hard.....	Ottawa.....	Do.
Eliab W. Capron.....	Pontiac	Livingston.
	Fairbury	Do.
Samuel Sargent.....	Lincoln	Logan.
Philip L. Dieffenbacher.....	Havana	Mason.
Walter F. Snitor	New Boston	Mercer.
William D. Craig	Aledo	Do.
Isaac H. Reeder.....	Lacon.....	Marshall.
Kendall E. Rich.....	Wenona	Do.
John P. Matthews.....	Carlinville.....	Maconpin.
James Northrup.....	Woodstock	McHenry.
Abner Hager	Marengo.....	Do.
John S. Hillis.....	Hillsborough	Montgomery.
Ira B. Curtis.....	Decatur	Macon.
Erastus W. Mills.....	Sullivan.....	Montrie.
Henry Jones.....	Jacksonville.....	Morgan.
Joseph W. Newcomer	Petersburgh	Menard.
Abraham S. Haskell.....	Alton	Madison.
John H. Wier.....	Edwardsville	Do.
William T. Beadles.....	Bushnell	McDonough.
Virgil McDavitt	Macomb.....	Do.
John H. Norris.....	Metropolis.....	Massac.
John R. Rainey	Salem	Marion.
John L. Hallam.....	Centralia	Do.
Rankin G. Laughlin, pres't, } Asa P. Tenney, secretary, } Board .. Neemias B. Cole, treasurer, }	Bloomington	McLean.
Henry A. Mix.....	Oregon	Ogle.
Israel J. Guth.....	Peoria	Peoria.
James R. Walker.....	Cutler Station	Perry.
Byron B. Jones.....	Monticello	Piatt.
Joseph H. Ledlie.....	Pittsfield	Pike.
Henry W. McCoy.....	Golconda	Pope.
Andrew B. Beattie	Red Bud.....	Randolph.
John T. Pollock.....	Chester	Do.
Benjamin N. Bond	Evansville.....	Do.
Eli Bowyer.....	Olney	Richland.
George G. Craig	Rock Island	Rock Island.
Moody P. Haynes	Harrisburgh	Saline.
Ebenezer Van Dyke.....	Shelbyville	Shelby.
Thomas S. Henning, } Henry C. Barrell, } Board .. Rufus S. Lord, }	Springfield	Sangamon.
Clark Roberts	Rushville.....	Schnyder.
Benjamin F. Buckley.....	Winchester	Scott.
	Freeport	Stephenson.
	Toulon	Stark.
Ferdinand Rubach.....	Belleville.....	Saint Clair.
William E. Schenck.....	Pekin	Tazewell.
William C. Lence	Jonesborough	Union.
Philip H. Barton	Danville	Vermillion.
John J. Lescher.....	Mount Carmel	Wabash.
James H. Means	Nashville.....	Washington.
Frank J. Foster.....	Carmi	White.
Francis Ronalds.....	Grayville.....	Do.
George L. Owen.....	Bainbridge	Williamson.

ILLINOIS—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
William M. Kerr	Fairfield	Wayne.
James McCann	Monmouth	Warren.
Charles A. Griswold	El Paso	Woodford.
Samuel Taylor	Fulton	Whitesides.
Henry Utley	Morrison	Do.
Jabez B. Lyman	Sterling	Do.
John F. Daggett	Rockford	Winnebago.
	Joliet	Will.
	Lockport	Do.

INDIANA.

Benjamin S. Woodworth	Fort Wayne	Allen.
John H. Ford	Columbus	Bartholomew.
Peter Drayer	Hartford	Blackford.
Thomas H. Lane	Lebanon	Boone.
Arnold S. Griffitt	Nashville	Brown.
James M. Justice	Logansport	Cass.
Elias W. H. Beck	Delphi	Carroll.
	Bowling Green	Clay.
Lod W. Beckwith	Jeffersonville	Clark.
Williamson P. Dunn	Frankfort	Clinton.
	Leavenworth	Crawford.
John A. Scudder	Washington	Daviess.
John L. Wooden	Greensburgh	Decatur.
Solomon Stough, } Board	Waterloo	De Kalb.
William M. Mercer, }		
General W. H. Kemper	Muncie	Delaware.
Myron H. Harding	Lawrenceburgh	Dearborn.
William R. McMahan	Huntingburgh	Dubois.
	Goshen	Elkhart.
Philemon D. Harding	do	Do.
Samuel W. Vance	Connersville	Fayette.
Thomas H. Conner	Metamora	Franklin.
John O. Gates	Brookville	Do.
William A. Clapp	New Albany	Floyd.
Samuel J. Weldon	Covington	Fountain.
William L. Wilson	Attica	Do.
William Hill	Rochester	Fulton.
James C. Neal	Marion	Grant.
William C. Smydth	Worthington	Greene.
Samuel E. Mumford	Princeton	Gibson.
William B. McGavran	Knightstown	Henry.
William F. Boor	New Castle	Do.
William J. Hoadley	Danville	Hendricks.
William B. Cooper	Kokomo	Howard.
Frederick S. C. Grayston	Huntington	Huntington.
John M. Gray	Noblesville	Hamilton.
William A. Collins	Madison	Jefferson.
James H. Loughridge	Rensselaer	Jasper.
Joseph A. Stilwell	Brownstown	Jackson.
Samuel H. Charlton	Seymour	Do.
James C. Burt	Vernon	Jennings.
William Freeman	Pennville	Jay.
Samuel C. Whiting	Vincennes	Knox.
John R. Leedy	Warsaw	Kosciusko.
Daniel Meeker	La Porte	La Porte.
Harvey Pettibone	Crown Point	Lake.
Joseph Stillson	Bedford	Lawrence.
Leonard Barber	Wolcottville	La Grange.

INDIANA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Edward G. White.....	La Grange.....	La Grange.
George W. Mears, } James K. Bigelow, } Board..... Frisby S. Newcomer, }	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Stephen H. Brittain.....	Loogootee.....	Martin.
Nehemiah Sherman.....	Plymouth.....	Marshall.
Enoch W. Keegan.....	Crawfordsville.....	Montgomery.
James O. Ward.....	Perru.....	Miami.
Jarvis J. Johnson.....	Martinsville.....	Morgan.
James F. Dodds, } Joseph G. McPheeters, } Board.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.
Jethro A. Hatch.....	Adriance.....	Newton.
Salathiel T. Williams.....	Kendallville.....	Noble.
John T. Matson.....	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.
John A. Ritter.....	Orangeville.....	Orange.
Joshua T. Belles.....	Spencer.....	Owen.
William D. Thomas.....	Rockville.....	Parke.
George B. Montgomery.....	Cannelton.....	Perry.
Edwin V. Spencer.....	Wiuslow.....	Pike.
Henry M. Beer.....	Mount Vernon.....	Posey.
Samuel Fisher.....	Valparaiso.....	Porter.
Harris E. Pattison.....	Greencastle.....	Putnam.
Richard Bosworth.....	Star City.....	Pulaski.
William Anderson.....	Winchester.....	Randolph.
Lewis Humphreys.....	Versailles.....	Ripley.
Alonzo A. Morrison.....	South Bend.....	Saint Joseph.
Isaac L. Milner.....	Lexington.....	Scott.
John Perry.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Thomas B. Williams.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
James B. Hinkle.....	Angola.....	Stenben.
John P. Butz.....	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.
Martin V. B. Newcomer.....	Vevay.....	Switzerland.
William F. Cady, } George F. Beasley, } Board..... William M. Orth, }	Tipton.....	Tipton.
	La Fayette.....	Tippecanoe.
Albert C. Fosdick.....	Liberty.....	Union.
James B. Armstrong.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
Heber M. Harvey.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburgh.
James Ford.....	Newport.....	Vermillion.
Thomas F. Leech.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
	West Lebanon.....	Warren.
	New Philadelphia.....	Washington.
Henry H. Chase.....	Salem.....	Do.
William Spencer.....	Monticello.....	White.
Jacob R. Weist.....	Richmond.....	Wayne.
Hosea Tillson.....	Centreville.....	Do.

IOWA.

Allen A. Rawson.....	Corning.....	Adams.
Norman S. Craig.....	Lausling.....	Allamakee.
Isaiab H. Hedge.....	Wankou.....	Do.
Nathan Udell.....	Centreville.....	Appanoose.
Richard S. Hallock.....	Oakfield.....	Andubon.
Clark C. Griffin.....	Vinton.....	Benton.
Levi J. Alleman.....	Boone.....	Boone.
Samuel N. Pierce.....	Cedar Falls.....	Black Hawk.
Otho S. Knox.....	Waterloo.....	Do.

IOWA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
John G. House.....	Independence.....	Buchanan.
Marsena H. French.....	Storm Lake.....	Buena Vista.
Mahlon J. Davis.....	Lewis.....	Cass.
George S. Focht, } Board	Tipton.....	Cedar.
Henry H. Maynard, }		
Horace Hamilton.....	McGregor.....	Clayton.
Alexander B. Hanna.....	Elkader.....	Do.
Marshall Himes.....	Spencer.....	Clay.
John S. Baker.....	Osceola.....	Clark.
Charles H. Lothrop.....	Lyons.....	Clinton.
Philo J. Farnsworth.....	Clinton.....	Do.
Albert W. Morgan.....	De Witt.....	Do.
Alexander B. Ireland.....	Camanche.....	Do.
Amos Babcock.....	New Hampton.....	Chickasaw.
William Isenringer.....	Denison.....	Crawford.
Royal L. Cleaves.....	Cherokee.....	Cherokee.
George F. McDowell.....	Clear Lake.....	Cerro Gordo.
	Adel.....	Dallas.
Benton H. Criley.....	Dallas Center.....	Do.
Elijah J. Shelton.....	Bloomfield.....	Davis.
John P. Finley.....	Leon.....	Decatur.
J. Meek Launing.....	Manchester.....	Delaware.
Philip Harvey, } Board	Burlington.....	Des Moines.
Frederick Knithan, }		
James J. Ransom, }		
William Watson.....	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.
	do.....	Do.
Ezra H. Ballard.....	Estherville.....	Emmett.
Charles C. Parker.....	Fayette.....	Fayette.
Joel W. Smith.....	Charles City.....	Floyd.
Cyrus McCracken.....	Sidney.....	Fremont.
John S. Hurd.....	Hampton.....	Franklin.
Charles Enfield.....	Jefferson.....	Greene.
D. Frank Etter.....	Grundy Centre.....	Grundy.
John Y. Hopkins.....	Guthrie Centre.....	Guthrie.
Jacob R. Dosh.....	Stuart.....	Do.
Henry E. Hendryx.....	Webster City.....	Hamilton.
John H. Cusack.....	Eldora.....	Hardin.
George W. Coit.....	Missouri.....	Harrison.
Dwight Satterlee.....	Dunlap.....	Do.
Charles F. Marsh, sec'y } Board	Mount Pleasant.....	Henry.
Wellington Bird, pres't }		
John W. Reed.....	Lime Springs.....	Howard.
William M. Eddy.....	Marengo.....	Iowa.
George H. Blair.....	Fairfield.....	Jefferson.
Richard J. Mohr.....	do.....	Do.
	Lynnville.....	Jasper.
Benjamin M. Failor.....	Newton.....	Do.
William M. Skinner.....	Anamosa.....	Jones.
E. T. Mellett.....	Monticello.....	Do.
Frederick Lloyd.....	Iowa City.....	Johnson.
Preston S. Lake.....	Maquoketa.....	Jackson.
John G. Sugg.....	Sabula.....	Do.
Sanford W. Huff.....	Sigourney.....	Keokuk.
James Barr.....	Algona.....	Kossuth.
Gustavus A. Kuechen.....	Keokuk.....	Lee.
Abel C. Roberts.....	Fort Madison.....	Do.
Frank Tustison.....	Wapello.....	Louis.
Harmon Heed.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
Garretson L. Carhart.....	Mount Vernon.....	Lin.

INDIANA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Edward G. White.....	La Grange.....	La Grange.
George W. Mears, } James K. Bigelow, } Board..... Frisby S. Newcomer, }	Indianapolis.....	Marion.
Stephen H. Brittain.....	Loogootee.....	Martin.
Nehemiah Sherman.....	Plymouth.....	Marshall.
Enoch W. Keegan.....	Crawfordsville.....	Montgomery.
James O. Ward.....	Pern.....	Miami.
Jarvis J. Johnson.....	Martinsville.....	Morgan.
James F. Dodds, } Joseph G. McPheeters, } Board.....	Bloomington.....	Monroe.
Jethro A. Hatch.....	Adriance.....	Newton.
Salathiel T. Williams.....	Kendallville.....	Noble.
John T. Matson.....	Rising Sun.....	Ohio.
John A. Ritter.....	Orangeville.....	Orange.
Joshua T. Belles.....	Spencer.....	Owen.
William D. Thomas.....	Rockville.....	Parke.
George B. Montgomery.....	Cannelton.....	Perry.
Edwin V. Spencer.....	Winslow.....	Pike.
Henry M. Beer.....	Mount Vernon.....	Posey.
Samuel Fisher.....	Valparaiso.....	Porter.
Harris E. Pattison.....	Greencastle.....	Putnam.
Richard Bosworth.....	Star City.....	Pulaski.
William Anderson.....	Winchester.....	Randolph.
Lewis Humphreys.....	Versailles.....	Ripley.
Alonzo A. Morrison.....	South Bend.....	Saint Joseph.
Isaac L. Milner.....	Lexington.....	Scott.
John Perry.....	Rockport.....	Spencer.
Thomas B. Williams.....	Shelbyville.....	Shelby.
James R. Hinkle.....	Angola.....	Stenben.
John P. Butz.....	Sullivan.....	Sullivan.
Martin V. B. Newcomer.....	Vevay.....	Switzerland.
William F. Cady, } George F. Beasley, } Board..... William M. Orth, }	Tipton.....	Tipton.
Albert C. Fosdick.....	La Fayette.....	Tippecanoe.
James B. Armstrong.....	Liberty.....	Union.
Heber M. Harvey.....	Terre Haute.....	Vigo.
James Ford.....	Evansville.....	Vanderburgh.
Thomas F. Leech.....	Newport.....	Vermillion.
Henry H. Chase.....	Wabash.....	Wabash.
William Spencer.....	West Lebanon.....	Warren.
Jacob R. Weist.....	New Philadelphia.....	Washington.
Hosea Tillson.....	Salem.....	Do.
	Monticello.....	White.
	Richmond.....	Wayne.
	Centreville.....	Do.

IOWA.

Allen A. Rawson.....	Corning.....	Adams.
Norman S. Craig.....	Lausing.....	Allamakee.
Isaiah H. Hedge.....	Waukon.....	Do.
Nathan Udell.....	Centreville.....	Appanoose.
Richard S. Hallock.....	Oakfield.....	Audubon.
Clark C. Griffin.....	Viaton.....	Benton.
Levi J. Alleman.....	Boone.....	Boone.
Samuel N. Pierce.....	Cedar Falls.....	Black Hawk.
Otho S. Knox.....	Waterloo.....	Do.

IOWA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
John G. House.....	Independence.....	Buchanan.
Marsena H. French.....	Storm Lake.....	Buena Vista.
Mahlon J. Davis.....	Lewis.....	Cass.
George S. Focht, } Board	Tipton.....	Cedar.
Henry H. Maynard, }		
Horace Hamilton.....	McGregor.....	Clayton.
Alexander B. Hanna.....	Elkader.....	Do.
Marshall Himes.....	Spencer.....	Clay.
John S. Baker.....	Osceola.....	Clark.
Charles H. Lothrop.....	Lyons.....	Clinton.
Philo J. Farnsworth.....	Clinton.....	Do.
Albert W. Morgan.....	De Witt.....	Do.
Alexander B. Ireland.....	Camanche.....	Do.
Amos Babcock.....	New Hampton.....	Chickasaw.
William Isenringer.....	Denison.....	Crawford.
Royal L. Cleaves.....	Cherokee.....	Cherokee.
George F. McDowell.....	Clear Lake.....	Cerro Gordo.
	Adel.....	Dallas.
Benton H. Criley.....	Dallas Center.....	Do.
Elijah J. Shelton.....	Bloomfield.....	Davis.
John P. Finley.....	Leon.....	Decatur.
J. Meek Launing.....	Manchester.....	Delaware.
Philip Harvey, } Board	Burlington.....	Des Moines.
Frederick Knithan, }		
James J. Ransom, }		
William Watson.....	Dubuque.....	Dubuque.
	do.....	Do.
Ezra H. Ballard.....	Estherville.....	Emmett.
Charles C. Parker.....	Fayette.....	Fayette.
Joel W. Smith.....	Charles City.....	Floyd.
Cyrus McCracken.....	Sidney.....	Fremont.
John S. Hurd.....	Hampton.....	Franklin.
Charles Enfield.....	Jefferson.....	Greene.
D. Frank Etter.....	Grundy Centre.....	Grundy.
John Y. Hopkins.....	Guthrie Centre.....	Guthrie.
Jacob R. Dosh.....	Stuart.....	Do.
Henry E. Hendryx.....	Webster City.....	Hamilton.
John H. Cusack.....	Eldora.....	Hardin.
George W. Coit.....	Missouri.....	Harrison.
Dwight Satterlee.....	Dunlap.....	Do.
Charles F. Marsh, sec'y } Board	Mount Pleasant.....	Henry.
Wellington Bird, pres't }		
John W. Reed.....	Lime Springs.....	Howard.
William M. Eddy.....	Marengo.....	Iowa.
George H. Blair.....	Fairfield.....	Jefferson.
Richard J. Mohr.....	do.....	Do.
	Lynnville.....	Jasper.
Benjamin M. Failor.....	Newton.....	Do.
William M. Skinner.....	Anamosa.....	Jones.
E. T. Mellett.....	Monticello.....	Do.
Frederick Lloyd.....	Iowa City.....	Johnson.
Preston S. Lake.....	Maquoketa.....	Jackson.
John G. Sngg.....	Sabula.....	Do.
Sanford W. Huff.....	Sigourney.....	Keokuk.
James Barr.....	Algona.....	Kossuth.
Gustavus A. Knechen.....	Keokuk.....	Lee.
Abel C. Roberts.....	Fort Madison.....	Do.
Frank Tustison.....	Wapello.....	Louisa.
Harmon Heed.....	Chariton.....	Lucas.
Garretson L. Carhart.....	Mount Vernon.....	Lin.

IOWA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Henry Ristine.....	Marion	Linn.
David A. Hoffman	Oskaloosa.....	Mahaska.
James Lang.....	Marshalltown	Marshall.
	Mitchell.....	Mitchell.
John H. Whitley.....	Osage	Do.
David D. Davisson.....	Winterset.....	Madison.
Jedediah T. French.....	Knoxville.....	Marion.
Benjamin Hill.....	Marysville.....	Do.
James W. Martin.....	Red Oak Junction.....	Montgomery.
Washington B. Cousins.....	Albia.....	Monroe.
Albert Ady.....	West Liberty.....	Muscataine.
Henry M. Dean.....	Muscataine	Do.
Stephen M. Cobb.....	do	Do.
Josepn M. Jenkins.....	Sibley	Osceola.
Nathan L. Van Sandt.....	Clarinda	Page.
Charles H. Rawson, } Archelaus G. Field, } Board..... George P. Hanawalt, }	Des Moines.....	Polk.
Henry Osborne.....	Council Bluffs.....	Pottawattamie.
David F. Sellards.....	Mount Ayer.....	Ringgold.
Lucius French, } Washington F. Peck, } Board.....	Davenport.....	Scott.
Richard M. Smith.....	Harlan	Shelby.
George Stitzell.....	Ames.....	Story.
Henry W. Boynton	Toledo.....	Tama.
	Bedford.....	Taylor.
Thomas Hays.....	Afton	Union.
William Craig.....	Keosauqua	Van Buren.
William L. Orr.....	Ottumwa.....	Wapello.
William E. Frazer.....	Washington	Washington.
William L. Nicholson.....	Fort Dodge.....	Webster.
Edward J. Dickinson.....	Corydon.....	Wayne.
Henry C. Bullis	Decorah.....	Winneshek.
John W. Knott.....	Sioux City.....	Woodbury.
M. A. Dashiell	Hartford	Warren.

KANSAS.

William Wakefield.....	Iola.....	Allen.
Thomas Lindsay.....	Humboldt	Do.
Robert Funke.....	Garnett	Anderson.
Garrett R. Baldwin	Atchison	Atchison.
Ludwell G. Thacker.....	Fort Scott.....	Bourbon.
Jacob B. Mitchell	Hiawatha	Brown.
Samuel C. Harrington.....	El Dorado.....	Butler.
William Street.....	Angusta.....	Do.
A. W. Campbell	Baxter Springs	Cherokee.
William Q. Mansfield.....	Clyde	Cloud.
Alexander B. Turner	Winfield.....	Cowley.
Thomas H. Shannon.....	Girard	Crawford.
Daniel C. Jones	Le Roy.....	Coffee.
William H. Austin	Junction City.....	Davis.
Joseph S. Martin.....	Abilene	Dickinson.
Alonzo Fuller.....	Highland.....	Doniphan.
William W. Fox.....	Lawrence	Douglas.
Isaac S. Manning.....	Ellsworth	Ellsworth.
John F. Troxell.....	Ottawa.....	Franklin.
Gaston Boyd.....	Eureka.....	Greenwood.
	Newton	Harvey.

KANSAS—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
James M. Endicott	Peru	Howard.
Randolph N. Hall	Elk Falls	Do
John T. Scott	Holton	Jackson.
John B. Armstrong	Gardner	Johnson.
John B. Draper	Oswego	Labette.
George W. Gabriel	Parsons City	Do.
Seldon W. Jones, } Augustus C. Van Duyn, } Board	Leavenworth	Leavenworth.
Jesse W. Brock, }		
Randolph T. Bryant	Lincoln Centre	Lincoln.
Ira E. Coe	Mound City	Linn.
William W. Hibben	Emporia	Lyon.
Thomas J. Conry	Florence	Marion.
Albert G. Huffman	Coneburgh	Do.
Henry W. Barrett	Waterville	Marshall.
Paul C. Garvin	Frankfort	Do.
Clark W. Adams	Little Valley	McPherson.
George W. Halderman	Paola	Miami.
Abram H. Knapp	Osawatimie	Do.
David F. Eakin	Beloit	Mitchell.
Henry W. Miller	Independence	Montgomery.
A. Ives Beach, jr	Council Grove	Morris.
John S. Hidden	Centralia	Nemaha.
Washington L. Schenck	Osage City	Osage.
Junius E. Wharton	Minneapolis	Otawa.
William D. Jenkins	Kirwin	Phillips.
Hiram S. Roberts	Manhattan	Riley.
Thomas B. De Witt	Hutchinson	Reno.
William T. Dollison	Bunker Hill	Russell.
Wilson E. Austin	Oxford	Sumner.
John W. Daily	Salina	Saline.
Charles C. Furley	Wichita	Sedgwick.
David W. Stormont	Topeka	Shawnee.
Samuel M. Travis	Smith Center	Smith.
Charles J. Holmes	Cedarville	Do.
Charles Williamson	Washington	Washington.
John T. Warner	Neosho Falls	Woodson.
Thomas Blakeslee	Neodesha	Wilson.
Benjamin Woodward	Wyandotte	Wyandotte.

KENTUCKY.

Uriah L. Taylor	Columbia	Adair.
S. V. Firor	Catlettsburgh	Boyd.
Benjamin J. Shipley	Glasgow	Barren.
James E. Brown	Cloverport	Breckinridge.
John R. La Rue	Woodbury	Butler.
Levin E. Goslee	Carrollton	Carroll.
Pinkney W. Dryden	Hopkinsville	Christian.
	Vienna	Clarke.
W. Godfrey Hunter	Burkesville	Cumberland.
A. C. Wood	Owensborough	Daviess.
Alexander C. Stewart	Irvine	Estill.
James L. Stockdell	Lexington	Fayette.
Cephas Keckley	Hillsborough	Fleming.
William Ray	Buckeye	Garrard.
John M. Wilson	Williamstown	Grant.
Archibald S. Lewis	Greensburgh	Green.
Claiborne J. Walton	Mumfordsville	Hart.
James R. Berryman	New Castle	Henry.
Thomas H. Moore	Madisonville	Hopkins.

KENTUCKY—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
William T. McNees.....	Berry's Station	Harrison.
Samuel Brandeis, } Thomas W. Colescott, } Board..... George W. Griffith, }	Louisville	Jefferson.
Jesse J. Temple	Covington	Kenton.
James D. Foster	London	Lanrel.
William H. Campbell.....	Vanceburgh.....	Lewis.
	Paducah	McCracken.
Samuel P. Craig.....	Stanford.....	Lincoln.
Jonathan R. Bailey.....	Ferguson's Station.....	Logan.
John C. Maxwell.....	Lebanon	Marion.
John Shackelford.....	Maysville	Mason.
Charles H. Spilman.....	Harrodsburgh.....	Mercer.
	Edmonton	Metcalf.
Lindsey Watson	Glover's Creek.....	Do.
	Greenville.	Muhlenburgh.
Joseph H. Scholl.....	Jeffersonville	Montgomery.
Tyler Griffin.....	Hartford.....	Ohio.
James H. Barbour.....	Falmouth	Pendleton.
John W. F. Parker	Somerset.....	Pulaski.
James Rawlins.....	Georgetown.....	Scott.
Samuel T. Chandler.....	Campbellsville	Taylor.
James A. Briggs.....	Bowling Green.....	Warren.
James R. McGee.....	Mackville.....	Washington.

LOUISIANA.

George Kellogg.....	New Orleans	Orleans.
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MAINE.

Benjamin F. Sturgis.....	Auburn	Androscoggin.
	Lewiston	Do.
Thaddeus S. C. Berry.....	Houlton.....	Arroostook.
	Sherman	Do.
Frederick G. Parker.....	Presque Isle	Do.
Alfred Mitchell.....	Brunswick	Cumberland.
John H. Kimball.....	Bridgeton.....	Do.
Thomas A. Foster,) Charles O. Hunt, } Board..... Horatio N. Small, }	Portland.....	Do.
Eli S. Hannaford.....	Phillips.....	Franklin.
James B. Severy.....	Farmington.....	Do.
Willard C. Collins.....	Bucksport	Do.
Frederick R. Swazey.....	do	Hancock.
George A. Wheeler.....	Castine	Do.
George Parcher.....	Ellsworth	Do.
Atwood Crosby.....	Waterville	Kennebec.
Thaddeus Hildreth	Gardiner	Do.
John W. Toward, } William B. Lapham, } Board	Augusta.....	Do.
Hampton E. Hill, }		
William A. Banks.....	Rockland.....	Knox.
Alden Blossom.....	Booth Bay.....	Lincoln
	East Jefferson	Do.
John T. Acorn.....	Newcastle	Do.

MAINE—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Andrew R. G. Smith.....	Whitefield.....	Lincoln.
Thomas H. Brown.....	Paris.....	Oxford.
	Buckfield.....	Do.
D. Lowell Lamson.....	Freyburgh.....	Do.
Joseph B. Gray.....	Hanover.....	Do.
Charles E. Philoon.....	Dixfield.....	Do.
John G. Peirce.....	Canton.....	Do.
Ralph K. Jones, } James C. Weston, } Board..... Eugene F. Sanger, }	Bangor.....	Penobscot.
John Benson.....	Newport.....	Do.
Moses S. Wilson.....	Lincoln.....	Do.
Luther Rogers.....	Patten.....	Do.
Elbridge A. Thompson.....	Dover.....	Piscataquis.
Seth B. Sprague.....	Milo.....	Do.
William Buck.....	Foxcroft.....	Do.
Sumner A. Patten.....	Monson.....	Do.
Israel Putnam.....	Bath.....	Sagadahoc.
Charles W. Snow, pres't, } John S. Cushing, sec'y, } Board.....	Skowhegan.....	Somerset.
	do.....	Do.
William S. Howe.....	Pittsfield.....	Do.
James H. Robbins.....	Machias.....	Washington.
Edwin H. Vose.....	Calais.....	Do.
Luther P. Babb.....	Eastport.....	Do.
George Googins.....	Millbridge.....	Do.
Albert R. Lincoln.....	Denneysville.....	Do.
John G. Brooks.....	Belfast.....	Waldo.
	Freedom.....	Do.
Frank B. Merrill.....	Alfred.....	York.
John L. Allen.....	Saco.....	Do.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Peter Pineo.....	Hyannis.....	Barnstable.
John M. Smith.....	Barnstable.....	Do.
Henry Eastman.....	Pittsfield.....	Berkshire.
George C. Lawrence.....	North Adams.....	Do.
Nathan S. Babbitt.....	do.....	Do.
Horace D. Train.....	Sheffield.....	Do.
Eliphalet Wright.....	Lee.....	Do.
Jerome Dwelly.....	Fall River.....	Bristol.
John H. Mackie.....	New Bedford.....	Do.
John B. Chace.....	Taunton.....	Do.
John Pierce.....	Edgartown.....	Dukes.
George W. Snow.....	Newburyport.....	Essex.
Isaac F. Galloupe.....	Lynn.....	Do.
Kendall Flint.....	Haverhill.....	Do.
Henry M. Chase.....	Lawrence.....	Do.
Charles A. Carlton.....	Salem.....	Do.
Jeremiah R. Smith.....	Gloucester.....	Do.
Adams C. Deane.....	Greenfield.....	Franklin.
Cyrus Temple.....	Heath.....	Do.
Edward Barton.....	Orange.....	Do.
Samuel A. Fisk.....	Northampton.....	Hampshire.
George F. Thompson.....	Belchertown.....	Do.
David P. Smith, } Charles P. Kemp, } Board..... Calvin C. Chaffee, }	Springfield.....	Hampden.
William Holbrook.....	Palmer.....	Do.

MASSACHUSETTS—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
James H. Wright.....	Natick.....	Middlesex.
John L. Sullivan.....	Malden.....	Do.
Samuel Richardson.....	Watertown.....	Do.
John Q. A. McCollister.....	Ayer.....	Do.
Nathan Allen.....	Lowell.....	Do.
Azel Ames.....	Wakefield.....	Do.
Alonzo Chapin.....	Winchester.....	Do.
John B. King.....	Nantucket.....	Nantucket.
Alexander L. B. Monroe.....	Medway.....	Norfolk.
Joseph G. S. Hitchcock.....	Foxborough.....	Do.
Alexander Jackson.....	Plymouth.....	Plymouth.
Frederick A. Sawyer.....	Wareham.....	Do.
Asa Millett.....	East Bridgewater.....	Do.
Benjamin F. Hastings.....	South Abington.....	Do.
Joshua B. Treadwell, } Hugh Doherty, } Board..... Horace Chase, }	Boston.....	Suffolk.
Ira Russell.....	Winchendon.....	Worcester.
George M. Morse.....	Clinton.....	Do.
Warren Tyler.....	North Brookfield.....	Do.
John G. Metcalf.....	Mendon.....	Do.
James W. Hastings.....	Warren.....	Do.
Alfred Miller.....	Athol Depot.....	Do.
George Jewett.....	Fitchburgh.....	Do.
Oramel Martin, secretary, } Henry Clark, president, } Board .. Albert Wood, treasurer, }	.....do.....	Do.
	Worcester.....	Do.

MARYLAND.

J. Jones Wilson.....	Cumberland.....	Alleghany.
J. Robert Ward.....	Govanstown.....	Baltimore.
Aug. W. Dodge, president, } W. H. Curry, secretary, } Board. Charles W. Cadden, treasurer, }	Baltimore.....	Do.
Elisha O. Mannakee.....	Union Bridge.....	Carroll.
Napoleon B. Morrison.....	North East.....	Cecil.
William H. Baltzell.....	Frederick.....	Frederick.
J. Lee McComas.....	Oakland.....	Garrett.
Normand B. Scott.....	Hagerstown.....	Washington.

MICHIGAN.

Edwin Amsden.....	Allegan.....	Allegan.
William P. Maiden.....	Alpena.....	Alpena.
Darwin E. Cushman.....	Elk Rapids.....	Antrim.
John Roberts.....	Hastings.....	Barry.
Thomas M. Harvey.....	Frankfort.....	Benzie.
Robert F. Stratton.....	Saint Joseph.....	Berrien.
William T. Dongan.....	Niles.....	Do.
Stephen S. Cutter.....	Coldwater.....	Branch.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Leander D. Tompkins.....	Cassopolis.....	Cass.
Henry L. Joy.....	Marshall.....	Calhoun.
	Battle Creek.....	Do.
Warren G. Wilkinson.....	Farwell.....	Clare.
Louis W. Fasquelle.....	Saint John's.....	Clinton.
Charles A. Merritt.....	Charlotte.....	Eaton.
Seneca H. Gage.....	Bellevue.....	Do.
Daniel Clarke.....	Flint.....	Genesee.
Gilbert E. Waters.....	Fentonville.....	Do.
William D. Scott.....	Ithaca.....	Gratiot.
Benjamin D. Ashton.....	Traverse City.....	Grand Traverse.
John W. Falley.....	Hillsdale.....	Hillsdale.
Isidore Freund.....	L'Ance.....	Houghton.
Bennett Richards.....	Port Austin.....	Huron.
Peter E. Richmond.....	Mount Pleasant.....	Isabella.
William B. Thomas.....	Ionia.....	Ionia.
James S. Reeves.....	East Tawas.....	Iosco.
Joseph B. Hull, Ira H. Bartholomew, } Board Henry B. Baker,	Lansing.....	Ingham.
Charles H. Darrow.....	Mason.....	Do.
William A. Gibson.....	Jackson.....	Jackson.
Homer O. Hitchcock.....	Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.
Arvine Peck.....	Lowell.....	Kent.
Zenas E. Bliss, Engene Boise, } Board Samuel R. Wooster,	Grand Rapids.....	Do.
Thomas D. Bradfield.....	Copper Falls Mine.....	Keweenaw.
Alfred Nash.....	Lapeer.....	Lapeer.
Charles Rynd.....	Adrian.....	Lenawee.
Luther C. French.....	Hudson.....	Do.
Robert C. Hutton.....	Howell.....	Livingston.
Thomas W. Hitchcock.....	Mount Clemens.....	Macomb.
Seth L. Andrews.....	Romeo.....	Do.
Richard T. Mead.....	Manistee.....	Manistee.
Morgan L. Hewitt.....	Marquette.....	Marquette.
John C. Tatman.....	Ludington.....	Mason.
Daniel F. Woolley.....	Big Rapids.....	Mecosta.
Joseph H. Whitehouse.....	Midland.....	Midland.
Edward Dorsch.....	Monroe.....	Monroe.
Walter B. Morrison.....	Muskegon.....	Muskegon.
Benjamin T. Phillips.....	Menomonee.....	Menomonee.
Donald A. McLean.....	Stanton.....	Montcalm.
	Greenville.....	Do.
David W. Flora.....	Newaygo.....	Newaygo.
Chauncey Earl.....	Pontiac.....	Oakland.
DeWitt C. Wade.....	Holly.....	Do.
William E. Dockry.....	Pent Water.....	Oceana.
Frederick C. McCallum.....	Hersey.....	Osceola.
Jacob B. McNett.....	Grand Haven.....	Ottawa.
Thomas E. Annis.....	Holland.....	Do.
Fletcher C. Bateman.....	Centreville.....	Saint Joseph.
Charles W. Backus.....	Three Rivers.....	Do.
Fayette Parsons.....	Burr Oak.....	Do.
Carus M. Stockwell.....	Port Huron.....	Saint Clair.
William W. Anderson.....	Lexington.....	Sanilac.
John J. Lutze.....	East Saginaw.....	Saginaw.
David F. Alsdorf.....	Corunna.....	Shiawassee.
William Johnson.....	Vassar.....	Tuscola.
John T. Keables.....	Decatur.....	Van Buren.
William F. Breakey.....	Ann Arbor.....	Washtenaw.
Alexander Ewing.....	Dexter.....	Do.

MICHIGAN—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
James A. Brown, Nathaniel W. Webber, } Board..... James F. Noyes,	Detroit.....	Wayne.
Hiram B. Wilcox.....	Clam Lake	Wexford.

MINNESOTA.

Aurora W. Giddings	Anoka	Anoka.
Edward J. Davis.....	Maukato	Blue Earth.
Jacob W. B. Welcome	New Ulm.....	Brown.
E. H. Lewis.....	Carver	Carver.
William A. Bentley	Rush City.....	Chisago.
Albert J. Murdock	Taylor's Falls.....	Do.
John Kurtz.....	Moorhead	Clay.
James T. Burns.....	Brainard	Crow Wing.
Reuben Wilson	Mantorville	Dodge.
Godfrey Vivian.....	Alexandria	Douglas.
Refine W. Twitchell.....	Chatfield	Fillmore.
Albert C. Wedge.....	Albert Lea.....	Freeborn.
Charles M. Hewitt	Red Wing	Goodhue.
Hannibal H. Kimball.....	Minneapolis	Hennepin.
Elias L. Brownell.....	Jackson	Jackson.
Jacob F. Force.....	Heron Lake	Do.
Edward S. Frost.....	Willmar.....	Kandiyohi.
Otis Ayer	Le Sueur	Le Sueur.
David W. Hunt.....	Fairmont.....	Martin.
Vincent P. Kennedy	Litchfield	Meeker.
Richard A. Barnes	Austin	Mower.
Asa W. Daniels	Saint Peter.....	Nicollet.
Rio D. Barber.....	Worthington	Noble.
Edwin C. Cross.....	Rochester	Olmsted.
Reginald W. Reynolds.....	Fergus Falls.....	Otter Tail.
John H. Murphy, } John B. Phillips, } Board..... Daniel W. Hand, }	Saint Paul	Ramsey.
William D. Flynn.....	Redwood Falls	Redwood.
Lucius W. Dennison	Faribault.....	Rice.
	Luverne.....	Rock.
S. Carson McCormick.....	Du Luth	Saint Louis.
Lyman S. Thompson	Shakopee.....	Scott.
Albert E. Senkler.....	Saint Cloud.....	Stearns.
James M. McMasters	Sauk Centre.....	Do.
Hippolyte J. Seigneuret.....	Henderson	Sibley.
	Owatonna	Steele.
Herbert S. Hill	Do	Do.
Francis H. Milligan.....	Wabasha	Wabasha.
Herman W. Spafford.....	Lake City.....	Do.
Lyman D. McIntosh.....	Waseca	Waseca.
	Saint James	Watonwan.
Franklin Staples.....	Winona	Winona.

MISSOURI.

John Burton.....	Kirksville	Adair.
	Savannah	Andrew.
A. Austin Tayman	Phelps City.....	Atchison.
Wesley Humphrey.....	Mexico	Audrian.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Albert A. Dye.....	Lamar	Barton.
James B. Colegrove	Lincoln	Benton.
Augustus S. Long, { John T. Burghoff, } Board	Saint Joseph.....	Do.
Samuel Murdock.....	Cahoka	Buchanan.
William H. H. Cundiff.....	Pleasant Hill	Clarke.
Daniel Neff.....	Kingston	Cass.
Jared W. Tuttle	Hamilton.....	Caldwell.
Patrick Gilroy	Cape Girardeau.....	Do.
John Baker.....	Jefferson City.....	Cape Girardeau.
Cyrus T. Kimmel.....	Brunswick	Cole.
Amos C. Davis.....	Dadeville.....	Chariton.
Abel B. Barnes.....	Greenfield	Dade.
John N. Raley.....	Jamesport.....	Do.
John C. Book.....	Jameson	Daviess.
Ephraim S. Detweiler.....	Stewartsville	Do.
Gustavus R. Crocket.....	Berger.....	De Kalb.
Jonathan E. Tefft.....	Albany.....	Franklin.
Isaac Coles.....	Springfield.....	Gentry.
Jackson Walker.....	Trenton	Greene.
James P. Dimmitt.....	Bethany.....	Grundy.
Asher Goslin.....	Clinton	Harrison.
Thomas W. Radford.....	Oregon.....	Henry.
Thomas R. Goulding.....	Fayette.....	Holt.
Franklin Cooley.....	Ironton	Howard.
Amos H. Caffee.....	Kansas City.....	Iron.
Charles F. Titus.....	Carthage	Jackson.
Thomas S. Brewster.....	Union City.....	Jasper.
Alexander W. Reese.....	Hillsborough	Do.
Thomas A. Barr.....	Warrensburgh	Jackson.
William P. Boulware.....	Lebanon.....	Johnson.
Francis Braecklein.....	Lexington.....	Laclede.
Nicholas B. Hocker.....	Concordia	La Fayette.
Henry J. Maynard.....	Mount Vernon.....	Do.
Thomas A. Bryan.....	Pierce City.....	Lawrence.
Reuben Barney.....	Saint Catherine.....	Do.
Nathan S. Richardson.....	Chillicothe	Linn.
Jacob H. Ealy	Macon City.....	Livingston.
Albert W. Chenoweth.....	Palmyra.....	Macon.
Albert H. May.....	Pineville	Marion.
John P. H. Gray.....	Princeton.....	McDonald.
Silas T. Buck.....	California.....	Mercer.
Joseph C. R. Clark.....	Wellsville	Mouiteau.
Justin W. Lamson.....	Florence.....	Montgomery.
David Mulholland.....	Newtonia.....	Morgan.
John Hyde.....	Maryville.....	Newton.
John W. Trader.....	Westphalia.....	Nodaway.
John Fetzer.....	Gainesville.....	Osage.
David L. Deyoe.....	Sedalia.....	Ozark.
William G. Weaver.....	Rolla.....	Pettis.
James J. Tyree.....	Louisiana.....	Phelps.
Samuel W. Boynton.....	Humansville	Pike.
Moody Manson.....	Bolivar.....	Polk.
Frank G. Porter, { James C. Whitehill, } Board	Richland	Do.
Robert J. Hill.....	Waynesville.....	Pulaski.
William L. Tolman.....	Unionville.....	Do.
Daniel C. McNeil.....	Fox.....	Putnam.
	Saint Louis.....	Ray
	Farmington.....	Saint Louis.
	Osceola.....	Saint Francois.
		Saint Clair.

MISSOURI—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Willis S. Holland.....	Marshall.....	Saline.
John E. Parrish.....	Memphis.....	Scotland.
William F. Mitchell.....	Lancaster.....	Schuyler.
Ransom B. Lynch.....	Houston.....	Texas.
Charles Van Orman.....	Schell City.....	Vernon.
John B. Bel'.....	Potosi.....	Washington.
Jacob H. Houser.....	Grant City.....	Worth.

MISSISSIPPI.

J. W. Hough.....	Jackson.....	Hinds.
Richard H. Walker.....	Vicksburgh.....	Warren.

NEBRASKA.

John J. Hoyleman.....	Juniata.....	Adams.
Ira P. George.....	Gibbon.....	Buffalo.
George H. Peebles.....	David City.....	Bntler.
Martin V. B. Clark.....	Sutton.....	Clay.
Peter Schwenk.....	West Point.....	Cuming.
Luther J. Abbott.....	Fremont.....	Dodge.
William M. Bancroft.....	Plum Creek.....	Dawson.
Samuel D. Mercer, } Theodore Banmer, } Board.....	Omaha.....	Douglas.
Jacob C. Denise, }		
John B. Brazleton.....	Fairmount.....	Fillmore.
John G. Davis.....	Beatrice.....	Gage.
James F. Rich.....	Republican City.....	Harlan.
Joseph R. Laine.....	Grand Island.....	Hall.
Edward R. Fletcher.....	Saint Paul.....	Howard.
George W. Walker.....	Fairbury.....	Jefferson.
	Tecumseh.....	Johnson.
Leonard H. Robbins.....	Lincoln.....	Lancaster.
John Ridgely.....	North Platte.....	Lincoln.
John B. Whitaker.....	Lone Tree.....	Merrick.
John F. Neal.....	Pern.....	Newaba.
Aurelius Bowen.....	Nebraska City.....	Otoe.
Samnel A. Bonesteel.....	Columbus.....	Platte.
Simeon O. Whaley.....	Osceola.....	Polk.
William W. Shaw.....	Falls City.....	Richardson.
Elwin M. Park.....	Ashland.....	Sanders.
Eugene J. B. Dugas.....	Crete.....	Saline.
Daniel H. O'Linn.....	Blair.....	Washington.
Isaac W. Tulleys.....	Red Cloud.....	Webster.
William M. Knapp.....	York.....	York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Andrew J. Thompson.....	Laconia.....	Belknap.
David B. Nelson.....	do.....	Do.
George W. Tebbetts.....	Ossipee.....	Carrull.
Samuel W. Roberts.....	Wakefield.....	Do.
	Centre Sandwich.....	Do.
Rufus H. King.....	Wolfsborough.....	Do.
Thomas B. Kittredge.....	Keene.....	Cheshire.
George W. Pierce.....	Winchester.....	Do.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Frank Bugbee	Lancaster	Coos.
Freeman C. Harris	Colebrook	Do.
Henry F. Wardwell	Gorham	Do.
James A. Davis	Lebanon	Grafton.
Jesse A. Sanborn	Plymouth	Do.
Ira S. Chase	Bristol	Do.
John A. Dana	Holderness	Do.
Phineas Spaulding	Haverhill	Do.
William Child	Bath	Do.
Thaddens E. Sanger	Littleton	Do.
Richard J. P. Goodwin, } Lyman B. How, } William W. Wilkins, }	Manchester	Hillsborough.
Albert Smith	Peterborough	Do.
Evan B. Hammond	Nashua	Do.
Francis N. Gibson	New Ipswich	Do.
Silas M. Dinsmoor	Francistown	Do.
John P. Brown, pres't., } Albert H. Crosby, sec., } Granville P. Conn, treas., }	Concord	Merrimack.
Warren W. Sleeper	Salisbury	Do.
Richard P. J. Tenney	Pittsfield	Do.
Jeremiah F. Hall	Portsmouth	Rockingham.
James H. Crombie	Derry	Do.
William G. Perry	Exeter	Do.
Hosea B. Burnham	Epping	Do.
James H. Wheeler	Dover	Strafford.
John A. Hayes	Great Falls	Do.
Jonathan S. Ross	do	Do.
Osman B. Way	Claremont	Sullivan.

NEW JERSEY.

Denman B. Ingersoll	May's Landing	Atlantic.
Lewis Jemison	Bordentown	Burlington.
Benjamin H. Stratton	Mount Holly	Do.
James W. Purdy	Mahwah	Bergen.
James A. Armstrong	Camden	Camden.
John Wiley	Cape May C. H.	Cape May.
Ephraim Holmes	Greenwich	Cumberland.
Edwin C. Bidwell	Vineland	Do.
Stephen Personnett	Verona	Essex.
Addison W. Woodhull, } Archibald Mercer, sec'y, } Joseph D. Osborne, }	Newark	Do.
Beriah A. Watson	Jersey City	Hudson.
Theodore H. Studdiford	Lambertville	Hunterdon.
James B. Coleman, } William W. L. Phillips, } Charles Hodge, }	Trenton	Mercer.
Otis R. Freeman	Freehold	Monmouth.
Phanett C. Barker	Morristown	Morris.
Azariah D. Newell	New Brunswick	Middlesex.
Ezra M. Hunt	Metuchen	Do.
Rem L. Disbrow	Tom's River	Ocean.
Oswald Warner	Paterson	Passaic.
Quinton Gibbon	Salem	Salem.

NEW JERSEY—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Henry F. Vandervier.....	Somerville	Somerset.
Thomas Ryerson	Newton	Sussex.
John C. Sutphen.....	Plainfield	Union.
Thomas Terrill, jr.	Elizabeth	Do.
Philip F. Brakely.....	Belvidere.....	Warren.

NEW YORK.

William H. Craig, pres't. } Charles H. Porter, secre- } tary and treasurer. } William H. Bailey, }	Board.....	Albany.....	Albany.
Charles G. Anderson		Wellsville	Allegany.
Benjamin Norton		Belmont.....	Do.
Charles W. Saunders.....		Belfast	Do.
Jonathan G. Horton		Whitesville	Do.
Henry H. Lyman		Hume.....	Do.
John G. Orton		Binghamton.....	Broome.
Oliver T. Bundy		Deposit	Do.
Elihu S. Stewart, } Thomas J. Williams, }	Board	Ellicottsville	Cattaraugus.
Thomas J. King		Machias	Do.
Francis D. Findley.....		Franklinville.....	Do.
John L. Eddy		Olean	Do.
Emery M. Cheney		Randolph	Do.
Cyrus W. Babcock.....		East Randolph	Do.
Charles L. George, } James D. Button, }	Board	Cattaraugus.....	Do.
		Auburn	Cayuga.
Cyrus Powers		Moravia.....	Do.
William F. Cooper		Niles.....	Do.
Milton M. Feuner.....		Fredonia	Chautauqua.
Harris B. Osborn.....		Sherman	Do.
Abner S. Richardson		Hamlet	Do.
Henry R. Rogers.....		Dunkirk	Do.
Alvin B. Rice.....		Panama	Do.
Horace C. Taylor		Brocton	Do.
John Spencer.....		Westfield.....	Do.
Oliver H. Simons		Jamestown.....	Do.
Joel Chandler		Mooers	Clinton.
Thomas B. Nichols.....		Plattsburgh	Do.
Hollis S. Chubbuck, } George Dean, }	Board	Elmira	Chemung.
		do	Do.
		Sullivanville	Do.
George O. Williams.....		Greene	Chenango.
George W. Avery		Norwich.....	Do.
Abijah P. Cook.....		Hudson	Columbia
		Homer	Cortland.
Horatio N. Buckley.....		Delhi	Delaware.
		Poughkeepsie.....	Dutchess.
George L. Sutton		East Fishkill	Do.
James H. Bailey		Ticonderoga	Essex.
William H. Richardson.....		Westport	Do.
Henry R. Hopkins, president, } Mahlon B. Folwell, secretary } and treasurer. }	Board.....	Buffalo	Erie.
Milton G. Potter, }			
Alexander T. Bull.....		do	Do

NEW YORK—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Theodore Gay	Malone.....	Franklin.
Jehiel Leffler	Johnstown	Fulton.
Peter R. Furbeck	Gloversville	Do.
Darius S. Orton	Northampton	Do.
John Root, Levant B. Cotes, } Board	Batavia	Genesee.
James Jewell	Catskill	Greene.
Christopher V. Barnett	Coxsackie	Do.
Walter B. Chase	Windham Centre	Do.
Benjamin E. Bushnell	Little Falls	Herkimer.
Abram Haun	do	Do.
Edward S. Walker	Ilion	Do.
Charles M. Johnson	Watertown	Jefferson.
Daniel S. Kimball	Sacket's Harbor	Do.
William McCollum, president, N. Wilson Leighton, treasurer, } Board. J. Freeman Atwood, secretary, }	Brooklyn	Kings.
Alexander R. Gebbie	Lowville	Lewis.
William H. Johnson	Port Leyden	Do.
Zara H. Blake	Dansville	Livingston.
John Craig	Genesee	Do.
William B. Alley	Nunda	Do.
Loren J. Ames	Mount Morris	Do.
Diogenes D. Chase	Morrisville	Madison.
Frank D. Beebe	Hamilton	Do.
Ira Spencer	De Ruyter	Do.
Venoni W. Mason, Henry W. Carpenter, } Board	Canastota	Do.
Stillman Spooner, }	Oneida	Do.
	do	Do.
Morgan Snyder	Fort Plain	Montgomery.
Horatio Gilbert	Fultonville	Do.
Jeremiah Snell	Port Jackson	Do.
Bleeker L. Hovey, David Little, } Board. Harvey F. Montgomery, }	Rochester	Monroe.
Josiah H. Helmer, } Board	Lockport	Niagara.
Simon T. Clark, }		
James F. Ferguson, } Board	New York	New York.
Thos. Francis Smith, }		
Michael K. Hogan, }		
Robert Frazier	Camden	Oneida.
John B. Nold	Boonville	Do.
Charles B. Coventry	Utica	Do.
Delos A. Crane	Holland Patent	Do.
Thomas M. Flandreau	Rome	Do.
Francis T. Gorton	Waterville	Do.
	Camillus	Onondaga.
Roger W. Pease, George W. Cook, } Board	Syracuse	Do.
Henry D. Didama, }		
Henry K. Clarke	Geneva	Ontario.
Harvey Jewett, } Board	Canandaigua	Do.
Joseph B. Hayes, }		
William P. Townsend	Goshen	Orange.
Solomon Van Etter	Port Jervis	Do.

NEW YORK—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
James Gordon	Newburgh	Orange.
James W. Randall	Albion	Orleans.
Carrington Macfarlane	Oswego	Oswego.
George P. Johnson	Mexico	Do.
J. Lyman Bulkley	Sandy Creek	Do.
Daisan D. Drake	Central Square	Do.
Horace Lathrop	Cooperstown	Otsego.
Joshua J. Sweet	Unadilla	Do.
Samuel H. Case	Oneonta	Do.
William B. Chambers	Edmeston	Do.
Addison Ely	Carmel	Putnam.
Frederick D. Lente	Cold Spring	Do.
Henry DeC. Hanners	Hoosick Falls	Rensselaer
Reed B. Bontecou	Troy	Do.
Benjamin F. Sherman	Ogdensburgh	Saint Lawrence.
Simeon L. Parmelee	Gouverneur	Do.
Lucius E. Felton	Potsdam	Do.
James G. Bacon	Saratoga Springs	Saratoga.
John I. Swart	Schoharie	Schoharie.
Matthew L. Bennett	Watkins	Schuyler.
Rufus C. Dnuham	Seneca Falls	Seneca.
Alexis H. Cruttenden	Bath	Steuben.
John S. Jamison	Hornellsville	Do.
Frederick R. Wagner	Addison	Do.
Richard H. Benjamin	River Head	Suffolk.
David H. Decker	Monticello	Sullivan.
Lucius H. Allen	Owego	Tioga.
Mahlon M. Brown	Ithaca	Tompkins.
Robert Loughran	Kingston	Ulster.
Thomas S. Dawes	Saugerties	Do.
Abijah Otis	Ellenville	Do.
Eliakim W. Howard	Warrensburgh	Warren.
Marion R. Peck	Glen's Falls	Do.
Alfred P. Belden	Whitehall	Washington.
Charles O. T. Gilman	Salem	Do.
Charles I. Farley	Sandy Hill	Do.
S. Hiram Plumb	Red Creek	Wayne.
Solon Briggs	Newark	Do.
William G. David	Lyons	Do.
John C. Tibbetts	Warsaw	Wyoming.
Lucius Peck	Arcade	Do.
George M. Palmer	Pike	Do.
Clarence R. Seeley	Attica	Do.
George J. Fisher	Sing Sing	Westchester.
Thomas Snowden	Peekskill	Do.
Van Vechtin Elting	Tremont	Do.
Richard R. C. Bardwell	Penn Yan	Yates.
George W. Brundage	Dresden	Do.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Marian Roberts	Asheville	Buncombe.
Perley J. Aiken	Fort Montgomery	Cherokee.
Edward F. Smallwood	New Berne	Craven.
James K. Hardwicke	Marshall	Madison.
J. E. Winants	Wilmington	New Hanover.
John W. Houston	Burnsville	Yancey.

OHIO.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Nelson B. Lafferty.....	Cherry Fork.....	Adams.
Corban I. Neff.....	Lima.....	Allen.
P. Henry Clark.....	Ashland.....	Ashland.
William M. Eames.....	Ashtabula.....	Ashtabula.
Adolphus B. Frame.....	Athens.....	Athens.
Edward Meyer.....	Wapakonetta.....	Auglaize.
Washington G. Kishler.....	Saint Mary's.....	Do.
John M. Todd.....	Bridgeport.....	Belmont.
J. Sykes Ely.....	Barnesville.....	Do.
John E. West.....	Saint Clairsville.....	Do.
Thomas W. Gordon.....	Georgetown.....	Brown.
Joseph S. McNeeley.....	Hamilton.....	Butler.
William Tripp.....	Carrollton.....	Carroll.
Duman M. Vance.....	Urbana.....	Champaign.
John H. Rodgers.....	Springfield.....	Clark.
Amos T. Davis.....	Wilmington.....	Clinton.
Andrew Robb.....	Blanchester.....	Do.
Charles L. Fawcett.....	New Lisbon.....	Columbiana.
David S. Silver.....	Wellsville.....	Do.
Eli Sturgeon.....	Salem.....	Do.
Enoch Sapp.....	Coshocton.....	Coshocton.
Edwin Booth.....	Crestline.....	Crawford.
Noah E. Hackendorn.....	Galion.....	Do.
George C. Ashmun, } Board.....	Cleveland.....	Cnyaboga.
T. Clarke Miller, }		
Curtis Otwell.....	Greenville.....	Darke.
Charles E. Slocum.....	Defiance.....	Defiance.
William T. Constant.....	Delaware.....	Delaware.
Aurelius H. Agard.....	Sandusky.....	Erie.
George W. Boerstler, sec'y, } Board ..	Lancaster.....	Fairfield.
George A. Harman, treas., }		
Bernardo Raymond, }		
Samuel M. Smith, } Board.....	Columbus.....	Franklin.
Erskine B. Fullerton, }		
John W. Hamilton, }		
William Ramsey.....	Delta.....	Fulton.
John G. Wilson.....	Washington C. H.....	Fayette.
William C. H. Needham.....	Gallipolis.....	Gallia.
Orange Pomeroy.....	Chardon.....	Geauga.
Leigh McClung.....	Xenia.....	Greene.
John C. Taylor.....	Cambridge.....	Guernsey.
Thaddeus A. Reamy, } Board ..	Cincinnati.....	Hamilton.
George K. Taylor, }		
Phineas S. Conner, }		
Francis W. Firmin.....	Findlay.....	Hancock.
William H. Philips.....	Kenton.....	Hardin.
William T. Sharp.....	Cadiz.....	Harrison.
David Noble.....	Hillsborough.....	Highland.
William H. Wilson.....	Greenfield.....	Do.
William C. Hyde.....	Logan.....	Hocking.
William M. Ross.....	Millersburgh.....	Holmes.
James B. Ford.....	Norwalk.....	Huron.
Arthur B. Monahan.....	Jackson C. H.....	Jackson.
Enoch Pearce.....	Steubenville.....	Jefferson.
B. W. Pumphrey.....	Mount Vernon.....	Knox.
Henry C. Beardslee.....	Painesville.....	Lake.
DeWitt C. Wilson.....	Ironton.....	Lawrence.
Jonathan Wotring.....	Newark.....	Licking.
William D. Scarff.....	Bellefontaine.....	Logan.
Elwood P. Haines.....	Elyria.....	Lorain.

OHIO—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.		
Homer Johnson.....	Oberlin.....	Lorain.		
Samuel S. Thorn, pres't, Samuel H. Bergen, sec'y, Samuel W. Skinner, treas.,	Toledo	Lucas.		
} Board ..				
Adolphus H. Underwood.....	London.....	Madison.		
John McCurdy.....	Youngstown	Maboning.		
Robert L. Sweeney.....	Marion	Marion.		
Jeremiah N. Robinson, } Salmon Hudson, }	Medina.....	Medina.		
} Board				
Edward H. Trickle.....	Racine	Meigs.		
T. Curtis Smith.....	Middleport	Do		
G. Volney Dorsey	Piqua	Miami.		
Horace Coleman	Troy	Do.		
	Mendon	Mercer.		
	Antioch	Monroe.		
Charles D. Dally.....	Dayton.....	Montgomery.		
Adams Jewett, }				
Archibald S. Dunlap, }				
John S. Beck, }				
Joshua H. Brown	McConnellsville.....	Morgan.		
Nathan Tucker	Mount Gilead.....	Morrow.		
Alfred Ball, }	Zanesville	Muskingum.		
Charles C. Hildreth, }				
Howard Culbertson, }				
John Martin.....	Caldwell	Noble.		
Porter Yates.....	Port Clinton.....	Ottawa.		
Edward P. Bartlett	Genoa.....	Do.		
George W. Remage.....	Paulding	Paulding.		
Alva Richards.....	New Lexington.....	Perry.		
Charles J. Skinner	Somerset	Do.		
Nelson E. Jones.....	Circleville	Pickaway.		
William Scurlock.....	Piketon	Pike.		
Charles S. Leonard.....	Ravenna	Portage.		
James B. Welch	Eaton	Preble.		
Lyman W. Moe	Ottawa	Putnam.		
William Loughridge	Mansfield.....	Richland.		
William Waddle	Chillicothe	Ross.		
Thomas Stillwell	Fremont	Sandusky.		
William J. McDowell.....	Portsmouth	Sciota.		
George L. Hoege.....	Fostoria.....	Seneca.		
Thomas J. Livers	Tiffin	Do.		
Albert Wilson	Sidney	Shelby.		
Lorenzo M. Whiting	Canton.....	Stark.		
Byron S. Chase	Akron	Summit.		
Julian Harmon	Warren	Trumbull.		
Thomas H. Smith	New Philadelphia.....	Tuscarawas.		
James Brown.....	New Comerstown	Do.		
Isaac N. Hamilton	Maryville.....	Union.		
William Smith	Van Wert	Van Wert.		
David V. Rannells.....	McArthur	Vinton.		
Isaac L. Drake.....	Lebanon	Warren.		
George O. Hildreth	Marietta.....	Washington.		
James M. Weaver.....	Wooster.....	Wayne.		
John W. Long.....	Bryan.....	Williams.		
Horatio A. Hamilton.....	Perrysburgh	Wood.		
James W. McCracken	Portage	Do.		
Robert N. McConnell.....	Upper Sandusky.....	Wyandot.		
George W. Sampson.....	McCutchenville.....	Do.		

OREGON.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Samuel Palmer	Roseburgh	Douglas.
Henry E. Jones.....	Portland	Multnomah.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Horner.....	Gettysburgh	Adams.
Thomas H. Allison.....	Kittanning	Armstrong.
Alexander G. McCandless, } J. Wilson Wishart, } Board ... William J. Gilmore, }	Pittsburgh	Allegheny.
David McKinney	New Brighton.....	Beaver.
	do	Do.
William Watson	Bedford	Bedford.
Gurdon B. Hotchkin	Saxton	Do.
William J. Mullin	Mann's Choice.....	Do.
D. Llewellyn Beaver.....	Reading	Berks.
William M. Findley.....	Altoona	Blair.
George W. Burkett.....	Tyrone.....	Do.
George W. Smith, } Board..... David S. Hays, }	Hollidaysburgh.....	Do.
Truman H. Morse.....	Canton.....	Bradford.
Charles M. Turner	Towanda.....	Do.
Charles F. Paine.....	Troy	Do.
William S. Hendrie	Doylestown	Bucks.
Samuel Lovett.....	Attleborough	Do.
Abraham M. Neyman.....	Butler	Butler.
Webster B. Lowman	Johnstown	Cambria.
Daniel W. Evans	Ebensburgh	Do.
William J. Craigen	Emporium	Cameron.
Nathaniel B. Reber	Lehighton	Carbon.
Thomas R. Hayes.....	Bellefonte	Centre.
James Ross.....	Clarion	Clarion.
Henry B. Van Valzah.....	Clearfield	Clearfield.
Robert B. Watson	Lockhaven	Clinton.
William S. Malany, } Board..... William B. Brinton, }	West Chester.....	Chester.
Thomas S. Morrison.....	Coatsville	Do.
	Oxford	Do.
Albert L. Turner.....	Bloomsburgh	Columbia.
Philip M. Senderling	Berwick	Do.
John C. Cotton	Meadville	Crawford.
	do	Do.
Orson Hough.....	Conneautville	Do.
William F. McLean.....	Evansburgh	Do.
James L. Dunn	Titusville	Do.
William W. Dale	Carlisle	Cumberland.
Philip H. Long	Mechanicsburgh	Do.
S. Moore Finley } Board	Harrisburgh	Dauphin.
Henry L. Orth, }		
Theodore S. Christ.....	Chester	Delaware.
Theophilus S. Hartley.....	Ridgeway	Elk.
George Ellis	North Springfield	Erie.
John K. Griffin	North East	Do.
Richard D. Wilcox.....	Corry	Do.
James L. Stewart } Board	Erie.....	Do.
William M. Wallace, }		
D. Hayes Strickland, }		
Frederick C. Robinson	Uniontown	Fayette.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Benjamin Shoemaker	Brownsville	Fayette.
Jacob L. Snesserott	Chambersburgh	Franklin.
Thomas C. Hawkins	Waynesborough	Greene
John McCulloch	Huntington	Huntingdon.
Andrew B. Brumbaugh	do	Do.
George R. Lewis	Indiana	Indiana.
Martin L. Miller	Blairsville	Do.
William H. Altman	Punxatawney	Jefferson.
Robert S. Hunt	Brookville	Do.
Peter C. Rundio	Patterson	Juniata.
William Blackwood, } E. Lane Schofield, } Board	Lancaster	Lancaster.
William R. Grove, }		
Daniel J. Bruner	Columbia	Do.
	Newcastle	Lawrence.
Robert D. Wallace	do	Do.
George P. Lineweaver, } William M. Guilford, } Board	Lebanon	Lebanon.
Philip R. Palm	Allentown	Lehigh.
Ralph A. Squire, } Augustus Davis, } Board	Scranton	Luzerne.
George Urquhart	Wilkesbarre	Do.
Henry Roberts	Providence	Do.
William L. Hartman	Pittston	Do.
John S. Crawford	Williamsport	Lycoming.
Silvanus D. Freeman	Smithport	McKean.
John P. Hosack	Mercer	Mercer.
Cornelius Byles	Delaware Grove	Do.
Charles S. Hurlbut	Lewiston	Mifflin.
David D. Mahon	New Hamilton	Do.
Howard Patterson	Stroudsburg	Monroe.
William Corson	Norristown	Montgomery.
Ellwood M. Corson	do	Do.
	Danville	Montour.
Edward C. Swift	Easton	Northampton.
Charles E. Humphreys	Bethlehem	Do.
Jacob F. Raub	Mount Bethel	Do.
Daniel W. Shindel	Sunbury	Northumberland.
Melchor B. Strickler	New Bloomfield	Perry.
Thomas G. Morris	Liverpool	Do.
James P. Sheibley	Landisburgh	Do.
H. Earnest Goodman, } James Collins, } Board	Philadelphia	Philadelphia.
Thomas H. Sherwood, }		
John Schimmel	Milford	Pike.
Obadiah T. Ellison	Coudersport	Potter.
John T. Carpenter	Pottsville	Schnyder.
John Y. Shindell	Middleburgh	Snyder.
Benjamin F. Wagenseller	Selin's Grove	Do.
Henry Brubaker	Somerset	Somerset.
Calvin C. Halsey	Montrose	Susquehanna.
Samuel Birdsall	Susquehanna Depot	Do.
Nelson Packer	Wellsborough	Tioga.
Lewis Darling	Lawrenceville	Do.
William B. Rich	Knoxville	Do.
Samuel L. Beck	Lewisburgh	Union.
Samuel G. Snowden	Franklin	Venango
W. S. Welsh	do	Do.
Frances F. Davis	South Oil City	Do.
James M. Dille	Cooperstown	Do.

PENNSYLVANIA—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Thomas W. Sampson.....	Emlenton.....	Venango.
James N. Bolard.....	Tidioute.....	Warren.
William V. Hazeltine.....	Warren.....	Do.
George A. Dougherty.....	Washington.....	Washington.
Charles A. Dusenberre.....	Honesdale.....	Wayne.
James J. McCormick.....	Irwin's Station.....	Westmoreland.
Charles H. Dana.....	Tunkhannock.....	Wyoming.
James W. Kerr, president, William S. Roland, treas., Edmund M. Meisenhelder, sec. } Board.	York.....	York.

RHODE ISLAND.

Henry E. Turner.....	Newport.....	Newport.
William T. Thurston.....	Woonsocket Falls.....	Providence.
Robert Millar, George W. Carr, } Board Cortland Hoppin, }	Providence.....	Do.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

John A. Johnson.....	Beaufort.....	Beaufort.
Henry M. Cleckley.....	Charleston.....	Charleston.

TEXAS.

Alexander W. Acheson.....	Denison City.....	Grayson.
James Cowling.....	Houston.....	Harris.

TENNESSEE.

James H. McGrew.....	Shelbyville.....	Bedford.
John Blankenship.....	Maryville.....	Blount.
William P. Rodefer.....	Cleveland.....	Bradley.
Joseph W. McCall.....	Huntington.....	Carroll.
James H. Alexander.....	Elizabethton.....	Carter.
James A. Day.....	Tazewell.....	Claiborne.
Augustin Gattinger, } Board Lorenzo D. Hogle, }	Nashville.....	Davidson
Samuel N. Tate.....	Rutledge.....	Grainger.
Moses B. Taylor.....	Greenville.....	Greene.
Robert N. Barr.....	Chattanooga.....	Hamilton.
William H. Jones.....	Sneedsville.....	Hancock.
Nathan H. Prewitt.....	Grand Junction.....	Hardeman.
George W. Clingan.....	Rogersville.....	Hawkins.
J. Nat. Lyle.....	Ooltewah.....	James.
James D. Donnelly.....	Dandridge.....	Jefferson.
Jacob R. Ludlow, Frederick K. Bailey, } Board James Rodgers, }	Taylorsville.....	Johnson.
Thomas H. Murray.....	Knoxville.....	Knox.
	Philadelphia.....	Loudon.

TENNESSEE—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
William F. Green.....	Clarksville.....	Montgomery.
James W. McNutt.....	Kingston.....	Roane.
Wills D. Hall.....	Memphis.....	Shelby.
William R. Tomkins.....	Gallatin.....	Sumner.
John B. Armstrong.....	McMinnville.....	Warren.
Christopher Wheeler, } Board.....	Jonesborough.....	Washington.
David J. Gibson, }		
Daniel Barry.....	Flatwoods.....	Wayne.

VERMONT.

Cristopher B. Currier.....	Middlebury.....	Addison.
Nathan Gale.....	Orwell.....	Do.
Erasmus D. Warner.....	New Haven Mills.....	Do.
William S. Hopkins.....	Vergennes.....	Do.
Edward O. Porter.....	Cornwall.....	Do.
Edward N. S. Morgan.....	Bennington.....	Bennington.
Frauk W. Goodall.....	do.....	Do.
Seneca S. Clemons.....	Manchester.....	Do.
Hiram S. Browne.....	Saint Johnsbury.....	Caledonia.
Amasa M. Ward.....	Hardwick.....	Do.
Charles S. Cahoon.....	Lyndon.....	Do.
Henry H. Langdon, }.....	Burlington.....	Chittenden.
Edward S. Peck, }		
Hiram H. Atwater, }		
Hiram A. Cutting.....	Lunenburg.....	Essex.
Russell F. Johnson.....	West Concord.....	Do.
Oscar F. Fassett.....	Saint Albans.....	Franklin.
Elmore J. Hall.....	Morrisville.....	Lamoille.
Story N. Goss.....	Chelsea.....	Orange.
Abner A. Doty.....	Bradford.....	Do.
Edward F. Upham.....	West Randolph.....	Do.
Eustace V. Watkins.....	Newbury.....	Do.
Harry H. Niles.....	Post Mills.....	Do.
Joseph C. Rutherford.....	Newport.....	Orleans.
Jonathan F. Skiuner.....	Barton.....	Do.
Charles L. Allen.....	Rutland.....	Rutland.
Oliver G. Dyer.....	Brandon.....	Do.
L. Dewey Ross.....	Poultney.....	Do.
James B. Woodward.....	Montpelier.....	Washington.
Charles M. Chandler.....	do.....	Do.
Norman W. Braley.....	Barre.....	Do.
Philander D. Bradford.....	Northfield.....	Do.
	do.....	Do.
Sherburne L. Wiswell.....	Cabot.....	Do.
Orlando W. Sherwin.....	Woodstock.....	Windsor.
Melville C. Spaulding.....	Bethel.....	Do.
Samuel H. Colburn.....	Springfield.....	Do.
Henry S. Noble.....	Chester.....	Do.
Daniel W. Hazelton.....	Cavendish.....	Do.
Daniel F. Cooledge.....	Ludlow.....	Do.
Harvey M. Guild.....	Felchville.....	Do.
George Spafford.....	Windham.....	Windham.
George F. Gale.....	Brattleborough.....	Do.

VIRGINIA.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Thomas L. Walker.....	Lynchburgh.....	Campbell.
William M. Wright, Nat. Mil. Asylum.	Hampton.....	Elizabeth City.
George L. Miller.....	Winchester.....	Frederick.
Martin Burton.....	Richmond.....	Henrico.
	Waterford.....	Loudoun.
Stephen B. Kenney.....	Portsmouth.....	Norfolk.
William Voorhies.....	Spottsylvania C. H.....	Spottsylvania.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Samuel N. Myers.....	Martinsburgh.....	Berkeley.
John L. Rhea.....	Flat Woods.....	Braxton.
James H. Hysell.....	Guyandotte.....	Do.
Lathrop R. Churter.....	West Union.....	Doddridge.
De Witt Clinton B. Caldwell.....	Lewisburgh.....	Greenbrier.
Benjamin F. McKeelhan.....	Clarksburgh.....	Harrison.
Samuel M. Haworth.....	Ravenswood.....	Jackson.
Lucius L. Comstock.....	Charleston.....	Kanawha.
James Putney.....	Kanawha Saline.....	Do.
Matthew S. Holt.....	Weston.....	Lewis.
James H. Brownfield.....	Fairmont.....	Marion.
Charles Cherrington.....	Mason.....	Mason.
Samuel G. Shaw.....	Point Pleasant.....	Do.
Joseph A. McLane.....	Morgantown.....	Monongalia.
John C. Hupp,	Wheeling.....	Ohio.
Robert W. Hazlett,		
Eugenius A. Hildreth, } Board.....		
William Frey.....	Brandonville.....	Preston.
Stephen B. Thompson.....	Winfield.....	Putnam.
Moses S. Hall.....	Harrisonville.....	Ritchie.
Arthur G. Bailey.....	Spencer.....	Roane.
Thomas Kennedy.....	Grafton.....	Taylor.
Cincinnatus Berkley.....	Middlebourne.....	Tyler.
Jonathan R. Blair.....	Buckhannon.....	Upshur.
Isaac Scott.....	Parkersburgh.....	Wood.

WISCONSIN.

Edwin Ellis.....	Ashland.....	Ashland.
William H. Bartran.....	Fort Howard.....	Brown.
Charles Hebard.....	Mondovi.....	Buffalo.
Frederick A. Reckard.....	Chippewa Falls.....	Chippewa.
Marvin Waterhouse.....	Portage City.....	Columbia.
Robert W. Earll.....	Columbus.....	Do.
John C. Lacey.....	Neilsville.....	Clark.
John Conant.....	Prairie du Chien.....	Crawford.
Andrew J. Ward.....	Madison.....	Dane.
Joseph F. McClure.....	Beaver Dam.....	Dodge.
William F. Nichols.....	Menomonee.....	Dunn.
Edwin J. Farr.....	Eau Claire.....	Eau Claire.
Dudley C. Spencer.....	Augusta.....	Do.
William Wiley.....	Fond du Lac.....	Fond du Lac.
H. L. Barnes.....	Ripon.....	Do.
Charles F. Falley.....	Lancaster.....	Grant.
Leroy G. Armstrong.....	Boscobel.....	Do.
Horatio N. Bradshaw.....	Monroe.....	Green.
N. Monroe Dodson.....	Berlin.....	Green Lake.
George W. Burrall.....	Dodgeville.....	Iowa.
John H. Vivian.....	Mineral Point.....	Do.
W. W. Reed.....	Jefferson.....	Jefferson.

WISCONSIN—Continued.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
William C. Spaulding.....	Watertown.....	Jefferson.
Francis V. Burroughs.....	Mauston.....	Juneau.
Henri B. Cole.....	Black River Falls.....	Jackson.
Asahel Farr.....	Kenosha.....	Kenosha.
	Ahnapee.....	Kewaunee.
Charles L. Reed.....	La Crosse.....	La Crosse.
William M. Blair.....	Darlington.....	La Fayette.
John F. Pritchard.....	Manitowoc.....	Manitowoc.
	Wausau.....	Marathon.
Daniel B. Wylie.....	....do.....	Do.
Ernest Kramer,	Milwaukee.....	Milwaukee.
Richard B. Brown, } Board.....		
Isaac H. Stearns, }		
Jesse Bennett.....	Sparta.....	Monroe.
James T. Reeve.....	Appleton.....	Outagamie.
John T. Scholl.....	Ozaukee.....	Ozaukee.
Dempster W. Woodworth.....	Ellsworth.....	Pierce.
Abraham D. Andrews.....	River Falls.....	Do.
Charles B. Marshall.....	Osceola Mills.....	Polk.
John Phillips.....	Stevens Point.....	Portage.
Philo R. Hoy.....	Racine.....	Racine.
Daniel L. Downs.....	Richland Centre.....	Richland.
Lyman J. Barrows.....	Janesville.....	Rock.
Henry P. Strong.....	Beloit.....	Do.
Charles Cowles.....	Baraboo.....	Sauk.
Carl Von Hiddesen.....	Sauk City.....	Do.
Charles B. Pearson.....	Spring Green.....	Do.
Almon Clarke.....	Sheboygan.....	Sheboygan.
	Sheboygan Falls.....	Do.
Louis B. LaCount.....	Shawano.....	Shawano.
William M. Young.....	Galesville.....	Trempealeau.
William A. Gott.....	Viroqua.....	Vernon.
Charles F. Ellsworth.....	Elkhorn.....	Walworth.
Orrin W. Blanchard.....	Delavan.....	Do.
Benoni O. Reynolds.....	Geneva.....	Do.
George R. Taylor.....	Waupaca.....	Waupaca.
	Weyauwega.....	Do.
Parley Dickinson.....	New London.....	Do.
Joshua C. Noyes.....	Oshkosh.....	Winnebago.
J. Lex Potter.....	Menasha.....	Do.
Hugo Philler.....	Waukesha.....	Waukesha.
George F. Witter.....	Grand Rapids.....	Wood.

TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA.

Charles H. Lord.....	Tucson.....	Pima.
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COLORADO.

Frederick J. Bancroft.....	Denver.....	Arapahoe.
George S. McMurtrie.....	Central City.....	Gilpin.
	Golden City.....	Jefferson.
Pembroke R. Thombs.....	Pueblo.....	Pueblo.
Jesse Hawes.....	Greeley.....	Weld.

DAKOTA.

Name.	Post-office address.	County.
Benjamin F. Slaughter.....	Bismarck.....	Burleigh.
Frank N. Bardick.....	Vermillion.....	Clay.
James C. Reynolds.....	Canton.....	Lincoln.
John C. Morgan.....	Sioux Falls.....	Minnehaha.
J. Griffin Couley.....	Elk Point.....	Union.
Robert I. Thomas.....	Yankton.....	Yankton.

MONTANA.

Thomas Reese.....	Deer Lodge City..... Bozeman..... Helena.....	Deer Lodge. Gallatin. Lewis and Clarke.
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UTAH.

John W. Christian.....	Beaver.....	Beaver.
John W. Graham.....	Corinne.....	Box Elder.

WASHINGTON.

George V. Calhoun.....	Port Townsend.....	Jefferson.
Alden H. Steele.....	Olympia	Thurston.

WYOMING.


George W. Corey.....	Cheyenne.....	Laramie.
Frank Harrison.....	Evanston.....	Uinta.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Robert B. Howard.....	Fort Gibson.....	Cherokee Nation.
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REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

46 I



REPORT

OF

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *November 1, 1874.*

SIR: In compliance with law and instructions I have the honor to submit the following report for the year ending October 31, 1874:

The sole employé of the Census Office receiving compensation from the Government during the entire year has been Mr. George D. Harrington, who was the chief clerk of the office from its organization in 1870. During the former half of the year it was found necessary to employ a laborer for work upon the files and records of the office, which were being removed under orders from the Department to new and narrower quarters.

Mr. Harrington has been employed in conducting the ordinary correspondence of routine; in searching the original returns of the census to answer inquiries relative to matters which reasonable limits of space in publication did not allow to appear in the census volumes, when such inquiries were proposed by the Department, by committees of Congress or individual members thereof, or by private citizens, and in verifying all accounts presented for payment in connection with the eighth or the ninth census. The somewhat extensive correspondence, not of routine, to which the publication of the census gives rise, has been conducted by the Superintendent at his residence in New Haven. In this correspondence, besides many hundreds of letters of ordinary scope addressed to individuals at home and abroad, elaborate and extensive communications relating to the results of the ninth or some preceding census of the United States, to the existing census-law, and to proposed changes in census-legislation and census-administration, have been prepared in response to applications from committees of Congress, from foreign statistical bureaus and associations, from committees of State legislatures, and from individuals having special claims to consideration by reason of their identification with the interests of statistical science in the United States.

In my last annual report I announced to the Department that the great bulk of the assistant marshals in the Southern States at the eighth census, 1860, had, under the legislation of the year, been paid for their services after their accounts had been suspended between eleven and twelve years, from failure to furnish the required proof of loyalty. During the year covered by the present report, thirteen additional accounts have been stated in favor of assistant marshals at the eighth census, in an aggregate sum of \$2,729.42, and forwarded to the Treasury Department for payment.

While, however, the act of March 3, 1873, allowed the payment of "census-takers" at the eighth census without the proof of loyalty previously required, no provision was made for the payment of the United States marshals who conducted the enumeration in the several judicial

districts of the Southern States, under the act of May 23, 1850. By act of June 23, 1874, the payment of such United States marshals was authorized; and, in consequence, the accounts of fifteen marshals at the census of 1860 have been stated in an aggregate sum of \$9,505.29, and forwarded to the Treasury Department for payment. It may be proper to add that most if not all of these officers are defaulters to the United States on account of moneys in their official possession at the outbreak of the rebellion; and the amounts thus ascertained to be due them on account of census-service will, therefore, not be paid to them, but used in adjusting their accounts with the Department of Justice.

Of the assistant marshals at the ninth census, 1870, the accounts of two have been adjusted during the year past. Previous payment had been rendered impracticable by reason of irregularities.

In January the Superintendent was called to appear before the subcommittee of the Centennial Committee of the House of Representatives, to give information respecting the feasibility of a census of the United States to be taken in 1875. At the request of the committee the views and suggestions then presented were embodied in a communication, of which the following is a copy:

NEW HAVEN, CONN., *January 30, 1874.*

DEAR SIR: Agreeably to the request of the Committee on the Centennial Celebration of the Independence of the United States, I have the honor to submit the following statements and representations upon the points contained in your letter to the honorable the Secretary of the Interior, respecting a census in 1875, and also certain additional questions which arose during my conference with the committee on the evening of the 20th instant.

First. "Should there be a census in 1875?"

To this I reply with deference that, unless it would be deemed expedient to take a census in 1875 for the sake of the information to be derived therefrom for the guidance of Congress and the country, without respect to the occurrence of the centennial, I do not think a census, merely as an incident to the general celebration of Independence, would pay for its cost. If, however, a census would be desirable for its own sake in 1875, it appears to me that the coincidence of the publication of its results with the proposed celebration would be most fortunate, both for the immediate purposes of that celebration, in illustrating and in a sense cataloguing the resources of the United States, and as a historical record of the astonishing progress which has been made during a century of political, social, and industrial freedom.

In this connection it is appropriate to allude to the consideration that the census of 1870 was taken before the nation had fairly recovered from the tremendous losses of the four years of civil war, and that a census in 1875 would, therefore, not merely present the facts of five added years of ordinary growth, but, by the higher ratio of increase in population and still more in wealth which it would unquestionably disclose, as compared with the average of the last decennial period, it would go far to set the nation right as against the inevitable misconstruction, both on the part of our own people and of other nations, of the relative falling off between 1860 and 1870. It is scarcely necessary for me to add that, as a statistician, believing that the only true foundation for political, social, and industrial science is that which is laid upon the results of large and long-continued experiments, registered as frequently as possible and with the highest attainable accuracy, I think that the cost of a census of the United States, taken once in five years, would be well repaid by the least of all the uses to which its information would be put.

Secondly. "What changes in the law are desirable either as regards the method of taking it or the subjects of inquiry?"

With your permission, I will take up the two points of this inquiry in inverse order.

(A.) It seems to me that the inquiries contained in the schedules of the census act of May 23, 1850, should be very greatly reduced for the purposes of an intermediate census; and that some of the schedules should be omitted entirely, both for the saving of expense and on account of the repeated experience (at the censuses of 1850, 1860, and 1870) of the unfitness of a popular system of enumeration to obtain the information sought. I would respectfully suggest to the committee that the population schedule should be the only schedule placed in the hands of the enumerators, or the assistant marshals as they are termed in the act of 1850, and that this schedule be reduced to something like the dimensions of the British "householders' schedule," to obtain only the facts of age, sex, color, occupation, and place of birth, and, as a new

inquiry, the civil condition, or the relation to the head of the family of each man woman, and child enumerated.

If a special collection of the statistics of agriculture were deemed desirable, it might properly be assigned to the Department of Agriculture, with such exceptional provision therefor as should be deemed requisite.

The census-law of 1850 requires the enumeration of every shop, mill, mine, factory, foundery, and fishing-vessel, great and small, within the United States, for the purpose of obtaining the aggregate products of industry. If I may refer the committee to pages 373 and 374 of the volume on "Industry and Wealth" at the ninth census, they will there find statements going to show the hopelessness of all attempts to enumerate the small shops and the ordinary mechanical trades of the country as a part of the statistics of manufactures. Nor, indeed, is it, in any proper view of the case, desirable. Through the population-schedule the Census-Office obtains a very accurate account of the occupations of the people, and by correspondence respecting the average rate of wages prevailing throughout the different sections of the country, in cities, in manufacturing towns, and in rural districts, or by using the tables relating to this subject prepared by the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, a much closer approximation to the aggregate products of industry within each recognized occupation could be made, without any appreciable expense, than could be effected through a popular canvass of the small shops of the country, no matter how highly the agencies of the census might be organized for this purpose, or at how great an expense the canvass might be conducted. As it has been at three censuses taken under the act of 1850, the Government has spent money by tens of thousands of dollars to bring into the Census-Office statistics of blacksmithing, coopering, house and sign painting, carpentering, and plumbing, the ludicrous inadequacy of which is set forth on pages 373 and 374 of the volume on "Industry and Wealth," already referred to.

The census of manufactures should, in my judgment, only embrace large establishments, what I may call the *factory industry* of the country, and the statistics of these should be collected with a minuteness and comprehensiveness never before attempted. Moreover, the collection of these statistics should be committed to special agents or deputies, of whom I will speak under the next head. As the law now stands, for the purpose of taking small shops, in which single artisans work at their trades, and perhaps chalk their accounts on the wall, upon the same schedule with the gigantic establishments in which hundreds of workmen are employed, with books kept by double-entry, and of enumerating both these classes by means of the regular assistant marshals, who in the great majority of cases cannot be assumed to have any special acquaintance with the conditions of manufacturing industry, the schedule in the law of 1850, while it requires too much of the blacksmith's, or carpenter's, or cooper's shop, requires not half as much as could be given and should be given in an enumeration of the cotton-factory, the woolen mill, the furnace, and the mine. The additional facts to be elicited should not be industrial merely, but such also as are of social and sanitary importance. (Cf. pp. 324-326, volume on "Industry and Wealth," ninth census.)

To recapitulate what has been said under this head, I would recommend that the statistics of manufactures be taken away altogether from the ordinary enumerators; that the enumeration of manufactures be restricted to the industries which are carried on in large establishments, and which, consequently, it is possible to enumerate with completeness and accuracy, as it is not possible to do with the small shops, in which, as a rule, the common trades are carried on; that, for the industries to be retained for enumeration, the schedules be made far more complete and searching than they have ever been; and that the work thus restricted be committed to special agents or deputies, as will be hereafter indicated.

I would further recommend that the statistics of mortality be entirely omitted from enumeration at 1875 should a census then be taken. These statistics in a census of the United States under existing laws, though very incomplete, have still their value; but when it is a question of omitting one subject of inquiry or another, I know of no one which can be omitted with less of loss. The hope of the country for reliable vital statistics is in the inauguration by municipal and State authority of permanent systems of registration, conducted without intermission and rigidly enforced by penalties.

Of the subjects of inquiry embraced in the schedule known as the "social statistics schedule" of 1850, I would recommend that some be dropped as not susceptible of accurate enumeration, (notably Libraries—see pp. 472 and 473, volume on "Population and Social Statistics;") and that such subjects as it is deemed important to retain be assigned to special agents or deputies, as in the case of the manufacturing statistics.

(B.) The machinery of enumeration should, in my judgment, be changed throughout. Districts should be formed having reference to the specific purpose to be accomplished, and officers appointed with reference to their qualifications therefor. As it is, under the act of 1850, the subdivision of the country into districts (United States judicial districts) for an altogether different purpose is adopted for the census, and officers (United States marshals) appointed with reference to altogether different duties, and notoriously burdened with an excess of care and responsibility, are charged

with a most delicate and critical work, for which they have no time to make preparation, and to which they can scarcely, without neglect of duty and even direct contempt of court, give one-third of the time and thought which such a work requires. I have no purpose to speak with disrespect of the United States marshals who took the census of 1870. Most of them struggled nobly with the gigantic and almost grotesque difficulties of the situation, and accomplished results which were better than the country had a right to expect. I believe there is not one of them who would not indorse the above recommendation, especially if he believed there were any danger of his being charged by law with similar duties in 1875. (In this connection, I beg to refer to pp. 24 and 25 of the Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census for 1871, which is prefixed to the Statistics of Population.)

I presume it is not desired that I should here attempt to discuss the local details of such a scheme of enumeration. Two points only occur to me as essential to be now noted.

First. Every large city, with its suburbs, embracing the whole region to which the population of the city return, in any considerable numbers, at night for sleep, should, so far at least as State lines will allow, be made a single division for census-purposes.

Secondly. Constant reference should be had to the varying conditions of settlement and occupation in the subdivision of the country outside of large cities as above provided for. To this end it would seem important that the Department charged with the conduct of the census, should have the authority to arrange this matter, subject, perhaps, to a provision of law that there shall be not less than one, nor more than — superintendencies within each State, or, better, for each million of population at the preceding census.

The work of supervising the census within each State being thus provided for, enumerators should be appointed in sufficient number to canvass the entire field in a single day, as in the British census, throughout all cities, and manufacturing and commercial communities; and within three days, throughout the rest of the country, unless exception should be made of regions in the condition of settlement of the Territories, and of certain portions of Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Oregon, Nevada, and California. Aside from the added value which would be given to a census by such promptness of enumeration, I believe it to be essential to the economy of the work that the position of enumerator should not be considered an office in the ordinary sense—that is, one for which other occupation is to be given up, and which is to be retained as long as possible. If the enumeration is to be begun and closed within one or three days, in ninety-nine districts out of one hundred in the United States, I believe it possible to secure persons amply qualified, who can be relied upon to give a good day's work for \$5, either in the form of a *per diem*, or through fees graded to reach that amount as an average.

It can scarcely be necessary at this stage of political science, to add that appointments to the position of enumerator should be subject to approval or disapproval by the Department charged with the conduct of the census. As it is, under the act of 1850, the Census-Office is utterly powerless to secure the removal of a single assistant marshal, no matter how urgent the reasons therefor, while the officers (United States marshals) charged with the local superintendence of the enumeration, report by law, for all other purposes, to another Department than that (the Interior) to which the act of 1850 assigns the census. The result of these utterly indefensible provisions is, that the control of the Census-Office and the Department of the Interior over the actual conduct of the enumeration, is reduced to a minimum, whereas, in respect to no work should authority and responsibility be so carefully placed together as in a census.

Upon pages 384 and 385 of the volume on Industry and Wealth, ninth census, are briefly indicated the considerations which urge the appointment of *experts* as special agents or deputies for the collection of manufacturing statistics. The same considerations would apply with equal force to the appointment of agents for the collection of such of the social statistics as might be retained for an intermediate census. I would ask special attention to the proposition there stated (page 385) that “to reduce the subjects of inquiry given each such agent, while extending his field of inquiry over entire cities, States, and sections, affords the true means of securing at once closeness of scrutiny and comprehensiveness of survey.”

In respect to the allowance of compensation; it appears to me essential also to the cheapness of the work, that, if a system of fees is to be continued, according to the general plan of the act of 1850, a large discretion should be vested in the Department charged with the conduct of the census, so that the fees to be paid in each section shall be graded to secure a practical equality of payment.

The act of 1850 provides that the assistant marshal shall receive so much for each living inhabitant enumerated, so much for each death returned, so much for each farm, shop, &c. It then attempts, through a mileage-clause, to compensate for the enormous inequalities in remuneration which would be produced by applying these rates to the varying conditions of settlement and occupation throughout a country of such vast range as the United States. The mileage-clause of the act of 1850 has, however, been proved in

practice to be a failure so far as the object of compensating for inequalities of payment is concerned, at each of the three censuses taken under that act. Moreover, the Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey, Prof. Benjamin Peirce, than whom there is no higher authority has pronounced the scheme of compensation to be theoretically false. Unless, therefore, some compensating principle shall be discovered, which shall accomplish what the mileage-clause of 1850 has not accomplished, the Department charged with the conduct of the census must be vested with authority to fix the rates of remuneration according to the known conditions of settlement and occupation, or else the rates must be fixed by law so high, to meet the requirements of the more sparsely-settled and difficult regions, as to involve a great excess of remuneration in the regions where the great body of the population is to be found. I am so deeply impressed with the inequalities which resulted at the census of 1870 from the working of fixed rates of remuneration, in spite of the supposed compensatory operation of the mileage-clause, that I believe no possible abuse of such discretion on the part of the Department would result in a greater expenditure (proportional to population) than has been incurred under the act of 1850. (For a fuller treatment of the whole subject of compensation, I beg to refer to pp. 24 and 25 of the Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, prefixed to the statistics of population.)

For the advantage of using what are known as "prior schedules" in enumeration, that is, schedules distributed in advance to at least the bulk of the population, I beg to refer to page 27 of the Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, previously mentioned. It is there suggested that the census law should not require the *legal service* of these papers, or attempt to fix a penalty for their not being filled up in advance by heads of families; but small family schedules should be distributed from door to door in cities and towns, and, so far as practicable, through the mails, in advance, in sparsely-settled districts.

Four things may be assumed with confidence from such a limited and informal use of "prior schedules:"

First. That substantially the whole population would thereby become informed of the scope of the inquiries, and therefore be better prepared to answer promptly and intelligently.

Second. That in a great majority of cases the schedules would be found duly filled and the work of the enumerator be thereby very greatly reduced.

Third. That in cases where the schedules were not filled, the service would be no worse off by reason of such distribution, except in the insignificant item of paper and printing, (one-third or one-fourth of a cent at the outside for each family so neglecting to fill the schedule and in the item of postage paid to the Government,* and would be distinctly better off by reason of the general diffusion of information regarding the subjects of inquiry.

Fourth. That the total cost of such service would be far more than compensated by either the improvement in the quality of the statistical results, or the saving in time to the enumerator.

I would add a suggestion, which has occurred to me since my report of 1871 was written, viz: that, in case the system of fees be retained, the use of prior schedules might be made optional with assistant marshals for their own advantage, the Census-Office issuing them in advance upon the requisition of persons appointed, and the officer to whom they are issued being charged with the cost of all for which he should have made requisition which should prove to be in excess by more than a certain per cent. of the actual needs of his district or subdivision.

Thirdly. "What would a census in 1875 probably cost?"

The answer to this question will depend very largely upon the answers to the questions preceding.

Of the aggregate fees paid for enumeration, exclusive of mileage, under the law of 1850, and as the conditions of the country now are, fully 30 per cent. is paid on account of the schedules which I have recommended should be taken away from the ordinary enumerators. Here is the possibility of very large saving in expense.

Moreover, we have in the present requirement of the law the obligation upon the assistant marshal to furnish two copies of his schedules while depositing the originals in the office of the clerk of court for the county. This requirement for a third set of returns is not only unnecessary, it is absolutely hurtful and mischievous in a high degree (See pages 27 and 28 of the Report of the Superintendent of the Ninth Census, before referred to.) As Superintendent of the Census, holding such views, I discharged my duty by earnestly recommending to Congress that this third set of returns be dispensed with. It was, however, required at the enumeration of 1870, and this unnecessary and hurtful expenditure of \$125,000 was incurred. Here again is another opportunity for saving a large sum.

Moreover, the very considerable diminution in the number of inquiries to be pro-

*So far as these schedules are intended to be sent through the mails, they should be issued *stamped* for transmission, thereby avoiding all danger of abuse.

posed, and the improvement in the character of the returns through the use of "prior schedules," and the employment of *expert* agents or deputies to take the manufacturing and social statistics, as above proposed, would so far reduce and simplify the labor of compilation as, with the use of the "Seaton tallying-machine," which the Government has, by the payment of \$15,000 at the Ninth Census, acquired the right to use at any subsequent census of the United States, to cut down the expense of the Census-Office at Washington at least one-half. The difference that would be made in the expense of compilation and tabulation by the mere improvement of the manufacturing returns, may be estimated from the fact that of the 252,000 establishments returned in 1870 the figures for more than 80,000 were corrected as the result of correspondence from the Census-Office; and, in a large proportion of cases, this correspondence required more than one letter from the Office to make the returns of a single establishment fit for tabulation.

The popular enumeration being reduced to such a simple form as has been proposed, by taking away all but the population schedule from the enumerator, I think it possible to make an approximate estimate of the cost of the enumeration, so far as it shall be conducted by the ordinary enumerator.

An enumeration in 1875 would probably not disclose more than 44,000,000 persons in the United States. Of these, at least 10,000,000 are so located in cities and manufacturing and commercial villages that they might be enumerated at an expense not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per capita, through prior schedules, and with not more than ten or twelve inquiries. Other regions of the country could only be enumerated at a very considerable per capita expenditure.

Were the enumeration confined to the population schedule, as above suggested, and were the Census-Office clothed with authority to arrange the subdivision of the country and the details of enumeration to meet the wide range of conditions known to exist, and made strong enough not to be overborne by political pressure and the efforts at jobbery which are certain to arise in connection with any work of such magnitude, I believe the enumeration could be thoroughly accomplished at an expense not exceeding 3 cents per capita of the population, including cost of supervision, of paper, and of printing, as well as the fees or per diem compensation of the actual enumerators, but excluding charges for the transmission of matter through the mails; as these charges would be paid to a Department of the Government, the expenses of which would not probably be appreciably enhanced by the performance of this service.

I feel a strong assurance that the expenditure for such an intermediate census as has been in contemplation above need not, under a proper organization and conduct, exceed the amount indicated. I do not know but it might prove that the expense could be very materially reduced from this figure; but we have very little in the way of positive data to go upon. The experiment of taking a simple and economical census has not been tried since the great territorial expansion of our population began, and the cost of censuses taken under the act of 1850 affords very little indication of the proper cost of enumeration with agencies suited to the conditions of the time and of the country. The census-machinery of the act of 1850 is as grossly unfitted to the work proposed for it as the cotton-machinery of the last century would be to manufacture goods in competition with the improved machinery of to-day. I do not regard the comparison as in the slightest degree extravagant. No language could express the cumbronsness and inaptitude of the agencies of enumeration provided by the law at present in force, while the value of the results is diminished in proportion as the expense of the work is increased.

The cost of enumeration being stated at \$1,300,000, \$250,000 would be ample to bring into the Census-Office, through the agency of *expert* deputies, a better statement of manufactures, of wealth, debt and taxation, of pauperism and crime, of wages, schools, churches, and newspapers, than have ever yet been obtained for the United States.

The expense of compiling the material thus brought into the Census-Office in season for its publication within the twelve months succeeding the date of enumeration ought not to exceed \$350,000.

Fourthly. This query of the committee relates to the provisions of certain of the States for an enumeration under State authority and for State purposes in 1875. I understand that the committee have in mind the possible duplication of work and agency arising from these provisions, if a United States census is to be taken in 1875, and the objections, both on account of unnecessary expense and unnecessary annoyance to the people, which would very properly arise therefrom. I do not understand that the committee deem it of special importance that the State treasuries should be charged in such cases with the expenditure in order to spare the National Treasury but only that the people should not be charged with the double expense and subjected to the double annoyance of two enumerations occurring within the same year under different authority.

It would very greatly cause complaint if the people of certain States were to be charged at 1875 with the entire expense of their own census and with a share of the expense of the Federal enumeration in the States of the Union not having provision

for a census of their own, while such other States were correspondingly relieved from the burden of expense. It is moreover to be seriously questioned whether the want of uniformity in definition and of administration, which would arise from the National Government adopting the ordinary State agencies, would not appreciably impair the value of the statistical results.

But, on the other hand, I cannot see that there would be any difficulty in the States adopting the United States census for the purposes contemplated by their individual constitutions. The law already requires that a complete copy of the returns shall be deposited with the Secretary of State for each State, and I see no reason why these schedules should not be made the basis of State action. If it were necessary to make a technical compliance with the provisions of the constitution of any State, the law making provision for a United States census in 1875 might authorize, merely as a form, the enumerators to accept letters of appointment from the State authorities, and even to conduct a separate inquiry for State purposes on any single point which might be expressly required by the State constitution, as is the case in the constitution of Massachusetts, which enjoins that the enumeration in the cities of the commonwealth shall specify the number of legal voters residing in each ward thereof.

The provisions of the State constitutions for a census in 1875 will be found collected on pages 93-99, inclusive, of the Report of the Ninth Census, (Report No. 3, House of Representatives, Forty-first Congress, second session.)

In submitting the above remarks, I have assumed that the committee desired only plain, practical suggestions, and have, therefore, taken little pains with the form in which these answers to the committee's inquiries have been put, though I have given deep and serious consideration to every point that has been raised by the committee and herein answered.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER.

Hon. GEO. F. HOAR,
Chairman, &c., &c.

By act of March 3, 1873, Congress made provision for "A Statistical Atlas of the United States, based on the results of the ninth census, to be compiled by Francis A. Walker." Although the work of compilation was thus charged upon me personally and not officially, the intimate relation of this publication to the census volumes issued under the authority of the Department will perhaps justify some reference to it here.

The atlas, when completed, will contain sixty plates, large folio, (page 20 by 15 inches.) Of these, sixteen will be occupied by *geometrical* illustrations, the special configurations of the States and sections represented being disregarded, and the statistical facts which form the subjects of the several charts being exhibited by lines and plane figures. Each of these sixteen plates comprises between three and one hundred and ten distinct figures.

The remaining forty-four plates are occupied by *geographical* illustrations, the special configurations of the States and sections represented being observed, and the statistical facts treated being exhibited by colors and shades of color imposed upon the surface thus presented. The number of distinct maps, whether covering the United States or some smaller field, is, if we count that a distinct map which completes the representation of a separate subject, sixty-nine. Of these, ten, occupying fifteen plates, (five being double-paged maps,) are devoted to the physical features of the United States, and the remaining fifty-nine maps to the representation of the facts of population, race, and nationality, of disease and mortality, of agricultural production, of wealth, taxation, and public indebtedness, of illiteracy, &c.

The maps and charts will be accompanied in the atlas by about fifty pages of letter-press, containing matter descriptive of the various modes of graphic representation adopted, and, also, matter in discussion of the several subjects of vital, social and industrial concern thus treated.

I have had the good fortune to secure the collaboration in this work of two of the scientific services of the Government, while several gentlemen of high scientific repute have contributed maps and discussions to the atlas.

The United States Signal-Office has contributed three very valuable charts in illustration of the meteorological conditions of the country, while the Smithsonian Institution has kindly permitted the reproduction, in this connection, of two of the charts published by that Institution. The individual contributors to the atlas are Profs. J. D. Whitney, W. H. Brewer, C. H. Hitchcock, W. P. Blake, and R. W. Raymond, Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, the Rev. F. H. Wines, E. B. Elliott, S. W. Stocking, and S. A. Galpin, esqs.

The atlas is now being published in three parts. Parts II, "Population, Social and Industrial Statistics," and III, "Vital Statistics," have already issued, complete as to maps and charts, though as yet without certain portions of the letter-press designed to accompany them. Part I, "Physical Features," is nearly prepared, and will probably issue during December. With it will be sent out the letter-press which was printed too late for the issue of Parts II and III.

In concluding allow me to express the belief that, through the highly valued collaboration of the eminent scientists and the scientific services of the Government mentioned above, the work, when completed, will be found not unworthy of the enlightened recommendation contained in your annual report of 1872, in consequence of which this "Statistical Atlas of the United States" was undertaken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANCIS A. WALKER,
Superintendent of the Census.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

REPORT OF THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

REPORT

OF

THE ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL EXTENSION.

ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES CAPITOL,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1874.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following report relative to the Capitol building and grounds, and the other public works under my control.

UNITED STATES CAPITOL.

Since the date of the last annual report from this Office the entire building has been kept in good repair. Many improvements have been made, such as extending the steam-heating apparatus in the central portion of the building, and placing radiators in the gallery of the Supreme Court room to overcome the descending cold current of air, which proved so annoying to the Bench during the past winter. The consultation-rooms, and some of the offices of the same court, have been renovated; and increased space provided for books in the consultation-rooms.

The wall in front of the room of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate has been enriched by a picture, in fresco, representing the signing of the first treaty with Great Britain, from a sketch by Benjamin West.

The ornamental ceilings of some of the committee-rooms, which were defaced, have been restored. The walls of such rooms as were painted in water-color have been painted in oil.

A large water-main has been laid in order to furnish the central portion with a fuller water-supply. Many of the steam and water pipes have been renewed and the whole put in good order, and a new steam-pump provided for the north wing.

The under side of the roof of the Senate-chamber has been plastered to prevent, in part, the noise caused by hard rains falling on the covering of the roof; the interruption from this cause was so great as to impede the business of the Senate several times during the last session. The defective portion of the roof near the dome is being taken off, and supplied, where possible, with one of fire-proof construction, and fire-walls built.

The contractor for constructing a "noiseless and safe" elevator is now convinced that, in a building like the Capitol, where there are vaulted ceilings and other reverberating surfaces, a screw-elevator cannot be noiseless. He has promised at his own cost to change the screw to a cable.

IMPROVING CAPITOL GROUNDS.

The streets leading from Pennsylvania avenue to the Capitol have been paved, and the grounds at the west filled. The greater part of

the eastern grounds have been cut down to the grade of the surrounding streets, many of the worthless trees taken out, and the more valuable and healthy ones let down and put in place to suit the new plan.

The fire-engine house located on these grounds, at New Jersey avenue, near South B street, has been taken down.

The frame building at the Eastern Park, used as the Office of the Architect, coming in the way of the improvements had to be moved from the grounds. It was cut in two, and one portion, intended for the Architect's Office, taken to the engine-lot corner of C street and Delaware avenue; the other portion, used as the office of the engineer, placed on a private lot at B street and Delaware avenue.

The commissioners of the District of Columbia have given notice that so locating these buildings is a violation of municipal law. It would be a convenience to the public service and a security to the records to locate the Architect's Office in the Capitol, as formerly.

By the act of Congress approved June 23, 1874, the improvement of these grounds was placed under Frederick Law Olmsted, esq., landscape architect, of the city of New York, whose works—the Central Park and the Brooklyn Park—place him at the head of his profession in this country.

Particular attention is called to the following memorandum from Mr. Olmsted, showing the general features of his plan:

Although the new wings of the Capitol have been long in use, but slight temporary and imperfect adjustments have hitherto been undertaken of the arrangement of the grounds about it, which, having been originally graded, laid out, and planted with a view to a much smaller building, are necessarily unsuitable both for the convenient use and for the due architectural effect of the enlarged structure.

Previously to the last session of Congress, the area of the Capitol grounds had been enlarged so as to form a parallelogram of 1,200 by 1,800 feet, including the public thoroughfare crossing it and two triangular spaces separated by them from the main body.

Congress in June last appropriated the sum of \$200,000 for the improvement of this area. The plan for the purpose provides for a court upon which all the doors of the eastern front of the Capitol will open, and for carriage and foot approaches to this court from each of the avenues and streets that open on the boundary of the grounds. The public thoroughfares heretofore dividing them are to be abolished. The treatment of the surface not occupied by roadways and other necessary conveniences is designed to be very simple, with the purpose of its perfect subordination in interest to the architectural design of the Capitol.

Artificial decoration will be applied only to objects which serve a distinctly useful purpose, and to these only when by their form and position they may be made to appear as attachments and supports of the central structure. Ornamental objects of this class, though substantial and elegant, will, with a single exception, be inconspicuous in a general view. The exception proposed is designed to induce an effect of greater strength and more stately proportions in the western base of the Capitol. The present building is set farther out upon the hill-side than it would have been had the design from the beginning contemplated so large a structure, and the scant embankment, faced with turf, by which its deep basement and foundations are concealed, have the effect of enhancing rather than of overcoming this defect of position. It is proposed to substitute for them a single terrace 50 feet wide, with supporting walls 10 feet in height of the same material and architectural character as the main structure, which, in a general view, will thus have greater proportionate height and breadth of base than at present, and will also appear to be seated much more firmly on the summit of the hill.

Operations have thus far been limited mainly to the reduction of the surface on the east side, which has involved the removal of 150,000 cubic yards of material, the laying of new systems of sewerage, gas, and water, and the establishment of a suitable soil upon the new surface. The new wheelways and walks on the east side have also been graded and the foundations of the road-beds laid.

To carry out his plans, it becomes necessary to move the frame stables, sheds, workshops, &c., from the spaces belonging to the United States at B streets north and south, and First street, at the foot of the grounds, as these pieces of ground will be incorporated with the main portion, thus increasing its area considerably. To effect this desirable result, I

recommend an appropriation for the erection of stables for the mail-wagons of both Houses, Congress having purchased sites for this purpose, one at the north and the other at the south side of the Capitol; the expense to be incurred for these buildings will not be large. I earnestly recommend Mr. Olmsted's plan for the improvement of these grounds to the favorable consideration of Congress, with the hope that the necessary appropriations may be made to improve the grounds in a manner worthy of the building which they surround.

PNEUMATIC TUBE.

During the last season Mr. Brisbane, the contractor for the pneumatic tube, took up the same as originally planned and laid one of more perfect construction. He has not been able to carry his work beyond the Baltimore Railway track, nor is it believed that he can run it to the Printing-Office building until North Capitol street is filled and graded. That part of the tube which runs through the Capitol grounds has been inclosed in a brick duct.

FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE.

The engine-house for the District of Columbia, provided for in the act approved June 23, 1874, will, it is expected, be under roof by the meeting of Congress. No provision having been made by Congress to grade the lot purchased for this purpose, and for the Senate stables, the grading was done without any expense to the United States, the parties doing the work taking the gravel as compensation for the work done. The dwelling-house on this land has been torn down, and the bricks and some other of the materials therefrom used in the engine-house and in the sewers, &c., of the Capitol grounds.

REFORM-SCHOOL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The buildings of this institution have been completed and are now occupied. During the past season the old farm-house has been moved to the rear of the main building and fitted up for a bake-house and a laundry.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The managers of this institution, until recently, have not been able to comply with the requirements of the law. They are now, I understand, in a condition to pay for the land on which the building is to be erected. As nothing can be done owing to the lateness of the season, I earnestly recommend that the appropriation made for this building be continued so that it may be available during the next fiscal year.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

Amount expended from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874.

Amount paid on rolls of mechanics, laborers' salaries, &c.....	\$46,220 84
Amount paid for paint, oil, and glass.....	3,875 44
Amount paid for hardware.....	2,833 48
Amount paid for bricks.....	1,711 07
Amount paid for gas-fitting and material.....	1,719 59
Amount paid for forage.....	559 97
Amount paid for iron-work.....	2,353 21

Amount paid for stone-work	\$157 55
Amount paid for fresco-work in committee-rooms and corridors.....	700 00
Amount paid for materials for heating and ventilating.....	3,214 25
Amount paid for lumber.....	1,439 77
Amount paid for marble	385 75
Amount paid for coal.....	225 00
Amount paid for excavating and removing earth.....	400 50
Amount paid for decorating committee-room on Military Affairs.....	1,200 00
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, &c	5,856 61

72,855 76
Cash account.

Amount available July 1, 1873.....	\$67,739 47
Amount transferred from altering and refitting hall of House of Representatives on June 22, 1874	6,322 65

Total 74,062 12

Amount expended from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874..... 72,855 76

Leaving on the 1st of July, 1874, an unexpended balance of..... 1,206 36
ALTERING AND REFITTING HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.*Amount expended from June 30, 1873, to June 22, 1874.*

Amount paid for oak desks	\$6,590 25
Amount paid for label-frames for same	142 50
Amount paid for desk-plates	106 40
Amount paid for inkstands and sand-boxes.....	905 00
Amount paid for cambrie cloth.....	245 72
Amount paid for wire-work.....	77 25
Amount paid for steam-fitting	1,519 43
Amount paid for reflectors.....	625 30
Amount paid for marble.....	59 41
Amount paid for plumbing and gas-fitting.....	2,179 00
Amount paid for glass-door plates.....	62 40
Amount paid for iron railing.....	56 45
Amount paid for carpets for hall.....	6,970 63
Amount paid for repairing seats in ladies' gallery.....	1,675 37
Amount paid for glass for fly-doors.....	44 75
Amount paid for lumber.....	310 00
Amount paid for labor, on pay-rolls	3,049 42
Amount paid for spring arm-chairs.....	4,197 50
Amount paid for walnut counter.....	550 00
Amount paid for cloth for covering fly-doors.....	340 25
Amount paid for hardware.....	217 16
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, &c.....	3,633 47
Amount transferred to be used for the general care and repairs of the Capitol building, as per act of Congress, approved June 22, 1874.....	6,322 65

40,000 00

Amount appropriated March 3, 1873..... 40,000 00
GRADING AND PAVING STREETS AROUND THE CAPITOL AND FOR IMPROVING CAPITOL GROUNDS.*Amount expended from June 30, 1873, to June 30, 1874.*

Amount paid on rolls for labor.....	\$37,613 27
Amount paid for earth for filling.....	7,542 50
Amount paid for building sewer.....	935 56
Amount paid for granite curb.....	1,550 22
Amount paid for grading squares 687 and 688.....	2,410 60
Amount paid for gravel.....	2,392 07
Amount paid for soil.....	3,107 41
Amount paid for jointing and setting flagging.....	1,516 77

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

737

Amount paid for sodding.....	\$369 75
Amount paid for asphalt pavement.....	147 20
Amount paid for granite-block pavement.....	23, 045 40
Amount paid for street-lamps.....	345 40
Amount paid for lamp-posts.....	1, 620 00
Amount paid for Seneca flagging.....	2, 567 00
Amount paid for laying brick pavement.....	861 34
Amount paid for miscellaneous bills, such as lime, sand, cement, bricks, &c.	23, 133 03

109, 119 76*Cash account.*

Amount available July 1, 1873.....	\$98, 401 35
Amount appropriated June 22, 1874.....	20, 000 00

118, 401 35

Amount expended from July 1, 1873, to July 1, 1874.....	109, 119 76.
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Leaving on the 1st of July, 1874, an unexpended balance of.....	9, 281 59
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Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD CLARK,
*Architect.*Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

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<i>President.</i> —EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, Ph. D., LL. D.	<i>Instructor in Articulation.</i> —REV. JOHN W. CHICKERING, JR., M. A.
<i>Instructors.</i> —JAMES DENISON, M. A., Principal; MELVILLE BALLARD, M. S.; MARY T. G. GORDON.	<i>Instructor in Art.</i> —PETER BAUMGRAS.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

<i>Attending Physician.</i> —N. S. LINCOLN, M. D.	<i>Assistant Matron.</i> —MRS. ELIZABETH L. DENISON.
<i>Matron.</i> —Miss ANNA A. PRATT.	<i>Master of Shop.</i> —ALMON BRYANT.

* The duties of this professorship are for the present discharged by the professor of history and ancient languages.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB,
Kendall Green, near Washington, D. C., October 28, 1874.

SIR: In compliance with the acts of Congress making provision for the support of this institution, we have the honor to report its progress during the year ending June 30, 1874.

NUMBER OF PUPILS.

The pupils remaining in the institution on the 1st day of July, 1873, numbered	80
Admitted during the year.....	18
Since admitted	15
Total	113

Under instruction since July 1, 1873, males, 97; females, 16. Of these, 59 have been in the collegiate department, representing twenty-one States and the Federal District, and 54 in the primary department. A list of the names of the pupils connected with the institution since July 1, 1873, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH OF THE INSTITUTION.

Excellent health has been enjoyed by the pupils in general during the year now under review. No prevailing disease has made its appearance in the institution, and, with one exception, no serious illness has occurred since the date of our last report.

DEATH OF EDWARD STRETCH, OF INDIANA.

In the fatal termination of the single case referred to the institution sustained a serious loss, and a wide circle of loving friends was most deeply afflicted.

Edward Stretch, of La Fayette, Ind., a member of the senior class in the college, who died on the 14th of February last, was a young man of uncommon ability and promise.

After losing his hearing at nine years of age, under an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, he entered the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Indianapolis, where he remained five years as a pupil.

In September, 1870, he joined the freshman class of our college, and took a high stand as a scholar from the beginning of his course here.

He preserved a spotless record in morals as well as in scholarship,

and had he been permitted to graduate, would have received the highest honors the college could bestow.

Before entering college, Mr. Stretch made public acknowledgment of his obligations to his Maker, and having lived a Christian life, he had no fear in his death.

DEATH OF VOLANTINE HOLLOWAY, OF INDIANA.

It was a sad and touching co-incidence that the death of Mr. Stretch should have been preceded only two weeks by that of his intimate friend and fellow-student, Volantine Holloway, also of Indiana, who graduated from our college in June, 1873.

Mr. Holloway was also a young man of high character and great promise. Having graduated here with honor, he had entered the profession of teaching the deaf and dumb in the institution of his native State, Indiana. He was permitted to labor but a few weeks, however, when he was stricken down by the disease which ended his life. He, like his friend, lived and died a Christian.

The names of these two young men will ever be honored in the college of which they proved themselves such worthy members, and though they have been removed from earth, before they could make any extended record for themselves as men, the power of their example will live and work in the minds and lives of the many who knew and loved them here.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.

The courses of study pursued in the several departments have remained essentially the same as in previous years. The following schedules will show the branches taught and the text-books used in the respective classes:

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

During the first and second years of instruction: Elementary Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, by Harvey Prindle Peet, LL. D.; First Lessons for the Deaf and Dumb, by John R. Keep, M. A.; the School Reader, part first, by Charles W. Sanders, M. A.

During the third and fourth years: Lessons for Children, by Mrs. Barbauld; Reading without Tears, part second, by Mrs. Mortimer; Felter's Primary Arithmetic; Primary Geography, by Fordyce A. Allen, M. A.

During the fifth and sixth years: Primary History of the United States, by G. P. Quackenbos, A. M.; Common School History of the World, by S. G. Goodrich; First Lessons in English Grammar, by Simon Kerl, M. A.; New Intermediate Geography, by S. Augustus Mitchell; Felter's Intermediate Arithmetic.

Instruction is given through the whole course in the structure of the English sentence, and in penmanship according to the Spencerian system.

IN THE COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT.

Studies of the preparatory class.

Mathematics.—Eaton's Grammar School Arithmetic; Loomis's Treatise on Algebra, (through quadratic equations.)

Physical geography.—Warren's Physical Geography.

History.—Lossing's Common School History of the United States.

Natural Philosophy.—Peck's Ganot's Natural Philosophy.

English.—Kerl's Common School Grammar; Berard's History of England; original compositions.

Latin.—Allen's Latin Grammar; Allen's Latin Lessons; Cæsar's Commentaries.

Studies of the freshman class.

Mathematics.—Loomis's Treatise on Algebra; Loomis's Geometry.

English.—Kerl's Common School Grammar, (reviewed;) Berard's History of England; original compositions.

Latin.—Sallust; Cicero's Orations; Allen's Latin Grammar.

* *Greek.*—Boise's First Lessons in Greek; Hadley's Greek Grammar; Xenophon's Anabasis.

Studies of the sophomore class.

Mathematics.—Loomis's Conic Sections; Loomis's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying.

Botany.—Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.

Chemistry.—Cooley's Chemistry, with lectures.

Latin.—Virgil's *Æneid*; Odes of Horace.

* *Greek.*—Homer's *Iliad*.

History.—Thalheimer's Manual of Ancient History; Thalheimer's Mediæval and Modern History.

English.—Trench's English Past and Present; original compositions.

Studies of the junior class.

Mathematics.—Snell's Olmstead's Natural Philosophy; Loomis's Treatise on Astronomy.

Chemistry.—Laboratory Practice, with lectures.

Mineralogy.—Dana's Manual of Mineralogy.

Geology.—Steele's Geology.

French.—Prendergast's Mastery Method; Otto's French Grammar; Souvestre's *Philosophe sous les Toits*; Erckmann-Chatrian's *Romans Nationaux*; Racine's *Athalie*.

* *Greek.*—Demosthenes on the Crown.

History.—Guizot's History of Civilization.

English.—Bain's Rhetoric; original compositions.

Studies of the senior class.

Geology.—Dana's Text-book of Geology.

Physiology.—Brown's Anatomy and Physiology.

German.—Prendergast's Mastery Method; Whitney's German Grammar; Whitney's German Reader; Fouqué's *Undine*; Lessing's *Minna von Barnhelm*; Schiller's *Wilhelm Tell*.

Mental Philosophy and Logic.—Porter's Elements of Intellectual Science; Jevons's Logic.

English.—Shaw's Manual of English Literature; original compositions.

Moral Philosophy and Evidences of Christianity.—Haven's Moral Philosophy; Butler's Analogy.

Political Philosophy.—Perry's Political Economy; Woolsey's International Law.

Æsthetics.—Bascom's Elements of Beauty.

Instruction in book-keeping and in drawing and painting is given to those who desire it.

Instruction in articulation is given to those who desire it, and are found to possess such natural aptness for correct vocalization as seems to justify the great expenditure of time and labor essential to any satisfactory progress.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

A very valuable addition to our library has recently been secured by the purchase from the executors of the late Dr. Charles Baker of a large collection of books relating to the instruction and treatment of the deaf and dumb.

Dr. Baker was engaged in the profession of deaf-mute instruction for more than half a century, and was for forty years head-master of the Yorkshire Institution, situated at Doncaster, England.

Publications in many languages and of greatest variety are included in this library, which numbers more than three hundred volumes; and we feel that the profession in this country may congratulate itself that such a rich prize has been secured to America.

It is our purpose, in the next annual report, to publish a descriptive catalogue of Dr. Baker's collection, in order that all interested may be informed as to the contents of our library so far as they relate to the instruction of the deaf and dumb.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION-DAY.

Following the traditions and precedents of other American colleges, our collegiate department has for five years had its commencement-day, the distinguishing feature of which consists in the public exercises of the graduating class.

This occasion has, time out of mind, occupied the closing day of the academic year in American colleges.

Its observation in our institution was attended with not a few inconveniences and drawbacks, some of which would doubtless be found to exist in all colleges.

The preparations for the exercises of commencement-day have necessarily been made under the enervating effects of the first heat of summer; they have come in connection with the closing examinations of the academic year, and the final examinations of the graduating class. The day itself, the last Wednesday in June, more likely to be excessively hot than otherwise, is only reached after very many whom it is important to interest in the college have left the city for the summer.

These considerations, and some others which it is not necessary to state, led the faculty of the college to make the experiment of substituting a new occasion in place of the time-honored "commencement."

It was decided to hold the annual public exercises of the college just after the close of the second term, and to call the anniversary presentation-day.

The order of proceedings was made to differ from that of commencement only in this, that no valedictory addresses were called for; and instead of the conferring of degrees, the members of the senior class were presented by the faculty to the board of directors as suitable candidates for degrees, this act suggesting the name of the day.

The formal conferring of degrees would take place, under this new

plan, at the close of the academic year, and be accompanied by no other public exercises than the valedictory addresses.

On the 15th day of April last the exercises of our first presentation-day were held in the hall of the institution.

The executive department of the Government was represented by the honorable Secretary of the Interior, Columbus Delano, and the Assistant Secretary, Gen. B. R. Cowen. The Senate of the United States was represented by Hon. Lot M. Morrill and Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Senators from Maine, and Hon. George F. Edmunds, Senator from Vermont. From the House of Representatives there were Hon. Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, Hon. William E. Niblack, of Indiana, and Hon. D. W. Gooch, of Massachusetts.

A large number of spectators assembled to witness the exercises, and the success of the occasion was so complete as to lead the faculty to be well satisfied with the new arrangement.

After prayer by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate of the United States, dissertations as follows were delivered by the undergraduate candidates for degrees :

MONEY: By John Wilkinson, Lowell, Mass.

GENIUS: By Frank C. Davis, of Massachusetts.

THE PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE FOR ITS OWN SAKE: By Edward L. Chapin, of the District of Columbia.

The following orations were then delivered by two graduates of the college, both members of the first class graduated (in 1869) from the full course of study, and now candidates for the degree of Master of Arts :

THE EDUCATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF READING.

BY J. BURTON HOTCHKISS, B. A., WASHINGTON, D. C.

The most acute and earnest thinkers of our day have said that the great want of the mass of people is the ability to read. This is affirmed in face of the fact that the printing-press is annually casting upon the market many thousand copies of new books, while the twelve thousand periodicals in our language are daily pouring forth their millions of printed sheets to feed the avidity of the reading public.

A brief analysis, however, convinces us of the soundness of the assertion, for we observe it to be a general rule that the lighter and more worthless the character of the periodical the greater is its circulation; and the best recommendation of a book is that it meets the fashion, not that it possesses accuracy and a clear condensation of fact and fancy; is written in language suitable to the thought, and bears thoughts worthy of choice language. Genuine reading is known to very few people; that which the vast majority call reading is nothing but a kind of book-gossip, an intellectual dram-drinking, that, ultimately, is very injurious to the mind's digestion. It is this, I presume, which induces Isaac D'Israeli to say that what we now want is an art to teach how books are to be read, and leads Emerson to think that no chair is so much needed in our colleges as a professorship of books.

A youth is not dismissed from school or college a finished man. The object of his training there, justly viewed, is not to make him a learned man, but only to discipline him for future study; only to fit him to take his education into his own hands. It is to form, not to inform his mind; and, although there is no process of formation that does not imply information, his attainments in any branch of knowledge depend mainly on what he reads after all manner of professors have done their best for him; after he has graduated from school and college and entered upon a course of study in that only true university—a collection of good books. His scholarship is the growth of his maturer life, and all of our scholars are, in this sense, self-made.

If, then, so much depends upon reading; if, as Carlyle characteristically says, "all that a university or final highest school can do for us is but what the first school began doing—teach us to read," it follows that the more specific and precise our training in the use of books, the greater will be our attainments. And, if reading is of so much importance to those who are in the possession of all their senses, and of the advantages springing therefrom, shall I not be pardoned for asserting that the want exists in double intensity for those who are deaf? And yet, how few of the graduates of our schools for the deaf and dumb are sent out with a love of reading and into

their minds, with a hungering after that book-life, which is not to be their chief, as among hearing people, but must be their *only* means of self-education! How few, even, have a sufficient command of the English language to enable them to read with either pleasure or profit!

I suppose that, to read with any satisfaction any work in any language, we should be able to give our attention to the ideas that it conveys, without being embarrassed or confused by a want of familiarity with the machinery through which they are imparted. It will not be for love of reading, or for mere pleasure, that we shall pursue our task, if every sentence brings a new necessity to turn over our dictionaries, or to reason out a probable meaning by the application of the rules of syntax. And yet, I think it will be readily acknowledged, by those who are familiar with the deaf and dumb, that there are few, among the just graduated of our institutions, where the language of signs is used, who are able, without such embarrassments, to read an English classical author whose style is simple and lucid.

The reason for this marked and deplorable deficiency is not far to seek. The person deaf from birth, and educated by the sign-method, is a foreigner to his mother-tongue. Signs have been made his natural language by his education, and he thinks in signs. When he is framing an answer, or giving expression to his thoughts, his ideas spring up before his mental vision as signs. If he is required to reduce his thoughts to writing, he first goes through an inward pantomime, and then translates that into the best English he can command; just as you, if imperfectly acquainted with a foreign speech, first think in your native tongue and then put your thoughts in the language required. If the deaf-mute is reading, there is a miniature man in his head who gives all the prominent words of the book in pantomime; or the reader is observed to place the book open before him and aid his comprehension by the gyrations of his own arms. Although the deficiency in written language and the peculiarities which I have noticed belong almost entirely to those graduates who are born deaf, there are cases of youths, who have not become deaf until they have mastered most of the idioms of their native speech, and yet, they have been so changed by almost exclusive association with sign-makers that their written language is replete with those peculiar blunders technically called deaf-mutisms; and, in studying their lessons, they sign them off to themselves in the manner indicated.

When we remember that the sign-language is a language of pictures; a language that has an unmitigated contempt for anything like a definite and fixed order in the arrangement of its symbols for ideas; a language that, in practical use, knows no articles, but few prepositions, and fewer inflections, and hopelessly confounds adverbs and adjectives—when we remember all this, we cannot wonder that, when wishing to say that “a gentleman’s house is large and of fine marble,” a deaf-mute is guilty of the absurdity of writing that, “house gentleman’s white large teeth cleans.” It is not to be wondered at, I say, because he writes but what signs tell him; and signs are so inextricably interwoven into his ideas that he often presents a case of mental idiosyncrasy, like that of the gentleman mentioned by Doctor Abercrombie, who, from having long superintended the packing of tobacco on a southern plantation, had got tobacco and hogsheads inseparably joined in his mind, and always, unwittingly, called his snuff-box a hogshead.

It is not my purpose to depreciate the value of the sign-language in deaf-mute education, or to underrate the results it has accomplished; for, if I mistake not, it is generally acknowledged by teachers of all systems of deaf-mute education, that signs are absolutely necessary to awaken ideas, to open avenues of thought to the benighted mind of the deaf-mute. They have been well compared to the scaffolding which the safe builder uses to rear the wonderful fabric of a cultured mind, to be torn down when the walls are finished and thrown aside as useless lumber. But in practice this far from expresses the truth; and here we come to the mistake that has made a foreigner of the deaf-mute. Instead of being the instrument of opening avenues to the mind, the sign-language has become the principal avenue and vehicle by which knowledge is brought to the mind. Instead of being torn down as a useless scaffolding, that disfigures the beautiful and stately proportions of a finished intellect, the builders have incorporated it with the structure, and it is impossible to remove it; and there it stands, while the building remains, warping the mind that dwells therein, obstructing its view, and distorting the fair proportions of all the world. Should any, by accident, detect the just beauties that exist behind this deformity, and seek to gain entrance to the building, he must become a hod-carrier and clamber up the clumsy scaffolding. How few are gifted with the skill and patience necessary to accomplish this feat; and how isolated from the rest of mankind is the soul that dwells therein!

The inability to drop signs when the pupil leaves school is the natural result of the manner in which they are employed there. The first day of the child in school is spent in teaching him the signs for “hat,” “cat,” “dog,” “pig,” &c., and nearly all of his subsequent information is given him in signs. He is not only allowed to use signs upon all occasions, and in all the relations of his school-life, but he is rather encouraged to do so. And, if any attempt were made (and none is made) to induce him to cast

them aside when he leaves school, such an attempt would be futile. Can your native speech be eradicated from your minds by any power on earth? Can you forget the language in which you lisped, which is the woof that binds together the warp of all the tender memories and sweet associations of your youth, in school and college and at home, and through which all the fresh wonders of this fair world and all knowledge have come to you? No; it cannot be. As soon, then, expect the deaf-mute to cast aside his language as useless lumber. It is an impossibility. We must apply a remedy elsewhere. We must go to the root of the evil. The use of signs in the schools must be greatly reduced, or they must be made to conform to spoken language, and every word must have its particular sign. This latter requirement is perhaps impossible, and the only alternative is to fall back on written language and make reading a *sine qua non* of the course of instruction. By the discipline of a rigorous course of reading alone can the deaf-mute be familiarized with the idioms of his mother tongue, and made to think in the language which is to be of daily use in ministering to his necessities and to his self-improvement.

It is not properly within the scope of this address to lay down at length specific principles for guidance in teaching our youth how to read properly, but I may remark that, however much I should rejoice, for the sake of their happiness and contentment, to see deaf-mutes possessed of a love of reading of almost any kind, it is not my intention to urge that they should be taught to read indiscriminately, or, in other words, unprofitably.

Solomon has complained that "of the making of many books there is no end," and the plaint is echoed by Lord Bacon and re-echoed by our own times; and the multitude of worthless books makes it essential that the student who is to become a self-educator should know how to elect his reading. If he can, by a little preliminary study of the title, the preface, and the table of contents, obtain an insight into the character of a book, much valuable time will be saved and much injurious reading avoided. There exists a sentiment which is entirely too common, that everything should be read, and everything read only once. This is productive of a sham culture which tends to the depreciation of learning; and it is essential that our youth should, without a pedantic exclusion of lesser and lighter matters, be led to read the best books, and begin again when the series is ended, for there is no culture like that of one who loves reading and has only the best books to read. *Multum, non multa*. Bacon advises us to read to "weigh and consider," and it is a requisite of all true knowledge, that we try as hard as we can to take in the whole meaning of what we read, and, as a consequence, we should put aside, until the student is further advanced, those books which he cannot understand. They but cumber his mind with useless lumber.

We have the assurance that books, thus read, "give growth to youth, pleasure to age, delight at home, make the night go by, and are friends for the road and the country," as these words tell us they did one thousand nine hundred years ago. And if it is any part of the duty of our institutions to provide for the future happiness of their *élèves*, by seeking to make their isolation less complete, by giving them resources of contentment and enjoyment for those periods of their lives when the loss of hearing has the effect to make them as much hermits as if they lived in the mountains of Thibet; if it is any part of their duty to give them a shield, that is proof against the many temptations which continually beset them, it is their duty to teach them to read aright; to enable them to profit by the writings of the illustrious men—

"That fill
The spacious times of great Elizabeth
With sounds that echo still,"

and delve in the rich stores of thought laid up by the great writers of later times.

Only when this duty is fulfilled can we hope to see the peculiarities vanish which now distinguish the deaf and dumb as a class. Then only can we hope to accomplish effectually their restoration to society, and justly expect them to become more intelligent citizens, well prepared to take upon themselves the responsibility which is theirs as members of a great republic. And it is not till then that we can look to the labor of their brains and the culture of their hearts for great results in science, religion, and philanthropy.

To this end, then, I dedicate these remarks, not in the belief that they will accomplish the object desired, but in the hope that they will, at least, induce some of my fellows to enter earnestly into that book-life to which I have referred.

CHEAP CURRENCY.*

BY JOSEPH G. PARKINSON, B. A., WASHINGTON, D. C.

*A copy of the oration will be furnished as soon as practicable.

President Gallaudet then delivered the following address, giving a brief sketch of the results of ten years' labor since the founding of the college :

OUR FIRST DECADE.

On the 8th of April, 1864, Abraham Lincoln, then President of the United States, signed the following act of Congress :

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the board of directors of the Columbia Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind be, and they are hereby, authorized and empowered to grant and confirm such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution, or others, who, by their proficiency in learning or other meritorious distinction, they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred in colleges, and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates, sealed and signed in such manner as said board of directors may determine, to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation."

When this act was before the Senate for consideration its passage was objected to on the ground that the measure proposed was without precedent. A distinguished Senator opposed the bill because "it would empower this institution for the education of deaf-mutes to confer degrees in the arts and sciences the same as in Harvard University or Yale College."

Another prominent Senator said: "I think it will rather make the institution ridiculous to give it the power to confer literary or scientific degrees, whereas I think it would be very proper to give it the power to confer some degree that may be framed or invented for the deaf and dumb."

But there were Senators who well understood the purpose of this institution to establish a department of so high a grade that its graduates might properly receive degrees in the arts and sciences.

These gentlemen explained to the satisfaction of the Senate what was intended to be done under the operation of the pending bill, and it was passed without a dissenting vote.

The House concurred in the action of the Senate without objection, and with the signature of the President the first chapter in the history of this college was completed.

Two months later public exercises were held, in which the purposes and objects of the deaf-mute college were fully set forth, and within four days thereafter Congress made an appropriation of \$26,000 for the enlargement of the grounds of the institution.

In September of the same year the college began its educational operations with seven students. Private benevolence supplemented the liberal action of Congress, and there was no lack of means for the prosecution of the novel undertaking. Doubts were, however, expressed as to the practicability of affording collegiate education to the deaf and dumb, and many who did not question the feasibility of the enterprise were quick to ask, *Cui bono?*

As the work of the college advanced and its numbers increased, the appeals made to Congress in its behalf called forth serious and sometimes violent opposition, this amounting, in 1868, to a prolonged effort on the part of the then leader of the House of Representatives to destroy the entire institution. But the sympathy and judgment of Congress was not with the enemies of the college. In every struggle the enlightened and liberal counsels of our friends prevailed, and each session of Congress that has passed since the foundation of the college has set its seal of unqualified approval on our work.

We have invited you to join to-day in celebrating our tenth anniversary, and it is appropriate that a brief recital should be made of the results which have crowned the labors of our first decade.

The material prosperity of the institution speaks for itself to the eyes of all beholders. Our little lot of two acres has expanded to a noble domain of one hundred. The frail rustic cottage, through whose slender walls the winter winds whistled and the summer sun scorched, has given way to enduring and beautiful structures.

And the liberality of the Government has not stopped here. Adequate provision has been made for the employment of competent professors and instructors, thus enabling the college to extend its benefits to many whose limited means would not have sufficed to meet all the expenses of an advanced course of study.

The seven youths who sought admission ten years ago have been followed by one hundred and ten others, representing twenty-five States and the Federal District. New England has sent twenty-six, the Middle States twenty-four, the South twenty-six, and the West forty-one, so that it is almost in exact proportion to the population of the several sections of the country that the benefits of this single college for deaf-mutes have been distributed.

And it is asked, "What are these benefits?" It may be replied, They are such advantages for mental and moral culture as are offered to hearing and speaking youth in their higher seminaries and colleges.

Our curriculum of study comprises the higher mathematics, the Latin, French, and German languages; the elements of natural science, including chemistry, botany, astronomy, geology, mineralogy, physiology and zoology; a full course of English philology, and related studies, with ancient and modern history, not omitting proper attention to mental, moral, and political science.

It is too early for us to estimate the full advantages that may be credited to the labors and outlays of our first decade. But even the partial results that are before us may be taken as affording a rich and encouraging return. Twenty who have gone out from the college have been engaged in teaching; two have become editors and publishers of newspapers; three others have taken positions connected with journalism; three have entered the civil service of the Government, one of them having risen rapidly to a high and responsible position; one, while filling a position as instructor in a western institution, has rendered important service to the Coast Survey as a microscopist; two have taken places in the faculty of their *alma mater*, and are rendering valuable returns as instructors, where they were students but a short time since; some have gone into mercantile and other offices; some have undertaken business on their own account; while not a few have chosen agricultural and mechanical pursuits, in which the advantages of thorough mental training will give them a superiority over those less educated.

Six have been called to pass from the life that now is to that which is to come, and all these left behind them bright evidence that they rightly estimated the true issue of life.

One of these sainted alumni, who was in our midst two short months ago, and who would have borne away the highest honors of this day had his life been spared, wrote to his sister, a fortnight before his death, as follows:

"It will take away half the bitterness of death to have been allowed to learn something; to have obtained one glimpse across the hills and valleys away off into that promised land of perfect knowledge, perfect love, perfect purity, where men no longer 'see through a glass darkly;' for such I take to be the true result of study. The more one learns, the clearer does he see God's wondrous goodness, the closer is he drawn to all things holy."

Our first decade is passed. We can write its history, detailing the events of each fleeting month and year; but the full measure of its results can only be rightly estimated by Him whose intelligence can comprehend eternity and infinity. The probable influence in the world for good of the six-score youth who have been taught here, is far beyond the power of mortal computation. For there is an immortality of influence as well as that of individuality, and the impressions we make on others do not die as do the wavelets of sound in the air, or those of water on lake or river. But the most important fact of all in the history of our first decade is that it is only the first, and not the last. While we have cause to rejoice to-day over the fruit of labor past, our greatest reason for congratulation arises from the hopes we are permitted to entertain for the future.

The college for the deaf and dumb is no longer an experiment. Its continued existence is no longer problematical. Laws of the United States are its endowment; lands and buildings held in the name of the Government form its permanent abiding-place. The representatives of our States and people in five Congresses have pledged the nation to its support. Humanly speaking, we regard its perpetuity as insured. For this, and all it suggests of good to be wrought during the decades and centuries yet before us, let us give thanks to-day to Him who while on earth wrought miracles that the deaf might hear and the dumb speak; who is now working greater wonders even than those, and who shall in the fullness of time rule all hearts and join all hands in charity and peace.

The address to the graduating class was delivered by Hon. Lot M. Morrill, Senator from Maine.

Senator Morrill said the candidates were about entering into a new sphere of life, and for their success they had his best wishes. He congratulated them on the achievement of their studies. Of the success of the institution there is every hopeful cheer, and enough has been demonstrated to prove the fidelity of those interested; the success which has attended the institution is attributed to the training received at their hands. He next spoke of the progress of the students, and claimed that in the outer world they would put in practice what they have been taught. This training will enable them to achieve success. But all is not yet accomplished. The education received is only rudimentary.

They must fix in their minds a settled purpose for what they want to

accomplish ; their purpose must be a good one, the higher the better for them and the public ; they must not seek for their own advancement alone, but the public with it.

Early fixing in the mind that society is to be benefited by their actions and progress is necessary. Judgment must be used to insure success, and it must be pursued to the end. Never give up. The field is admirable and the interest is diversified ; they must carry with them the great purpose of never being isolated from the public at large.

The following presentation of candidates for degrees was then made by the president, on behalf of the faculty, to the board of directors :

For the degree of M. A., John Burton Hotchkiss, James Henry Logan, and Joseph Griffin Parkinson.

For the degree of B. A., Edward Lincoln Chapin and John Wilkinson.

For the degree of B. S., Frank Coolidge Davis.

The exercises were then closed with prayer and the benediction by Rev. J. G. Butler, D. D., Chaplain to the House of Representatives.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

At the close of the academic year degrees were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation-day, and a certificate of honorable dismissal was given to Jacob H. Knoedler, of Pennsylvania, who had pursued a selected course of study, mainly in connection with the class of 1874.

The valedictory addresses on this occasion were delivered by Edward L. Chapin, of the District of Columbia.

PURCHASE OF KENDALL GREEN.

It is a matter for congratulation among the friends of this institution that the request made last year for an appropriation of \$10,697.46, to provide for an unsettled balance of indebtedness on account of our Kendall Green purchase, was favorably responded to by Congress.

Our beautiful domain of one hundred acres is now entirely free from incumbrance, and the title thereto is vested in the United States, to be held in trust for the purposes and objects indicated by the several acts of Congress relating to this institution.

More than two hundred rods of substantial fencing have been built around the northern portion of the estate. In this work the labor was chiefly performed by the boys of our primary department.

The fences existing around the southern portion of our premises are not of a sufficiently permanent character, and will need to be replaced by something more substantial at an early day.

The roads and drives are in need of considerable repair, and might be somewhat extended, to the great advantage and comfort both of those residing on the grounds and of visitors who are constantly asking admission.

A small estimate is submitted to provide for the improvement of the grounds, which it is hoped may not seem unreasonable. And if Congress would deem it proper to allow a moderate amount annually for this purpose, it will be possible, within a very few years, to increase the beauty and value of Kendall Green to an extent that shall be beneficent, not only to those for whose improvement the institution is sustained, but also the public, which claims, very justly, a right to visit and enjoy the grounds of public institutions.

EXPENDITURES.

The receipts and disbursements for the year now under review will appear from the following detailed statements:

I.—SUPPORT OF THE INSTITUTION.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$821 39
Received from Treasury of the United States.....	48,000 00
Received for board and tuition.....	1,270 00
Received from manual-labor fund	436 50
Received from students for books and stationery.....	407 36
Received for board of servants of instructors	297 25
Received for board of horses of instructors.....	221 25
Received for work done in shop.....	191 40
Received from sale of live-stock	119 00
Received for rent.....	115 00
Received from sale of gas.....	54 00
Received from sale of old grape-vines.....	40 00
Received from sale of wood	18 50
Received for hire of carriage.....	10 00
Received from sale of old carpet	5 00
Received from sale of old iron	4 93
Received for damage to grounds by cattle.....	6 50
Total	52,018 08

Disbursements.

Expended for salaries and wages.....	\$25,902 95
Expended for groceries	4,003 85
Expended for meats	3,809 68
Expended for household expenses, including vegetables.....	2,283 09
Expended for butter.....	2,338 05
Expended for fuel.....	2,267 23
Expended for bread	1,270 62
Expended for gas.....	1,201 80
Expended for materials and labor for repairs on buildings.....	1,625 35
Expended for paints, oil, and glass.....	753 80
Expended for furniture	695 02
Expended for live-stock	650 00
Expended for books and stationery.....	629 48
Expended for boots, shoes, and dry-goods.....	467 04
Expended for medical attendance	440 00
Expended for feed, fertilizers, and seeds	431 41
Expended for lumber	363 27
Expended for printing and engraving.....	188 75
Expended for drugs, medicines, and chemicals.....	164 91
Expended for wagon and carriage repairs.....	154 84
Expended for carriage and boat hire.....	103 00
Expended for illustration-apparatus.....	80 00
Expended for blacksmithing and harness.....	134 30
Expended for board of a pupil and tuition refunded.....	56 25
Expended for one coffin and use of hearse.....	50 00
Balance unexpended.....	1,953 39
Total	52,018 08

II.—IMPROVEMENT OF GROUNDS.

Receipts.

Balance from old account.....	\$1,626 19
-------------------------------	------------

Disbursements.

Expended for fencing.....	\$1,170 73
Expended for labor.....	372 21
Expended for trees and shrubs.....	83 25
Total	1,626 19

RESUMPTION OF WORK ON BUILDINGS.

The appropriation made by Congress in June last, of \$29,000, to continue the work on our buildings, has enabled us to enter upon several important improvements. Contracts for the completion of two dwelling-houses have been made, and the work is well under way. It is proposed also to lay the foundations for the college-extension this fall, and work upon the excavation has already begun.

As the appropriation made will not enable us to go further with the college-building than the foundation-walls, we shall make no contract beyond this portion of the work. We venture to hope, however, that Congress will make such appropriation at its coming session as shall enable us to push forward the college extension in the early spring.

The importance of completing this building was urged in our last report in the following terms:

The college-building has stood in an incomplete condition for nearly seven years. Until within the last two years the completed portion sufficed for the accommodation of our collegiate department.

It is now, however, much crowded, and no possibility exists of conveniently accommodating more students, while we have reason to expect increased numbers of applications for admission during several years to come.

Only two rooms in the college-building can be used for recitations, and we are compelled to conduct our class-room exercises in corners of the chapel-hall and in other places temporarily arranged in the central building, all of which are inconvenient and ill adapted for the purposes to which we are compelled to devote them.

The rooms available for students' dormitories ought not to be made to contain more than twenty-five students, while the number at present occupying them is forty-seven.

The plans for the completion of the college-building were not sufficiently advanced at the time of submitting our annual estimates to allow an exact statement of the expected cost of the work. The amount asked for, viz, \$75,000, will, it is believed, be very nearly sufficient to complete the building.

It will not seem inappropriate that a statement should appear in this connection of the amounts hitherto appropriated by Congress for the buildings and grounds of this institution; and that reference should also be made to our ninth annual report, in which the design for our buildings was fully presented to Congress in carefully prepared lithographic drawings, together with an estimate of the contemplated expense of carrying the design into effect.

These plans and estimates have been repeatedly referred to in our reports, and have received the sanction of Congress at almost every session subsequent to their presentation, through appropriations made for continuing the work.

The amount suggested in 1866 as the probable cost of completing suitable buildings and grounds for the several departments of this institution was \$600,000. This did not contemplate the purchase of Kendall Green, which has since been effected, at a cost to the Government of \$80,697.46.

Including the last-named sum, we have the amount of \$680,697.46 as the estimated aggregate cost of completing the institution. This, we believe, will not compare unfavorably with the cost of such Government establishments as the Military and Naval Academies, and the Insane Hospital of this District, or with many of the recently-constructed State institutions.

The appropriations made under this estimate, together with all previously made for similar objects, have been as follows, viz:

For the purchase of land in 1864.....	\$26,000 (14)
For the purchase of land in 1867.....	9,000 (14)

For the purchase of land in 1872.....	\$70,000 00
For the purchase of land in 1874.....	10,697 46
Total for land.....	115,697 46
For the erection of buildings in 1862.....	\$9,000 00
For the erection of buildings in 1865.....	39,445 87
For the erection of buildings in 1866.....	46,740 00
For the erection of buildings in 1867.....	54,675 00
For the erection of buildings in 1868.....	48,000 00
For the erection of buildings in 1870.....	94,087 00
For the erection of buildings in 1871.....	18,000 00
For the erection of buildings in 1874.....	29,000 00
Total for buildings.....	338,947 87

It thus appears that the whole amount appropriated for the purchase of land and erection of buildings, viz, \$454,645.33, falls short of our original estimates more than \$226,000.

Allowing that the expense of completing the college-building may reach \$100,000, and that \$25,000 may be required to build all connections, and provide for certain alterations in the older sections, there will still remain a margin of \$100,000 uncalled for.

In view of all which, we may perhaps be permitted to congratulate ourselves and the Government that an important public work is so nearly completed at a cost so much less than was originally estimated.

ESTIMATES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following estimates of appropriations required for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, have already been submitted.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, and \$1,500 for books and illustrative apparatus, \$49,000.

For continuing the work on the erection and fitting-up of the buildings of the institution, in accordance with plans heretofore submitted to Congress, \$75,000.

For the improvement and care of the grounds of the institution, \$4,000.

In the appropriation for current expenses provision is made to pay for Dr. Baker's library, already referred to in this report, the value of which is fixed at £250 sterling; otherwise the amount remains as for the present and two past years.

The other estimates, the needs for which have been fully set forth, are presented in the belief that the enlightened liberality of Congress, which is gratefully appreciated in every section of the country, will carry to speedy completion the work it has so generously and uninterruptedly sustained in the interest of the higher education of the deaf and dumb.

All of which is respectfully submitted by order of the board of directors.

EDWARD M. GALLAUDET,
President.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

APPENDIX

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS.

IN THE COLLEGE.

- From Connecticut.*—Gorham Dummer Abbott, Herman Erbe, Warren Lacey Waters
From Delaware.—Theodore Kiesel.
From Illinois.—James Scott Fleming, Abram Stryker Gardner, Frank Ross Gray, James Morline Tipton.
From Indiana.—Orson Holloway Archibald, Edward Stretch.*
From Iowa.—Frank Caleb Holloway, George Moredock Teegarden.
From Kansas.—Clarence Alfred Corey.
From Kentucky.—Dudley Webster George.
From Maine.—John Emery Crane, Roscoe Gage Page.
From Massachusetts.—Frank Coolidge Davis, Edwin Wellington Frisbie, John Albert Prince, Wilbur Norris Sparrow, Stanton Foy Wheeler, Henry White, jr., John Wilkinson.
From Michigan.—William Major Allman, Allie Washington Hamilton, David Sidney Rector, jr., Delos Albert Simpson.
From Minnesota.—James Martin Cosgrove.
From Mississippi.—Robert Dameron Hazelett.
From New York.—Ranald Douglas, William George Jones.
From North Carolina.—Joseph Milton Mallett.
From Ohio.—Samuel Mills Freeman, Augustus Barney Greener, Lewis Lee James, Elias Myers, James Martin Park, Albert Charles Powell, Charles Merrick Rice, Charles Edgar Thorpe, Lester Delos Waite.
From Pennsylvania.—Jerome Thaddeus Elwell, Martin Curran Fortescue, William Ellis Grime, John Christian Lentz, William Wesley Swartz.
From Rhode Island.—William Charles Pick.
From Tennessee.—James Wesley Kidd, William Frank Pope.
From Vermont.—George Franklin Cutter.
From Virginia.—John Walter Michaels.
From Wisconsin.—James Curtis Balis, Alfred Wright Goold, James Joseph Murphy, James Alexander Rutherford.
From the District of Columbia.—Edward Lincoln Chapin, Arthur Dunham Bryant.

IN THE PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

FEMALES.

Mary M. Barnes	District of Columbia.
Justina Bevan	Maryland.
Louisa Yocum Fisher	District of Columbia.
Grace A. Freeman	Maryland.
Sarah A. Gourley	Maryland.
Mary Hawkins	District of Columbia.
Lydia Leitner	Maryland.
Caroline Mades	District of Columbia.
Elizabeth McCormick	Maryland.
Mary E. McDonald	District of Columbia.
Sarah E. Preston	Maryland.
Georgiana Pritchard	Maryland.
Amelia Riveaux	District of Columbia.
Margaret Ryan	District of Columbia.
Josephine Sardo	District of Columbia.
Sophia R. Weller	District of Columbia.

* Deceased.

MALES.

Joseph Barnes.....	District of Columbia.
Wilbur Fish Bateman.....	District of Columbia.
Edward T. Burns.....	District of Columbia.
Elmer E. Butterbaugh.....	District of Columbia.
Enoch G. Carroll.....	District of Columbia.
Edward Carter.....	District of Columbia.
Edmund Clark.....	District of Columbia.
William A. Connolly	District of Columbia.
Douglas Craig.....	District of Columbia.
Robert W. Dailey.....	District of Columbia.
John W. Dechard	District of Columbia.
William F. Deeble.....	District of Columbia.
Alexander W. Denis.....	District of Columbia.
Abram Frantz.....	Pennsylvania.
Thomas Haggerty.....	District of Columbia.
Edward Humphrey.....	District of Columbia.
William Kohl	District of Columbia.
William Moriarty.....	District of Columbia.
William H. Myers.....	District of Columbia.
William E. Northrop	Michigan.
John O'Rourke, jr	District of Columbia.
Columbus A. Rhea.....	Virginia.
William J. Rich.....	District of Columbia.
William H. Richards	District of Columbia.
Moses Robinson	District of Columbia.
Frank Ashley Scott	Kansas.
Calvin F. Stephens.....	Pennsylvania.
Henry Trieschmann, jr.....	Maryland.
John W. L. Unsworth.....	District of Columbia.
John C. Wagner.....	District of Columbia.
Nelson White.....	District of Columbia.
Louis Whittington	District of Columbia.
Francis G. Würdemann	Kansas.

REGULATIONS.

I. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September, and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 2d of January, and closing the last Thursday before Easter; the third beginning the first Tuesday after Easter, and closing the last Wednesday in June.

II. The vacations are from the 24th of December to the 2d of January, and from the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.

III. There are holidays at Thanksgiving and Easter.

IV. The pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacations, and at the above-named holidays, but at no other time, unless for some special, urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.

V. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semi-annually, in advance.

VI. The charge for pay-pupils is \$150 each per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing, and all in the college except clothing and books.

VII. The Government of the United States defrays the expenses of those who reside in the District of Columbia, or whose parents are in the Army or Navy, provided they are unable to pay for their education. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, as far as the means at its disposal for this object will allow.

VIII. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.

IX. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

OFFICERS OF THE GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

NON-RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

VISITORS.

WILLIAM GUNTON, Esq.,
President of the Board.
JOSEPH HENRY, LL. D.
GEORGE S. GIDEON, Esq.
WALTER S. COX, Esq.

JOSEPH K. BARNES, M. D., U. S. A.
MOSES KELLY, Esq.
HON. HENRY D. COOKE.
GEN. O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A.
JAMES C. PALMER, M. D., U. S. N.

EXECUTIVE AND FINANCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD.

SURGEON-GENERAL J. K. BARNES.
HON. HENRY D. COOKE.
MOSES KELLY, Esq.

CHAPLAINS.

REV. JOHN CHESTER, D. D.
" A. FLORIDUS STEELE.
" OTIS H. TIFFANY, D. D.

REV. FRANCIS E. BOYLE.
" J. W. PARKER, D. D.
" W. E. PARSON.

RESIDENT OFFICERS OF THE HOSPITAL.

CHARLES H. NICHOLS, A. M., M. D., *Superintendent and ex officio Secretary of the Board of Visitors*
WILLIAM H. MORRELL, M. D., *First Assistant Physician.*
FRANCIS M. HAMLIN, M. D., *Second* " "
ROBERT H. CHASE, M. D., *Third* " "
MR. SAMUEL B. LYON, *Clerk.*
MISS HARRIET J. BENNETT, *Housekeeper.*

O P E R A T I O N S

O F T H E

G O V E R N M E N T H O S P I T A L F O R T H E I N S A N E .

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
Near Washington, D. C., October 31, 1874.

SIR: In behalf of the Board of Visitors, the undersigned have the honor to submit the nineteenth annual report of the "condition and wants of the institution."

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1873, was—

From the Army, white males.....	173	
“ “ “ colored “	4	
“ “ “ white “ (discharged).....	142	
“ “ “ colored “ “	2	
“ “ “ white “ (civilians).....	3	
“ “ “ colored “ “	1	
“ “ “ white females “	3	
	<hr/>	323
From the Navy, white males	33	
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged).....	4	
“ “ “ colored “ “	1	
	<hr/>	38
		<hr/>
		366
From civil life, white males.....	89	
“ “ “ “ females	115	
	<hr/>	204
“ “ “ colored males.....	16	
“ “ “ “ females	34	
	<hr/>	50
		<hr/>
		254
		<hr/>
Males, 463; females, 152; total		620
		<hr/>
		<hr/>

This table, which begins the account of the movement of the household in this report, should be the same that closes it in the last. It differs from that, however, in reporting one less white and one more colored female from civil life, the total remaining the same. It was found that one female who had been supposed to be white was really colored, and the change of figures is made simply for the sake of absolute accuracy of statement.

The number of patients admitted during the year ending June 30, 1874, was—

From the Army, white males.....	37	
“ “ “ colored “	1	
“ “ “ white “ (discharged).....	47	
	<hr/>	85
From the Navy, white males.....	25	
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged).....	1	
	<hr/>	26
		<hr/>
		111

From civil life, white males.....	68	
“ “ “ “ females	32	
	<u>100</u>	
“ “ “ colored males.....	12	
“ “ “ “ females.....	6	
	<u>18</u>	
	<u>118</u>	
Males, 191; females 38; total.....	<u>229</u>	

Seven patients were admitted a second time in the course of the year. There were, therefore, seven less persons than cases under treatment.

The whole number of patients under treatment in the course of the year 1873-'74 was—

From the Army, white males.....	210	
“ “ “ colored “	5	
“ “ “ white “ (discharged).....	189	
“ “ “ colored “ “	2	
“ “ “ white “ (civilians).....	3	
“ “ “ colored “ “	1	
“ “ “ white females “	3	
	<u>413</u>	
From the Navy, white males.....	58	
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged)	5	
“ “ “ colored “ “	1	
	<u>64</u>	
	<u>477</u>	
From civil life, white males.....	157	
“ “ “ “ females.....	147	
	<u>304</u>	
“ “ “ colored males.....	28	
“ “ “ “ females	40	
	<u>68</u>	
	<u>372</u>	
Males, 659; females, 190; total.....	<u>849</u>	

As far as could be ascertained, the late volunteers of the Army and Navy under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1874, entered the service from the following States:

	Late volunteers.		
	Army.	Navy.	Total.
New York	28		28
Pennsylvania	17		17
Ohio	16		16
Indiana	12		12
Illinois	9	1	10
Michigan	7		7
Massachusetts	6		6
Wisconsin	3	1	4
Maine	3		3
New Jersey.....	3		3
Missouri	3		3
Maryland.....	2	1	3
Connecticut	2		2
North Carolina	2		2
Virginia	1	1	2
District of Columbia	1		1
New Hampshire.....	1		1
Vermont.....	1		1

	Late volunteers.		
	Army.	Navy.	Total.
Kentucky	1	.....	1
Louisiana	1	.....	1
Kansas	1	.....	1
Unknown	26	1	27
	146	5	151

The number of patients discharged in the course of the year was—

Recovered, from the Army, white males.....	17		
“ “ “ “ colored “	1		
“ “ “ “ white “ (discharged).....	5		
	—	23	
“ “ “ Navy, white males.....		11.	
	—	—	34
“ “ civil life, white males.....	30		
“ “ “ “ females	10		
	—	40	
“ “ “ “ colored males	3		
“ “ “ “ “ females.....	3		
	—	6	
	—	—	46
		—	80
Improved, from the Army, white males.....	4		
“ “ “ “ “ “ (discharged).....	5		
	—	9	
“ “ “ Navy, white male.....		1	
	—	—	10
“ “ civil life, white males	11		
“ “ “ “ “ females.....	7		
	—	18	
	—	—	23
Unimproved, from the Army, white males.....		2	
“ “ “ Navy, “ “ (discharged)		1	
	—	—	3
“ “ civil life, white males.....	2		
“ “ “ “ “ females	3		
	—	5	
“ “ “ “ colored male.....		1	
	—	—	6
		—	9
		—	117

Males, 94 ; females, 23 ; total

The number of patients who died during the year was—			
From the Army, white males	6		
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged).....	17		
	—	23	
“ “ Navy, white males	2		
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged).....	1		
“ “ “ colored “ “	1		
	—	4	
	—	—	27
“ civil life, white males.....	11		
“ “ “ “ females.....	6		
	—	17	
“ “ “ colored males.....	1		
“ “ “ “ females.....	5		
	—	6	
	—	—	23
		—	50

Males, 39 ; females, 11 ; total.....

The number of patients remaining under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1874, was :

From the Army, white males.....	181
“ “ “ colored “	4
“ “ “ white “ (discharged).....	162
“ “ “ colored “ “	2
“ “ “ white “ (civilians)	3
“ “ “ colored “ “	1
“ “ “ white females, “	3
	—356
From the Navy, white males.....	44
“ “ “ “ “ (discharged).....	3
	— 47
	—403
From civil life, white males.....	103
“ “ “ “ females	121
	—224
“ “ “ colored males.....	23
“ “ “ “ females.....	32
	— 55
	—279
	—
Males, 526; females, 156; total.....	682

The use of the word “discharged” in the preceding tables designates persons formerly in the military or naval service of the country, and admitted by authority of the act of July 13, 1866; and those designated as “civilian” are the employés of the Army, admitted by order of the Secretary of War, under authority of the same act.

PHYSICAL CONDITION OF THOSE WHO DIED.

Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, without complicative or supervenient disease before death.....	3
Chronic, organic, and functional degeneration of the brain, with phthisis	15
“ “ “ “ “ “ apoplexy	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ diarrhœa.....	6
“ “ “ “ “ “ epilepsy.....	4
“ “ “ “ “ “ paresis.....	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ organic disease of heart	2
“ “ “ “ “ “ rheumatism	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ hepatitis.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ erysipelas	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ paralysis.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ syphilis	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ scrofulous abscess.....	1
“ “ “ “ “ “ cancer.....	1
Acute maniacal exhaustion.....	1
“ mania with apoplexy.....	1
“ “ “ pneumonia.....	1
	—
	50
	==

MENTAL CONDITION.

Acute mania.....	3
Chronic “	15
“ dementia.....	28
“ melancholia	4
	—
	50
	==

DURATION OF MENTAL DISEASE.

Less than one month.....	1
Two months.....	1
Four “	1
Two years.....	17
Three “	5

Four years.....	2
Five ".....	4
Six ".....	2
Seven ".....	2
Ten ".....	2
Eleven ".....	2
Twelve ".....	3
Thirteen ".....	2
Fourteen ".....	1
Fifteen ".....	1
Twenty ".....	1
Twenty-three years.....	1
Unknown.....	2
	<hr/>
	50
	<hr/>

Of those who died during the year there were buried—

From the Army, white males in hospital cemetery.....	22	
" " " " " removed by friends.....		1
" " Navy, " " in hospital cemetery.....	3	
" " " colored " " " ".....	1	
" civil life, white " " " ".....	2	
" " " " females " " ".....	3	
" " " colored males " " ".....	1	
" " " " females " " ".....	2	
" " " white males removed by friends.....		9
" " " " females " " ".....		3
" " " colored " " " ".....		3
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34 + 16=	50
		<hr/>
Buried in hospital cemetery, 29 males, 5 females.....		34
Removed by friends, 10 " 6 ".....		16
		<hr/>
Males, 39; females, 11; total.....		50

As nearly as could be ascertained, the patients admitted during the year had been insane at the time of admission—

One to three months, from the Army, white males.....	13	
" " " " " " " " (discharged).....	7	
" " " " " Navy, " ".....	15	
" " " " " civil life, " ".....	40	
" " " " " " females.....	15	
" " " " " " colored males.....	7	
" " " " " " females.....	3	
	<hr/>	100
Three to six months, from the Army, white males.....	6	
" " " " " " colored ".....	1	
" " " " " " white " (discharged).....	4	
" " " " " Navy, " ".....	7	
" " " " " civil life, " ".....	13	
" " " " " " females.....	6	
" " " " " " colored male.....	1	
	<hr/>	38
One year, from the Army, white males.....	10	
" " " " " " (discharged).....	5	
" " " " Navy, " ".....	1	
" " " " civil life, " ".....	3	
" " " " " females.....	2	
" " " " " colored male.....	1	
" " " " " female.....	1	
	<hr/>	23
Two years, from the Army, white males.....	4	
" " " " " " (discharged).....	5	
" " " " Navy, " ".....	1	
" " " " " (discharged).....	1	
" " " " civil life, " ".....	4	
" " " " " female.....	1	
	<hr/>	16

Three years, from the Army, white males, (discharged).....	2	
“ “ “ civil life, “ “	3	
“ “ “ “ “ “ female.....	1	6
Four years, from the Army, white males, (discharged).....	3	
“ “ “ civil life “ “	1	
“ “ “ “ “ “ female	1	5
Five years, from the Army, white males, (discharged)	3	
“ “ “ civil life, “ female	1	4
Six years, from the Army, white male, (discharged)	1	
“ “ “ civil life, “ males	2	
“ “ “ “ “ “ females.....	2	5
Seven years, from civil life, white male.....	1	
“ “ “ “ “ colored “	1	2
Eight years, from the Army, white males, (discharged).....		3
Ten years, from the Army, white males, (discharged).....	5	
“ “ “ civil life “ “	2	
“ “ “ “ “ “ female	1	5
Twelve years, from civil life, white male.....		1
Unknown, from the Army, white male.....	1	
“ “ “ “ “ males, (discharged).....	12	
“ “ “ Navy, “ male.....	1	
“ “ “ civil life, “ female	1	
“ “ “ “ colored males.....	2	
“ “ “ “ “ female	1	1-
Total.....		229

Tabular statement of the time of life at which the 3,597 persons treated since the opening of the institution became insane.

Under 10 years.....	57
Between 10 and 15 years.....	43
“ 15 “ 20 “	246
“ 20 “ 25 “	749
“ 25 “ 30 “	823
“ 30 “ 35 “	640
“ 35 “ 40 “	390
“ 40 “ 45 “	227
“ 45 “ 50 “	142
“ 50 “ 60 “	123
“ 60 “ 70 “	65
“ 70 “ 80 “	212
Unknown.....	21
Total	3,597

Table showing the nativity, as far as it could be ascertained, of the 3,597 persons treated.

NATIVE BORN.		FOREIGN BORN.	
District of Columbia	356	Ireland	802
New York	270	Germany	543
Maryland	212	England	83
Virginia	204	France	42
Pennsylvania	196	Canada	28
Ohio	93	Scotland	20
Massachusetts	84	Italy	13
Maine	35	Switzerland	11
Illinois	34	Denmark	9
New Hampshire	31	Sweden	8
Indiana	29	Norway	8
Connecticut	28	Poland	8
Kentucky	27	Russia	5
Michigan	26	Austria	5
New Jersey	25	Nova Scotia	5
Vermont	18	Spain	4
Tennessee	17	Holland	4
Wisconsin	17	Wales	3
Missouri	16	Portugal	3
Rhode Island	12	Hungary	3
Delaware	9	Mexico	3
North Carolina	8	Saxony	3
South Carolina	5	Malta	3
Iowa	4	Belgium	2
Alabama	4	Buenos Ayres	1
Louisiana	3	Costa Rica	1
Georgia	3	Sicily	1
Mississippi	3	British Columbia	1
West Virginia	2	East Indies, (British)	1
Florida	2	West Indies "	1
Texas	2	West Indies, (Hayti)	1
Choctaw Nation	2	New Brunswick	1
Colorado	1	Cuba	1
Arkansas	1		
California	1		
Total	1,780	Total	1,627
Native born			1,780
Foreign "			1,627
Unknown			190
Total			3,597

Table showing the form of disease under which the cases treated since the institution was opened labored at the time of admission.

MANIA.	
Acute, simple	1,257
“ dipsoic	191
“ periodic	81
“ febrile	39
“ epileptic	34
“ suicidal	26
“ puerperal	23
“ homicidal	19
“ paralytic	11
“ hysterical	8
“ cataleptic	5
“ erotic	2
“ typhomania, (Bell's disease)	2
“ suicidal and homicidal	2
“ kleptoic	1
	1,701

Chronic, simple	362	
" periodic	42	
" dipsoic	39	
" epileptic	38	
" paralytic	11	
" homicidal	9	
" puerperal	8	
" suicidal	5	
" hysterical	2	
" cataleptic	2	
" homicidal and epileptic	2	
" dipsoic " "	1	
" kleptoic	1	
" homicidal and hysterical	1	
" " " suicidal	1	
	<hr/>	524

MONOMANIA.

Acute, simple	6	
Chronic, "	14	
	<hr/>	20

MELANCHOLIA.

Acute, simple	167	
" suicidal	36	
" nostalgic	25	
" homicidal	2	
" periodic	2	
" epileptic	1	
" paralytic and suicidal	1	
	<hr/>	234
Chronic, simple	69	
" suicidal	6	
" periodic	1	
	<hr/>	76

DEMENTIA.

Acute, simple	250	
" paralytic	17	
" epileptic	14	
" suicidal	7	
" general paralysis	5	
" periodic	3	
" senile	2	
	<hr/>	307
Chronic, simple	562	
" epileptic	94	
" paralytic	44	
" senile	28	
" general paralysis	20	
" dipsoic	19	
" suicidal	6	
" periodic	3	
" paralytic and epileptic	3	
" epileptic and suicidal	1	
" paralytic " "	1	
	<hr/>	751

IMBECILITY.

Chronic, simple	21	
" epileptic	2	
	<hr/>	23
Opium-eaters		3
Not insane		1
		<hr/>
Whole number of cases treated		3,661
Number of re-admissions		64
		<hr/>
Number of persons treated		3,597

INDEPENDENT OR PAY-PATIENTS.

There were, at the beginning of the year, 22 males, 19 females	41
Received during the year, 24 males, 12 females.....	36
Whole number under treatment, 46 males, 31 females.....	77
Discharged during the year, 21 males, 7 females.....	28
Remaining at the end of the year, 25 males, 24 females.....	49

PUBLIC PATIENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

From the Army, 353 males, 3 females	356
“ “ Navy, 47 males	47
	403
“ civil life, 101 males, 129 females	230
	633
Males, 526; females, 156; total.....	682

Of three Army officers admitted by order of the Secretary of War, two paid their board and one paid for a private attendant. One other Army officer was received as a private patient, and paid his board, making one more patient from the Army than is reported in the preceding tables. A friend paid the board of one indigent patient from the District, admitted by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

It happened that the number (3) of public or non-independent patients that paid their board was just equal to the number admitted as private patients who have temporarily at least defaulted such payment. To prevent private patients from becoming an unjust burden upon the Government by the tardiness or failure of their friends to pay for their support, as has happened in a few cases, the board of visitors has directed the superintendent, in accordance with the practice of most, if not all, the State and corporate institutions for the insane, to take a bond in each case, executed by a near relative or friend, or by the guardian of the patient, with two responsible sureties, by which the signers obligate themselves to pay quarterly in advance for the board and treatment of the patient; to provide requisite clothing and whatever else is deemed necessary for the patient's health and comfort; to pay for damages the patient may do to the property of the hospital, and to remove the patient when discharged, and, in the event of death, to remove the body or defray the expenses of its burial.

The rates charged for board and treatment of private patients have ranged from \$4 to \$20 per week, care having been taken as usual that they should not be “less than the actual cost of their support,” as required by law. The average charge has been \$7.14 per week. An extra charge for a private attendant has been made in two cases only.

Under the authority of section 4 of the act approved February 7, 1857, there were under treatment in the course of the year twenty patients, twelve males and eight females, sent to the hospital at different times by the municipal authorities of the District of Columbia. Seventeen patients of this class, ten males and seven females, remained in the institution at the end of the year, and there was due to the hospital from the District, for the board and treatment of these non-resident patients, \$4,294.38.

The recoveries were 68 + per cent. of the discharges; 48 — per cent. of both the discharges and deaths; 35 — per cent. of the admissions and 9½ — per cent. of the whole number under treatment.

The deaths were 6 — per cent. of the whole number of cases treated;

22 — per cent. of the admissions, and 30 — per cent. of the discharges, including deaths.

The ratios of recoveries and deaths to the population and movements of the household of the hospital do not differ materially from those of last year, and as with few exceptions the residence of the chronic cases has been perpetual for a long series of years, it may be presumed, as has been heretofore remarked, that those ratios present an approximate expression of the curability and mortality, under hospital care, of the entire insanity, acute and chronic, of the country.

From the opening of the hospital 3,597 different persons have been under treatment in the institution, 1,780 of whom were natives of the United States, and 1,627 natives of foreign countries, and the nativity of 190 could not be satisfactorily ascertained. It is probable that the most, if not all, of the latter were of foreign birth or immediate foreign descent.

There remained under treatment on the 30th day of June, 1874, 526 males and 156 females, total 682, or 62 (58 males, and 4 females) more than at the end of the preceding year. Of these 403 (400 males and 3 females) belonged or had belonged to the Army or Navy, and 279 (126 males and 153 females) were from civil life.

No serious act of personal violence occurred among the patients in the course of the year, and the general health of the household has been excellent, forty-seven of the fifty deaths having arisen simply from the degeneration of the brain that occurs in most cases of mental disease of long standing or from other complicative bodily diseases, as epilepsy and phthisis. One of the three acute cases that terminated fatally was maniacal exhaustion, one apoplexy, and one pneumonia. Notwithstanding the excessive population of most of the wards of the hospital, the thorough fan-ventilation of the house and cleanliness of the basement, as well as the apartments and persons of the patients, have alike prevented any obvious toxic quality in the atmosphere and any hospital odor. Disinfectants are used to correct temporary local noxious odors, but our main reliance for the maintenance of the high sanitary condition of the house is the steady prevention and removal of the sources of atmospheric contamination by the frequent, thorough cleansing of the house and the furniture, bedding, and persons of the patients by the various processes of lavation and by the constant and certain substitution of fresh, pure air for that which as constantly receives and bears the issues of organic animal depuration.

Divine service was held in the assembly-room on every Sabbath of the year, and dramatic, musical, and pictorial entertainments, the most of them of a superior character in view of their being conducted by amateurs, were given on three evenings of each week throughout the appropriate season. Both the religious services and the evening entertainments were usually attended, with marked pleasure and benefit, by about four hundred of the patients, the largest number that the present assembly-room will accommodate. When the size of it is nearly doubled, as it will be, in connection with the extension of the center building now in progress, it will, at least for some time to come, afford ample accommodations not only for all the patients who are likely to be benefited by congregational exercises, but for the employes of the institution, who have of late been mostly excluded from such exercises from lack of room for them.

During the year fifty acres of the late purchase, called the Shepherd Farm, from which a dense growth of forest-trees was removed in the course of the late war, were thoroughly cleared of stumps and roots and

put under cultivation. Three thousand asparagus and three hundred rhubarb roots and a considerable number of small-fruit plants have been set, two miles of tile-drain have been laid, several acres of agricultural land, too much broken for convenient or advantageous cultivation, have been graded, half a mile of drained and graveled farm-road made, and ten tons of bone-dust and about one thousand five hundred cords of stable-manure used on the farms and in the garden.

The productiveness of the farm and garden has steadily increased, and relatively added to the health and comfort of the household. The products of the farm and garden were—

Apples, 500 bushels, at \$1.....	\$500 00
Asparagus, 426 bunches, at 10 cents.....	42 60
Beans, (Lima,) 650 bushels, at \$2.....	1,300 00
Beans, (string,) 45 bushels, at \$2.....	90 00
Beef, (fresh,) 884 pounds, at 12 cents.....	106 08
Beets, 100 bushels, at \$1.....	100 00
Blackberries, 109 quarts, at 10 cents.....	10 90
Butter, 997 pounds, at 38 cents.....	378 86
Cabbage, 35,000 heads, at 5 cents.....	1,750 00
Cabbage sprouts, 5½ barrels, at \$2.....	11 00
Cantaloupes, 167, at 10 cents.....	16 70
Carrots, 15 bushels, at 75 cents.....	11 25
Celery, 52 bunches, at 10 cents.....	5 20
Cherries, 122 quarts, at 12 cents.....	14 64
Chickens, 293, at 50 cents.....	146 50
Corn, (green,) 814 dozen ears, at 12 cents.....	97 68
Cucumbers, 51 bushels, at \$1.25.....	63 75
Currants, 446 quarts, at 8 cents.....	35 68
Ducks, 100, at 50 cents.....	50 00
Eggs, 535 dozen, at 25 cents.....	133 75
Figs, 10 bushels, at \$2.....	20 00
Geese, 40, at \$1.75.....	70 00
Grapes, 7,300 pounds, at 10 cents.....	730 00
Kale, 10 barrels, at 50 cents.....	5 00
Lettuce, 1,675 heads, at 3 cents.....	50 25
Milk, 17,480 gallons, at 40 cents.....	6,992 00
Okra, 2 bushels, at \$5.....	10 00
Onions, 40 bushels, at \$2.....	80 00
Parsley, 97 bunches, at 3 cents.....	2 91
Parsnips, 7 bushels, at \$2.....	14 00
Peaches, 36 bushels, at 87½ cents.....	31 50
Pears, 13 pecks, at 50 cents.....	6 50
Peas, 150 bushels, at \$2.....	300 00
Pigeons, 40 pairs, at 25 cents.....	10 00
Pork, 9,400 pounds, at 12 cents.....	1,128 00
Potatoes, (Irish,) 1,453 bushels, at \$1.....	1,453 00
Potatoes, (sweet,) 900 bushels, at \$1.50.....	1,350 00
Quinces, 30 bushels, at \$2.....	60 00
Radishes, 1,008 bunches, at 3 cents.....	30 24
Raspberries, 185 quarts, at 15 cents.....	27 75
Squashes, 1,153, at 10 cents.....	115 30
Strawberries, 218 quarts, at 10 cents.....	21 80
Tomatoes, 56 bushels, at \$1.25.....	70 00
Turkeys, 58, at \$1.75.....	101 50
Turnips, 1,341 bushels, at \$1.....	1,341 00
Veal, 750 pounds, at 12 cents.....	90 00
Watermelons, 1,509, at 12 cents.....	181 08
Pigs and calves sold alive.....	134 50
Hides and grease sold from beef raised.....	19 46
Old barrels and rags sold.....	89 76
Keeping 6 horses for hospital use.....	1,250 00
Total	20,650 14

The following agricultural products of the year are not included in the preceding list, their estimated value having been credited to the

farm and garden, principally in milk, meats, and the keeping of horses for hospital use.

Hay, 160 tons, at \$25	\$4,000 00
Oats in straw, (dry,) 15 tons, at \$25	375 00
Rye in straw, (dry,) 25 tons, at \$25	625 00
Fodder-corn, 40 tons, at \$12.50	500 00
Mangel-wurzel, 1,415 bushels, at 70 cents	990 50
Corn, (grain,) 320 bushels, at 70 cents	224 00
Total	6,714 50

Besides the meats raised on the farm, 93,771 pounds of beef, purchased on the hoof, were slaughtered at the hospital for consumption in the institution. Salt pork was purchased this year to make up the deficiency in the supply from the pens of the hospital.

The live-stock, farm and garden implements, stable furniture, and other personal property, mostly used for agricultural purposes, on hand June 30, 1874, and their estimated cash values, were as follows:

LIVE-STOCK.

Neat stock.

42 cows, (Jersey and grades,) at \$75	\$3,150 00
8 heifers, " " 2 years old, at \$60	480 00
6 heifers, " " 1 year old, at \$50	300 00
11 heifers, " " calves, at \$25	275 00
2 heifers (Durham grades), calves, at \$25	50 00
1 bull (Jersey)	200 00
1 bull (Holstein)	100 00
10 oxen, at \$75	750 00
	<hr/> \$5,305 00

Horses and mules.

17 horses, at \$175	2,975 00
5 mules, at \$100	500 00
	<hr/> 3,475 00

Swine.

23 sows, at \$25	575 00
8 barrows, at \$15	120 00
1 boar	25 00
26 pigs, at \$4	104 00
	<hr/> 824 00

Poultry.

35 turkeys, at \$1.75	61 25
20 geese, at \$1.75	35 00
130 ducks, at 50 cents	65 00
116 fowls, (barn-door,) at 50 cents	58 00
3 swans, at \$10	30 00
1 peacock	5 00
21 guinea-fowls, at 50 cents	10 50
	<hr/> 264 75
Total	9,868 75

FARM AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

3 mowing-machines, at \$50	\$150 00
1 " (lawn)	15 00
1 horse-rake	20 00
0 hand-rakes, (wood,) at 20 cents	2 00
8 hand-rakes, (iron,) at 50 cents	4 00
2 plows, at \$5	60 00
2 plows, (sulky,) at \$35	70 00
3 cultivators, at \$5	15 00
6 harrows, at \$10.83 1/3	65 00
2 rollers, (iron,) 1 at \$10, 1 at \$300	310 00
1 " (stone)	25 00

8 wheelbarrows, at \$2.50	\$20 00
6 " " at \$9.50	57 00
1 scraper (road)	3 00
2 hammers, (stone,) \$1	2 00
2 axes, at \$1	2 00
1 saw (cross-cut)	5 00
3 saws, (hand,) at 75 cents	2 25
1 saw, (wood)	1 00
10 pulley-blocks, at \$5	50 00
1 long chain (stump)	15 00
6 scythes and snaths, at \$1	6 00
2 " (bramble,) at \$1	2 00
6 picks, at 50 cents	3 00
2 mattocks, at 50 cents	1 00
30 shovels and spades, at 75 cents	22 50
23 hoes, at 50 cents	11 50
15 forks, at \$1	15 00
2 mauls, (paving,) at \$1	2 00
2 hatchets, at 75 cents	1 50
1 sledge	1 50
1 set blacksmith's tools	20 00
3 boats, (keel,) at \$90	270 00
1 scow (flat)	375 00
1 beef-tree	1 50
1 ax (beef-killing)	1 00
2 boat-sails, at \$6.50	13 00
6 bee-hives, at \$2.50	15 00
2 ropes, (hemp,) at \$15	30 00
2 " (Manila,) at \$3	6 00
1 screen (coal)	2 50
1 " (sand)	5 00
8 baskets, at \$1	8 00
2 monkey-wrenches, at \$1	2 00
1 set gas and water fitting tools	300 00
12 tether-chains, at \$1.50	18 00
2 buckets, (coal,) at \$5	10 00
1 seed-sower	1 00
1 " (new)	13 00
6 crowbars, at \$1	6 00
Total	<u>2,056 25</u>

CARRIAGES, CARTS, AND WAGONS.

1 carriage (visitors')	\$500 00
1 " " old	10 00
1 " (Germantown)	175 00
1 " (Rockaway)	150 00
2 buggies, 1 at \$325, 1 at \$200	525 00
2 carts, (ox,) at \$75	150 00
1 cart (covered)	75 00
1 " (water)	100 00
4 " (dirt,) at \$75	300 00
1 " (stone)	30 00
1 " (donkey)	15 00
2 wagons, (4-horse, spring,) at \$275	550 00
2 " (Concord,) at \$275	550 00
4 " (4-horse, farm,) at \$75	300 00
1 wagon (2-horse, spring,)	150 00
1 " (1-horse, " (milk)	125 00
1 " (1-horse, " (messenger)	200 00
1 " (2-horse, " (depot)	350 00
1 " (1-horse, old,)	25 00
Total	<u>4,280 00</u>

HARNESSES, YOKES, AND APPURTENANCES.

3 sets harness, double, (heavy,) at \$35	\$105 00
1 " " 4-horse "	350 00
1 " " " "	300 00
2 " " " " at \$75	150 00
3 " " (plow,) at \$15	45 00
3 " " single, (light,) at \$25	75 00
1 " " " "	61 25
3 " " double, " at \$25	75 00
4 " " (cart,) at \$15	60 00
1 " " (hoisting)	10 00
50 halters, at \$2.50	125 00
2 nets, (horse,) at \$1	2 00
1 " "	4 50
8 sheets " at \$1	8 00
25 blankets, (horse,) at \$1.50	37 50
2 saddles and bridles, at \$5	10 00
7 yokes, (ox,) at \$6	42 00
6 chains, at \$4	24 00
Total	1,444 25

STABLE FURNITURE.

8 beds, (complete,) at \$8	\$64 00
4 chairs, at 75 cents	3 00
4 buckets, (fire,) at \$1	4 00
6 " (water,) at 50 cents	3 00
1 lamp-stand	1 00
4 stoves, at \$5	20 00
2 jacks, (wheel,) at \$1.50	3 00
5 lanterns, at 50 cents	2 50
2 boilers, at \$10	20 00
4 cans, (oil,) at 25 cents	1 00
1 set saddler's tools	10 00
1 mill (corn)	50 00
1 " (cider)	20 00
1 " (thrashing)	10 00
1 " (winnowing)	5 00
1 corn-cracker	8 00
2 cutters, (hay,) at \$30	60 00
1 cutter (root)	2 50
1 hose (garden)	5 00
1 " (fire)	300 00
1 hen-coop, (iron)	5 00
8 " (wood,) at 50 cents	4 00
1 hen-nest, (iron)	2 00
1 book and writing case	10 00
Total	613 00

RECAPITULATION.

Live-stock	\$9,868 75
Farm and garden implements	2,056 25
Carriages, carts, and wagons	4,240 00
Harnesses, yokes, and appurtenances	1,444 25
Stable furniture	613 00
Total	18,302 25

The expenditures and receipts on account of the current support of the establishment, were—

EXPENDITURES.

Expended for flour, meal, and crackers	\$14,669 25
" " butter and cheese	8,057 46
" " meats (besides those raised by the hospital)	24,035 34
" " poultry and eggs (besides those raised by the hospital)	629 54
" " fish	1,600 00

Expended for groceries and ice.....	\$15,888 50
“ “ potatoes and other vegetables.....	1,241 28
“ “ feed for stock	2,571 99
“ “ agricultural implements, seeds, and fertilizers; also, fruit-trees, vines, and shrubs.....	3,299 68
“ “ stock.....	1,203 93
“ “ repairs and improvements on buildings, cooking, heating, and lighting apparatus, water-supply, farm and garden lands and roads	5,624 10
“ repairs to vehicles, harness, &c.; also new vehicles and harness	2,357 13
“ furniture, glass, china, and hardware.....	6,272 56
“ boots, shoes, findings, &c.....	1,647 89
“ bedding.....	6,036 08
“ dry goods.....	12,332 26
“ books, stationery, and printing	707 97
“ fuel and lights	10,094 49
“ money refunded to private patients.....	172 44
“ return of eloped patients.....	136 85
“ postage.....	161 31
“ salaries and wages.....	35,346 36
“ medicines, surgical instruments, and liquors.....	1,782 59
“ patients' tickets to places of amusement.....	105 30
“ miscellaneous supplies.....	233 68
Total.....	156,258 63

RECEIPTS.

From the Treasurer of the United States.....	136,365 90
“ private patients for board, &c.....	17,636 99
“ sale of pigs, hides, rags, &c.....	2,255 74
Total.....	156,258 63

Besides the disbursements for the current support of the hospital special appropriations by Congress, amounting to \$46,712.22, were expended in the erection of a large and very superior stock and hay barn and the purchase of materials for hay-barracks and grazing-sheds and for a tool and poultry house, in the improvement of the buildings and grounds and in the increase and improvement of the means of carrying on various operations appertaining to hospital administration, and of the personal accommodations of employes. Under these heads the roof of three sections of the west wing has been rebuilt upon a plan much more durable than the first, and less liable to leak. One large ward (sycamore) has been thoroughly repaired, including the relaying of the floors in the corridors and passages, and refurnished, and some new furniture has been added to all the other old wards. Three large wash and bath rooms, and four large water-closets have been entirely reconstructed. Twelve electric time-dials have been put into the wards. A large ice-preserving room has been constructed in the basement. Two boilers for heating water for the wards have been supplied, in addition to the means before in use for the same purpose; the railroad in the west wing and the adjacent pavements have been relaid, and in the same wing 8-inch heating-mains have been substituted for 6-inch, and several of the old coils have been remodeled and extended; a portion of the pavements about the house have been relaid, and some altogether new pavements have been put down; one of the old Shaker washing-machines has been reconstructed on an improved plan and in the most substantial manner; a large coal-shed has been built; the hospital-wharf has been entirely reconstructed of oak; the gardener's house (a brick building that lodges from twenty to twenty-five of the farm and garden hands) has been reconstructed by raising the walls and giving more height to the chambers,

with a new roof, including dormer windows, window blinds, wholly new inside cellar-stairs of stone, and new wooden door-frame, and doors and stairs to the outside entrance to the cellar, general replastering, painting all the wood-work inside and out, cement-washing the brick outside, and the introduction of water with the improvements usually connected therewith; copper lightning-rods of an approved design have been placed upon four sections of the hospital edifice and upon the barn, and an iron rod upon the gardener's house; a large amount of painting of roofs, battlements, windows, and single rooms has been done where few or no prior repairs were necessary; roads and walks have been under-drained and graveled in the exercise grounds of the patients, and many minor improvements of a permanent character have been made.

The several estimates submitted for the support of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1875, and for improvements, including the extension of center building of the hospital edifice, were appropriated, except those for the completion of the river-wall and building a coal-vault, amounting to \$11,248, which were struck out in the revision of the estimates ordered by Congress in December last.

The estimates submitted on the 10th of September, 1874, for the support of the hospital during the year ending June 30, 1876, and for sundry additions and improvements, were as follows:

1. For the support, clothing, and medical and moral treatment of the insane of the Army and Navy and revenue-cutter service, and of all persons who have become insane since their entrance into the military service of the United States and who are indigent, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, \$150,171.

At the close of the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1874, there were under treatment in the hospital 682 patients, 50 of whom paid the average cost of their support, leaving 632 who were supported wholly by the Government. The increase in the number of such patients in the course of the last year was 52, and should an equal increase occur this year, the average number during the year to be provided for will be 658, (632 plus one-half of 52,) but as the present extreme maximum capacity of the hospital is 700, from 50 to 60 of whom will be pay-patients, it follows that the institution cannot properly accommodate exceeding 640 dependent or Government patients, and the estimate for the support of the hospital is based upon that capacity and upon the usual rate for several years of \$4.50 per week for all expenses of board and clothing and medical and general attendance.

It should be borne in mind that it is the interest of the Government to receive the pay-patients admitted at low rates, as under existing provisions of law the most of them would be sent to the hospital as free patients if the proffered payment for their board and treatment were declined.

The number of dependent patients has exceeded rather than fallen short of the number estimated for last year.

2. For completing the river-wall and raising the boundary-walls at their intersection with the river-wall, \$8,748.

The river-wall has been built on just one-half of the extent of the river-front, at a cost of \$10,000, but as the average depth of water is less along the line of the remainder of the river-front, it is estimated that this part of the work can be completed for \$7,788, and the cost of raising those portions of the boundary-walls that were originally extended into the river as water-fences, and now intersect the front wall, so that the former cannot be scaled from the latter or from the filling

of earth behind it, will be \$960; the two amounts making the sum of \$8,748.

3. For a coal-vault in rear of the east wing of the hospital-edifice, \$2,500.

The demand for increased accommodations has rendered it necessary to fit up two of the original coal-rooms for dining-rooms and to use the remaining two as work-shops, and it has for several years been necessary to deposit most of the coal used for heating the house in a large, unsightly pile a short distance outside of the windows of patients' rooms. By using the foundation-walls of the house for two sides of the vault, it is estimated that convenient storage-room for 500 tons of coal can be secured for the moderate amount of this estimate.

This and the preceding estimate were submitted last year, and struck out in the general revision of the estimates of all the Departments ordered by Congress soon after it met in December, 1873.

4. For general repairs and improvements, \$15,000.

The amount asked under this head will be required for the painting and repairs necessary to preserve the extensive buildings of the hospital on account of ordinary wear, for such repairs and additions to the furniture, bedding, fittings, and conveniences of the wards as are constantly necessary on account of the destructive habits of the class of patients treated in institutions of this character, and for such additional means and facilities for the medical and moral treatment of the inmates as are suggested by experience and the progress of this branch of the healing art.

5. For the repairs and improvements of the main entrance to the hospital, \$2,000.

The main door of entrance to the hospital opens to the north, upon an eminence of ground 170 feet above tide, and by it all patients are admitted to the institution and take their final departure, and their friends and the general public go and come. Entering the house in cold and stormy weather, as the entrance is now constructed, is found to be an injurious exposure to many patients and other delicate persons, and it is deemed a necessary sanitary measure to reconstruct the main door-way with such means of protection in inclement weather as will avoid the evil of the present arrangement. In connection with this improvement, it is intended to construct such a window over the main entrance as will give the room, over the front corridor the light and cheerfulness that are necessary to make it healthful and practically useful.

6. For supplying the hospital with water from the Potomac Aqueduct, \$10,000.

This estimate embraces the following items: Six-inch pipe across the river, \$3,960 + pump and setting, \$1,500 + boiler and setting, \$1,200 + pump-house, \$1,500 + reservoir to hold one hundred thousand gallons, \$1,840 = \$10,000. The extension of the hospital and outbuildings, all of which are supplied with water by artificial means, and the large number of patients for whose treatment Congress has here provided, render a larger and more reliable supply of water urgently necessary to the protection of the property of the institution against destruction by fire, and an improvement of the quality of the water-supply a necessary sanitary measure; and it is deemed fortunate that both necessities can be fully and permanently met by the moderate expenditure proposed for this purpose. About one-third of the present water-supply is obtained from springs near the hospital-buildings; the remaining two-thirds is raised directly from the Anacostia River, the water of which is often

abominably dirty. To keep the spring-water, which is excellent, separate from the river-water, would necessitate two entire sets of pumps, main and service pipes, and reservoirs and tanks. This is, of course, impracticable. The water is often so low at low-tide that, with our present means, it is not practicable to pump from the river, the channel of which is on the side opposite the hospital; and if a fire should occur at such a time, it might not only prove impossible to preserve these costly buildings from destruction, but the lives of hundreds of helpless persons would be put in jeopardy. When the hospital is adequately supplied with water from the Potomac Aqueduct, to which the institution is supposed to be entitled in common with other Government buildings, the principal defect in its economy will be removed. The means to raise and store water are rendered necessary by the fact that the Potomac water will not rise to the hospital by nearly one hundred vertical feet.

It is much to be regretted that the bill before Congress, defining the privileges of the railroad which has been built upon piles along the whole frontage of the hospital-grounds upon the Anacostia River, and protecting the institution as far as may be against inconvenience and expense on account of the location of the road, did not become a law at the last session. As it is on the calendar of the Senate, we hope it will be reached and enacted early in the approaching session.

The board of visitors take pleasure in acknowledging the interest in the benevolent objects of the hospital evinced by the following gifts and gratuitous benefits received in the course of the year: 1. A very promising Holstein bull calf and a pair of wild geese, from Hon. S. T. Suit; 2, a large and valuable second-hand patients' carriage from the governors and superintending physician of the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane, New York City; 3, a pair of Bremen swans, from the Smithsonian Institution, through Prof. S. F. Baird; 4, a liberal supply of newspapers, from the Interior Department; 5, an excellent concert of instrumental music, by Mr. Luidgi Schneider, leader, and twelve members of the Marine Band; 6, both vocal and instrumental music at two evening entertainments, by the Misses Marsh; and, 7, a most interesting description of the geysers, pools, and other wonders of the "Yellowstone National Park," by Prof. F. V. Hayden, illustrated by oxyhydrogen views, by Mr. W. H. Jackson, the photographer of Professor Hayden's explorations. We also wish to record our appreciation of such special accommodations as were properly in their power, from Hon. A. R. Shepherd during his gubernatorial term, and from General O. E. Babcock, of the Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., in charge of public buildings and grounds.

No change has taken place in the staff of chaplains, except the filling of two vacancies that existed a year ago. The chapel services have not abated in the zeal and interest with which they have been conducted, nor in their benefits to individual minds and to the discipline and tone of the establishment.

The resident officers are the same that they were a year ago, and there has been no abatement in their fidelity to the interests of the hospital and the welfare of the patients.

As has heretofore been the case, some of the attendants have discharged their difficult and self-denying duties in the most satisfactory manner; some have done indifferently well; and others have shown so little capacity for usefulness in the care of the sick as to make it necessary to part with them, with the hope of obtaining more suitable persons in their places. With the hope of securing more continuous and valuable service, the board has recently somewhat advanced the rate of

wages of the most apt and faithful attendants. It should be said that the advanced rate does not exceed that paid in most of the State and municipal institutions for the insane.

Again most earnestly commending this great institution, uniting in its provisions and the character of its beneficiaries the features of a hospital, an asylum, and a charity, to the good will and support, both of the executive and legislative departments of the Government,

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. GUNTON,
President of the Board.
C. H. NICHOLS,
Secretary ex officio.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior.

**REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN
AND LYING-IN ASYLUM.**

REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN
ASYLUM.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 1, 1874.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the ninth annual report of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum of this city.

During the last three years the institution has been undergoing extensive repairs and alterations, by which its capacity has been more than doubled and its comforts vastly increased. The demands upon the institution being continuous, it was desirable that the habitability of the hospital should not be interfered with during the progress of the work, and so admirable were the arrangements of the building committee that during the whole period named not one patient was refused admission from inability to afford the necessary accommodation.

To Maj. Gen. J. K. Barnes and John T. Mitchell, esq., the directors are principally indebted for the completion of this work, which occupied much of their time, and was the cause to them of no inconsiderable anxiety.

The only remaining portion of the building which now requires alteration is the roof. This needs to be raised and so altered that it can be used as wards for the treatment of special classes of disease. This change is particularly desirable, as its elevated position affords increased facility for ventilation.

A substantial stone wall has been built around such portions of the grounds as required protection to the embankments; the remainder has been inclosed by a strong iron railing, and the entire grounds have been graded to conform to the altered grade of the streets. The property comprises about 160,000 square feet of ground; such portions as are not occupied by the buildings or needed for pasturage, it is most respectfully suggested, should be laid out with walks and planted with shade and ornamental trees for the use of convalescent patients.

The increased capacity of the hospital, its attractive appearance, its augmented appliances and multiplied comforts testify that it is far better fitted to fulfill the beneficent purpose of the Government in its establishment than at any previous period.

Not only has the number of patients largely increased, but they have been of a class much more deserving of sympathy and assistance.

The home-like appearance which has been imparted to the wards and private rooms has gone far to reconcile its inmates to their separation from home and family, and has helped to relieve a residence within its walls of much of the ennui and disagreeableness of hospitals in general, and has in no small measure assisted the efforts of the medical officers in restoring the health of the patients intrusted to their care.

When the surroundings of a hospital partake of the character of a jail the effect upon the sick who are its occupants is depressing in the extreme, and strongly militates against their recovery. Unfortunately hospitals are too generally barren of comfort, cold and uninviting, more fit for the residence of criminals than asylums for the sick and suffering.

It may be argued that if you make these eleemosynary institutions too inviting the charity will be abused. This argument will not hold good; people do not get sick from choice, and seldom seek admission to a hospital if able to procure the necessary medical attention at home; and if malingerers are admitted, it is the fault of the medical officer in charge, and he should be held accountable.

The results of treatment to those who have been admitted during the present year has been most satisfactory. The statistical portion of this report will show a success that will compare favorably with any hospital in this country.

Some of the most important operations known to surgery have been successfully practiced, and in no case has a single death to be recorded as the result of surgical interference.

The small mortality in this institution is the subject of special congratulation to the directors. The list includes only those who have died of disease, and does not represent as large a proportion to the number treated as the death-rate of the general population (sick and well) in the District of Columbia.

An accurate clinical record is kept of every patient admitted to the hospital. In lying-in cases, or those who have been submitted to surgical operations, the rate of pulse, respirations, and state of their temperature is recorded three times daily. By this means, much valuable information is secured which cannot be obtained in private practice. When these observations run over a series of years, the data is of inestimable value to the medical profession.

The out-door department, or dispensary, attached to the hospital afforded medical and surgical assistance and furnished medicines to eighteen hundred and forty-eight patients during the year.

While the demands upon the hospital are increasing, I do not think it necessary to ask for any increased appropriation for its support, as the recent improvements in the building afford an opportunity for a more economical administration of its affairs.

Number of patients under treatment in hospital at date of last report.....	22
Admitted during the year.....	249
Total number treated during the year.....	<u>277</u>

RESULTS.

Number of patients cured.....	206
Number of patients relieved	30
Number of patients died.....	3
Number of patients, results unknown.....	4
Number of patients under treatment at the present date	34
Total.....	<u>277</u>

Number of out-door patients under treatment at date of last report.....	20
Admitted during the year.....	1,762
Total number treated during the year.....	<u>1,842</u>

RESULTS.

Number of patients cured.....	1,415
Number of patients relieved.....	166
Number of patients died.....	10
Number of patients, results unknown.....	176
Number of patients under treatment at the present date.....	81
Total.....	<u>1,848</u>

RÉSUMÉ.

In-door patients.....	277
Out-door patients.....	1,848
Total number during the year.....	<u>2,125</u>
Total number of prescriptions compounded during the year.....	7,190

States and countries where from :

District of Columbia.....	652	Canada.....	3
Virginia.....	563	Louisiana.....	2
Maryland.....	349	Kentucky.....	2
Ireland.....	390	Arkansas.....	2
Pennsylvania.....	45	West Virginia.....	2
Germany.....	28	South Carolina.....	2
New York.....	20	Texas.....	2
England.....	20	Illinois.....	1
Massachusetts.....	9	California.....	1
North Carolina.....	6	Indiana.....	1
Ohio.....	5	Alabama.....	1
Scotland.....	5	Kansas.....	1
Florida.....	4	New Jersey.....	1
Georgia.....	3	Michigan.....	1
Delaware.....	3	Newfoundland.....	1
		Total.....	<u>2,125</u>

For the support of the hospital for the ensuing fiscal year, over and above the probable amount to be received from pay-patients, the sum of \$24,300 will be needed, and I most respectfully ask that an appropriation of that amount be recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. H. THOMPSON,
Surgeon-in-Chief.

Gen. O. E. BABCOCK,
President of the Board of Directors.

REPORT OF THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

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REPORT

OF

THE FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

FREEDMEN'S HOSPITAL,
Washington, D. C., November 21, 1874.

SIR: I have the honor to present the following report of the operations of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, D. C., for the year commencing July 1, 1873, and ending June 30, 1874.

The number of aged and infirm freed people treated in the hospital, orphan asylum, and quarters was 582.

Number in hospital, July 1, 1873—	
Men	94
Women	85
Children	10
	— 189
Number in orphan asylum—	
Women	13
Children	60
	— 73
Number in quarters—	
Men	33
Women	35
	— 68
Employés in hospital.....	33
Employés in asylum.....	13
	— 46
Total	376
Admitted during the year ending June 30, 1874.....	206
Total under treatment during the year ending June 30, 1874.....	582
Total number discharged and died during the year.....	236
Total remaining in hospital, orphan asylum, and quarters July 1, 1874.....	346

Of which there were in hospital, 205; in orphan asylum, 32; and in quarters, 64; 301, exclusive of employés, 45 in number.

Abstract of loss during the year ending June 30, 1874.

Total discharged cured during the year ending June 30, 1874.....	117
Total discharged relieved during the year ending June 30, 1874.....	50
Total died during the year ending June 30, 1874.....	69
Total loss during the year ending June 30, 1874.....	236

Total births during the year, 15.

Besides the inmates of hospital and orphan asylum, there are 64 aged freed people who reside in this District and live outside of the hospital, who draw each a ration and receive medicines and medical attendance and are also supplied with clothing from the hospital appropriation. The greater part of these were formerly slaves on the Arlington estate, and

came into the District upon the breaking up of the Freedmen's Village Asylum; the remaining persons drifted here during and after the war.

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that there are 301 freed people in and outside of the hospital and orphan asylum who are entirely dependent upon the bounty of the Government for their existence.

The majority of the patients remaining in the hospital are so helpless, either from bodily infirmity or from extreme old age, that they will require to be supported from some source for the remainder of their lives.

In pursuance of the policy which has been carried out during the last year to diminish the number of inmates of the hospital and asylum, this report shows a decrease of 29 patients. The loss was mostly of the children in the orphan asylum and old patients.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT REYBURN, M. D.,
Surgeon in Chief.

Hon. COLUMBUS DELANO,
Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Annual tabular report of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, Washington, D. C., for the year ending June 30, 1874.

Tabular list of diseases.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1873.	Taken sick during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged during the year.	Died during the year.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1874.
CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
ORDER I.—Miasmatic diseases.						
Remittent fever.....	3	3	6	4		2
Intermittent fever, quotidian.....		3	3	2		1
Intermittent fever, tertian.....		4	4	2		2
Chronic diarrhœa.....	3	3	6	1	3	2
Tonsillitis.....	1	2	3	2		1
ORDER II.—Enthetic diseases.						
Primary syphilis.....	1	3	4	2		2
Constitutional syphilis.....	7	3	10	6		4
Gonorrhœa.....		4	4	3		1
Gonorrhœal orchitis.....	1	2	3	2		1
Stricture of urethra.....	1		1	1		
ORDER III.—Dietic diseases.						
Inebriation.....		2	2	2		
CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
ORDER I.—Diathetic diseases.						
Acute rheumatism.....		3	3	2		1
Chronic rheumatism.....	31	11	42	5		37
Cancer.....		3	3	2		1
Tumors.....		2	2			2
ORDER II.—Tubercular diseases.						
Consumption.....	7	15	22	1	17	4
Scrofula.....	9	2	11	2		9
CLASS III.—PARASITIC DISEASES.						
Tape-worm.....		1	1	1		

Annual tabular report of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, &c.—Continued.

Tabular list of diseases.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1873.	Taken sick during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged during the year.	Died during the year.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1874.
CLASS IV.—LOCAL DISEASES.						
ORDER I.—Diseases of the nervous system.						
Apoplexy.....		4	4		4	
Epilepsy.....	9		9		1	8
Insanity.....	10		10			10
Neuralgia.....	1	1	2	2		
Paralysis.....	13	3	16		5	11
Sunstroke.....	1		1		1	
ORDER II.—Diseases of the eye.						
Conjunctivitis.....	3	1	4	2		2
Cataract.....	5		5			5
Amaurosis.....	4		4			4
Blindness.....	7	5	12	1		11
ORDER III.—Diseases of the ear.						
Deafness.....	2		2			2
ORDER IV.—Diseases of organs of circulation.						
Dropsey from heart-disease.....		4	4		4	
Chronic valvular disease of the heart.....	3	1	4		3	1
ORDER V.—Diseases of respiratory organs.						
Asthma.....		2	2	1		1
Acute bronchitis.....		4	4	2		2
Chronic bronchitis.....	3	3	6	4		2
Inflammation of the lungs.....		5	5		3	2
Inflammation of the pleura.....		1	1	1		
Dropsy of the chest.....	1		1		1	
Gangrene of the lung.....		1	1		1	
ORDER VI.—Diseases of the digestive organs.						
Colic.....		1	1			1
Fistula in ano.....	3	2	5	3		2
Stricture of the rectum.....		1	1			1
Piles.....	3		3	2		1
Inguinal hernia.....	3	2	5	1		4
ORDER VII.—Diseases of the urinary organs.						
Bright's disease.....		3	3		3	
Gravel.....	2	1	3	1		2
Diabetes.....	1		1	1		
Incontinence of urine.....	1	2	3	2		1
ORDER VIII.—Diseases of the bones and joints.						
Caries.....	2	5	7			7
Necrosis.....	1		1			1
Inflammation of joints.....	3		3	1		2
Anchylosis.....	2	1	3			3
ORDER IX.—Diseases of the integumentary system.						
Abscess.....	2	4	6		2	4
Ulcer.....	18	6	24	7		17
Skin-diseases.....	3		3	3		
ORDER X.—Diseases peculiar to females.						
Pregnancy.....	5	15	20	14		6
Abortion.....	1		1	1		
Prolapsus uteri.....	4	2	6	2		4
Dysmenorrhœa.....		1	1	1		
Amenorrhœa.....	2		2	2		
Metritis.....	2	5	7	4		3
Crural phlebitis.....		1	1		1	

Annual tabular report of the Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum, &c.—Continued.

Tabular list of diseases.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1873.	Taken sick during the year.	Total to be accounted for.	Discharged during the year.	Died during the year.	Remaining under treatment June 30, 1874.
CLASS V.						
ORDER I.—Injuries and accidents.						
Burns.....	3		3	3		
Contusions.....	5	4	9	5		4
Frost-bite.....	2	1	3	2		1
Simple fractures.....	4		4	3		1
Gunshot-wounds.....	2	2	4	3		1
Incised wounds.....	2	2	4	2		2
Loss of limb.....	6	6	12	5		7
UNCLASSIFIED.						
Imbecility.....	4		4			4
Deformity.....	8	1	9	1		8
Old age.....	26	17	43		7	36
Convalescent.....	14	12	26	15		11
Children.....	70	8	78	30		48
Of whooping-cough.....					5	
Of consumption.....					4	
Of marasmus.....					4	
Totals.....	330	206	536	167	69	340

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